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House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, December 6, 2018, at 12 p.m.

Senate

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 2018

The Senate met at 2:30 p.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Almighty God, who has given us this good land for our heritage, help us to be grateful for Your favor and eager to do Your will. Bless our citizens with honorable work, sound learning, exemplary conduct, and faithful service. Keep our Senators true to You. Use them to defend our liberties and to unify our Nation for the good of humanity.

Lord, give our lawmakers the spirit of wisdom that they may work for justice, as they strive to approve what is excellent. Inspire them to glorify You in all they think, say, and do.

We pray in Your merciful 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. HOEVEN). Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate is in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each for debate only.

The Senator from Ohio.

REMEMBERING GEORGE H.W. BUSH

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, today I want to talk about the loss of a great American. I want to talk about George H.W. Bush. On C-SPAN, I was watching the coverage of what is going on in the Rotunda now, and there are hundreds of people crowded around his casket, paying tribute to this great man. They have been there all day. They will be there all night. Friends of mine from Ohio are in town who never met him but knew of him and were inspired by him. We were all inspired by him.

George Bush did it all. He was a war hero—youngest naval pilot at age 18, shot down over the Pacific. He was the last President, by the way, to serve in combat. He was also a Member of the U.S. Congress and proud of that. Prior to that, he was a successful business leader in Texas. He was an ambassador to the United Nations. He was CIA Director. He was Envoy to China—the first one. He was Vice President of the United States, and he was President, of course, during one of the most momentous times in our Nation's history. What a life.

In his absence, our country is losing a lifelong patriot, a guiding voice, and the embodiment of the very best of America. For me, President Bush was

also my mentor. I was very blessed early in my career to have been able to work for him. He brought me into his White House when I was a young man trying to figure out my way in life. I would not be in this crazy business of politics but for him—not just because he gave me opportunities to work for him but because he showed me you could do this work of public service and politics with honor and dignity and respect.

He showed that nice guys can finish first. He showed that his approach—kinder and gentler, as he would call it in 1988—was something that indeed you could achieve here, even in the Halls of Congress.

I have a special reason to be so grateful; also, so sad about his departure because I relied on him for advice and counsel. He rarely gave it proactively, but when asked, he always had the wisdom of years and the judgment that so many of us will miss so badly.

He took a chance on me as a young lawyer from Cincinnati, OH, to come into his White House as his Associate Counsel to the President. He then took a chance on me to join his legislative affairs team, to be Director of the White House Office of Legislative Affairs.

To be frank, I was not particularly qualified for either job. I had only worked on the Hill briefly as an intern. I was not nearly as distinguished as the other members of the legal team who had been mostly Supreme Court clerks, but it made me work all the harder to try to earn his trust and his respect.

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



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He didn't just give me a job. He taught me about being a leader, a public servant, being a better husband and father. He showed me what servant leadership meant, what it looked like in practice, and I try to work every day to live up to that example. He was one of the most decent and honorable people I have ever met—in politics or otherwise. He saw himself as a servant. That is what motivated him. He saw himself as a public servant when he signed up to become a young Navy pilot, flying dangerous bombing missions. That sense of service, duty, and patriotism was why, years later, after a successful business career, he decided to put it on the line, run for the U.S. Congress.

By the way, I have noticed this week there has been a lot of discussion about all of his successes, and there are so many. One thing people might forget is that he was also resilient. He had setbacks in his life—certainly the death of his beloved daughter Robin at a young age of 3—but he ran for the Senate twice in the State of Texas and lost. He didn't give up. He bounced back. He was resilient. He was tough.

When he was asked to serve as U.N. Ambassador, he took up that task because of his devotion to service. When he was asked to chair the Republican National Committee—during a particularly tough time for the Republican Party, not a task most people wanted to take—he took it on. When he was asked to become the first envoy to China—again, a big challenge—he knew it was the right thing to do for the country.

Of course, at the CIA, he stepped into a difficult situation. The morale was low, and he turned things around. When he was appointed as CIA Director in 1976, there had been a lot of hearings on Capitol Hill. They were called the Church hearings, named after Senator Church, and the CIA was under fire, big time. Morale was low. It was a difficult period. He stepped in precisely because of that.

During his tenure at the Central Intelligence Agency, he made the CIA stronger. He built a special bond with the employees. He put some reforms in place that were important. He was widely credited by everyone as having restored a sense of pride in that important Agency. I heard that repeatedly.

When I got elected to Congress in 1994, by the way, with the help of President George H.W. Bush and Barbara Bush, both of whom came to speak and helped out on the campaign by lending their good names. Barbara Bush even did a radio ad for me that I think is probably the reason I won. She was probably the most popular person in America at the time. When I got elected, I looked at the CIA complex in Northern Virginia—then called Langley, still in Langley, VA. It was not named after anyone. I heard so much from people at the Agency about their respect for him—career people, people who worked there for years. I proposed

the idea of naming the CIA after him and proposed legislation to do that in 1999. Today, that headquarters has been renamed under that legislation the George Bush Center for Intelligence.

I remember being at the ceremony with him when the name was changed and just the love and respect he had from the people at that Agency. I remember him telling stories, including stories about why he took the job and how much he respected the people there and the work they did and how, in many respects, they were on the frontlines for all of us.

I remember stories being told about him, including one I will never forget, which is that Directors for years had gone into the CIA and then taken their own private elevator up to their office, which makes sense. It is a big job. George Bush wouldn't take that private elevator. He insisted on going on the employee elevator every morning. Why? As he said to me later: Because I wanted to hear what was going on, hear from the employees, hear from the officers.

I think it was more than that. I think it was because he wanted them to know he was part of the team. That was his approach to everything he did—vintage George Bush. He did it with grace and dignity, bringing people together, working in a bipartisan manner, and stood for what he thought was right but understood that other people had different points of view and respected that. He carved out an interesting role as Vice President of the United States—unprecedented in terms of his ability to work with the President, work with the Cabinet, work with foreign leaders.

Ronald Reagan was there, of course, during the time of intense international politics when the Cold War was coming to an end. As President Bush said during President Reagan's funeral, he learned more from Ronald Reagan than anyone he encountered in all of his years of public service—but he also served Ronald Reagan well.

As President then, George Bush was responsible for taking the end of the Cold War and being sure it worked well, not just for us but for so many millions of people around the world. He led our country through some great change there, not just the end of the Cold War but the Berlin Wall came down.

I was working for him at the time, and I remember the excitement about it and the sense that he should give a boastful speech and talk about how America had finally prevailed. He was hesitant to do that. He didn't want to spike the football in the end zone. Instead, what he wanted to do was ensure that transition was handled properly.

The reunification of Germany was a very controversial issue. He knew, ultimately, it would be in the interest of the world to reunify East and West Germany, but he did it carefully, diplomatically, with respect. He knew Mikhail Gorbachev was in a tough posi-

tion, so he handled the fall of the wall and, more importantly, the transition in Eastern Europe and Central Europe, again, with diplomacy and with respect for Gorbachev and the people—the millions of people who were affected.

Of all the major events in which he played a role as Commander in Chief, I think that, in some respects, was the most important one. If you go to Eastern Europe or Western Europe today or Central Europe, all of them have a positive view of George Bush in the role he played and America played during that time period.

Maybe the most well-known role he played as Commander in Chief was Desert Storm. There, he showcased his abilities not just as a President but as a President who had served in combat himself. He understood the need to bring people together—in this case, other countries—to ensure a successful result. Think about this. Over 40 countries were involved in Desert Storm—and hundreds of thousands of troops—all to stop the aggression of Saddam Hussein in the Middle East. He knew Saddam Hussein had to be stopped. It was within his moral fiber that he couldn't sit back and watch one country move into a smaller country and take over—in this case, the country of Kuwait. So he knew there had to be a decision by America to lead this incredible coalition of countries all around the Middle East and the world. He also knew that he had to get the American people behind him.

I remember that at that point I was Director of the White House Office of Legislative Affairs. Our job was to ensure that we could support the President up here on the Hill, and a lot of people were giving the President advice not to seek approval from Congress for that conflict. The fear was that Congress would say no. There was a lot of pushback, and the consensus was that it had to be done.

But George Bush believed it was important to involve Congress for two reasons. One, he believed in the institutions of our democracy. He believed Congress played an important role. Second, and maybe even more important to him as a World War II vet, he wanted to get the American people behind this. He didn't want to repeat what he viewed as some of the mistakes in previous conflicts—Vietnam, in particular—when the American people were not with our troops. So he wanted to go to Congress to seek approval, and it was a fight.

I was up here on this very floor of the Senate, trying to persuade people to do the right thing, to ensure that Saddam Hussein could be removed from Kuwait so people could have a chance in that country to find their own destiny. That vote was won by three votes—three votes. If three Members of the Senate had voted the other way, we would not have received that approval. It was close, but as I look back on it, I must say that George H.W. Bush did the right thing. Of course, we won the vote,

which makes that comment easier, but the point is that he insisted that we get the American people behind that conflict, and it ended up being not just a relatively popular military fight, which was successful, but one that the American people understood because of the debate that happened here on the floor of the Congress, in the House and Senate, of what the stakes were.

He never chose to do things just because they were easy. The easy thing would have been to go ahead without seeking approval from Congress. He made his decisions on what he thought was the right thing to do, and that was the kind of man he was.

There has been a lot of talk this week about his “thousand points of light” proposal. The Points of Light foundation continues today doing incredibly good work all around the country with people volunteering to help other citizens. He believed everybody had a responsibility and an opportunity to be a part of the change that moves our country forward to a better and brighter future, and that is what Points of Light is about. It resonated with so many Americans and continues to spur action and encourage cooperation where people give up their time and service. I do think it is just as important to have some bright guiding lights as it is to have the “thousand points of light,” and that is what he provided. He was the guiding light as an example for all the rest of us.

Throughout his incredible life he didn't just tell us what it meant to lead, to serve others, or to be guided by what was right. In fact, that was not his style. He was not the lecturer. He didn't consider himself a great philosopher. He led by example. He showed us. Again, I will be forever grateful for that.

He was also a person who put a lot of value on people and on relationships. He believed quite simply that building and strengthening relationships was incredibly important to building trust, which meant that people could come together to solve problems and which meant that you could achieve consensus, more importantly. He put that to work in the Congress. Being a liaison to Congress was relatively easy because he had so many friends. Even though he had only been here for a couple terms, he had so many friends—Republicans and Democrats. Relationship building was important to him.

It was also important for him to deepen the ties among nations to create a stronger, safer, and more prosperous world—whether it was Mikhail Gorbachev, whom I talked about earlier, who was his friend to the end, or whether it was Brian Mulroney, from Canada. I know that tomorrow there will be a number of heads of state who will be here for the funeral. This helped us as a country by having those relationships and building those relationships of trust to be able to build a safer and less volatile world.

He is known for writing these handwritten notes, and a lot of attention

has been paid recently to the class and humility he displayed with the note he left for incoming President Bill Clinton on the day he assumed office, where he wished him well, but it goes beyond that.

He was personable and respected everywhere. A lot of his friends were Democrats. One example I thought was striking was a Congressman from Ohio. I am from Ohio, and I knew of this Congressman, who was a liberal guy. He was a Democrat named Lud Ashley, from Toledo. His relationship with Lud Ashley transcended politics. They were good friends.

I am told that just before his term as President ended, he and Barbara Bush invited two couples to the White House—Lud Ashley, the Democrat from Toledo, and his wife were at that dinner. It is just another example of George Bush's reaching out, being a people person first. That aspect earned him a lot of goodwill on Capitol Hill, across both parties.

I have been in the habit since the 1990s of going up to Maine, to Kennebunkport, in the summer to visit President Bush, sometimes with members of my family, sometimes alone, or sometimes with friends. It is always a great visit. It is always an opportunity to talk about people—again, focusing on people. His questions to me were sometimes about policy and what was going on, but often it was about this: What do you think of that Senator or that U.S. representative? What is he like? What is she like? Tell me about them.

Until the end he was curious. I was with him in September of this year for our last visit, and although he wasn't speaking as much, he was as curious as ever and asking questions and, of course, willing to give me a little advice, all of which I treasure. A few years ago, back in 2015, you may remember that President Bush had a health scare. He had fallen and broken a bone in his neck, and he was in tough shape. I was up there for a visit. I had made plans to visit him before his injury occurred, but once it happened I thought I had better do something different, a little special. So I got a baseball, and I wrote: George H.W. Bush, America's first baseman. I asked if a couple of my colleagues would be willing to sign it. Folks, when people found out this baseball was going to George H.W. Bush, everybody wanted to sign it.

I got a get-well card about this big—the biggest one I could find—and asked a couple colleagues who would be willing to sign it. Folks, everybody wanted to sign it. By the end of the process we had about 95 signatures on that baseball and on that get-well card. Why? Because everybody wanted to be a part of sending this message to the beloved former President.

He loved it, when I handed him the baseball, and, of course, he was very curious to see who had signed it. One of his questions to me, which was typical

George Bush, was this: Did so-and-so sign it?

The names he recited were some of the more partisan Democrats on the floor. One, as I recall, was whether Harry Reid had signed it, and, sure enough, he had, proudly. That made George Bush so happy. His eyes shown, and he smiled. He knew that those messages of encouragement to him were heartfelt—and they were.

Finally, it is impossible to talk about George H. W. Bush without talking about Barbara Pierce Bush. They were a partnership, and what an example for all of us. Seventy-three years together—they were a true team. They put family first, always. That has been a great lesson to my wife Jane and me and our family—to watch how they navigated this crazy political world we were in, and yet they kept their family strong and together to this day.

We saw the family yesterday. Every one of those children and grandchildren and now great-grandchildren were coming with love and respect for their grandparents and great grandparents.

That unconditional support and love that Barbara Bush and George had for one another formed a very equal relationship. Barbara Bush was feisty and opinionated, and George Bush respected that, and he respected and loved her. Those relationships in the family are what gave him so much strength, in my view. As much as anything, for him it was always about family as the foundation.

He was also a man of deep faith. He didn't wear it on his sleeve, but he believed that he was going to rejoin Barbara. To him that was a blessing. He also believed that he was going to see his daughter Robin, whom they lost way too soon. That was a blessing.

As we mourn the death of President George H.W. Bush, we can find comfort in knowing that he has been returned to those beloved family members.

Jane and I send our condolences to the entire Bush family and to his many, many close friends. At the close of this truly great American life and this guiding light, let us honor his legacy by following his example of patriotism, public service, and civility. Godspeed, George Bush.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize former President George H.W. Bush, and I want to thank my colleague Senator PORTMAN from Ohio for those personal memories. I now will always remember that baseball story. It is an example of what he stood for, and that is that he actually cared that there were people of both parties who would sign that baseball. I want to thank Senator PORTMAN for carrying on that torch of working across the aisle.

President Bush dedicated his entire life to the United States. His first service was as a decorated Navy pilot, as we know, who risked his life during World War II and in 1944 was shot down

in the Pacific. That selfless sacrifice was not enough. He went on to spend 40 years in public service as a Congressman from Texas, as an Ambassador to the United Nations, as U.S. Envoy to China, as Director of the CIA, and then, of course, as Vice President and then as President.

He wore so many hats during his time in service, but through it all he was a true statesman who treated both his friends and his rivals with grace and dignity.

He also viewed the world through the lens of history, which was often the guiding force in his approach to diplomacy in dealing with the rest of the world.

As President, he helped to bring an end to four decades of the Cold War and the threat of nuclear engagement as democracy spread throughout Eastern Europe, and he signed the bipartisan Americans with Disabilities Act, which has had a lasting impact in expanding the rights of Americans with disabilities.

His commitment to his country was unshakable, and he instilled this value in his own children.

For George H.W. Bush, patriotism was bigger than political rivalries. In 1993, as he departed the White House, he left a note, which many of us saw for the first time this week. It was a note that he left for President Clinton, who had defeated President Bush in the Presidential election just two months before he signed that letter. President Bush said:

You will be our President when you read this note. I wish you well. I wish your family well. Your success is now our country's success. I am rooting hard for you.

He wrote that note just as he was turning over the keys to the Oval Office to someone who had just defeated him in an election campaign. President Bush was someone who fought hard on the campaign trail, but once the votes were cast, he understood the underlying truth of America—that people with different political views are not enemies, and when all is said and done, we can come together to advance the cause of America, not tear it down.

As Senator PORTMAN noted, President Bush's death comes less than 8 months after the passing of former First Lady Barbara Bush, his wife of over 73 years. Never one to be a shrinking violet, she was fiercely loyal to her family and an outspoken advocate for causes she believed in. I always respected her directness. She was her own person. She loved her family and her country. And we remember her this week as well.

I was reading a story in our local Minneapolis paper. I did not know that President Bush actually trained in Minnesota in the middle of winter for a few months before he went over to serve in the Pacific. During that time, he wrote a number of letters to his own mother about his service. OK, maybe he complained about the Minnesota weather a little bit, but one of the

more amusing parts of those letters was that he told her that Barbara was sending him some socks that she had knit for him down in Texas. He said in the letter that she said they don't even look like socks, but when he received the socks, he said: They are actually not bad. They are pretty good socks.

You literally could follow that part of his life in the letters he was writing back then to his mother. You could see the patriotism shine through. You could see what it was like for him to be away from his family and how much he loved his family. That carried on to the very end of his life. He was still so kind in these notes and so sweet to his family members and to those who had been his friends for so very long.

As we pay tribute to President Bush's tremendous record of service, we also must stay grounded in his respect for all public servants—not just the ones he agreed with—and his unwavering belief, in his own words, that “no definition of a successful life can do anything but include serving others.” Of course, that service can come in many forms, as he showed in his own life. Some people may serve in the military. Some people may take on causes outside of government service and volunteer. Others may work in law enforcement. Others may, of course, get elected or have the privilege to work in this Capitol for the people. President Bush lived that life, and America has lost a true leader.

My prayers are with the entire Bush family.

Thank you, Mr. President.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PORTMAN). The clerk will call the roll. The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, on Ocean Avenue in Kennebunkport, ME, stands a simple yet powerful monument, a gift from the people of that small community to a friend and neighbor. The monument is a U.S. Navy anchor, and the friend and neighbor was President George Herbert Walker Bush. It is a fitting tribute. President Bush often called the family home at Walker's Point his “anchor to the windward,” a special place of unsurpassed beauty in a caring community. Through the years, it has been the place that gave him the strength to face the many challenges he took on in dedicated service to our country. Indeed, every summer of his life George Herbert Walker Bush spent at Walker's Point, except when he was defending our country during World War II.

It is a fitting tribute in another way. As a Navy aviator in World War II, as a Member of Congress, as a Special Envoy to China, as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, as Vice President and President, George H.W. Bush consistently and vigorously demonstrated the values that are the anchor of American society. Courage, duty, honor, and compassion defined

his life. As he encouraged Americans to be “a thousand points of light” through service to others, he himself shone the brightest. He always answered the call to serve our country.

I had the pleasure of visiting President and Mrs. Bush at Walker's Point many times over the years, and how I looked forward to those annual visits in Kennebunkport. I remember the very first time so well. It was in 1994, and I had just won the Republican primary for Governor of Maine. I received a call from President Bush's staff inviting me to have lunch with him and Mrs. Bush at Walker's Point.

The last time I saw the President was on September 7, just months after President Bush had lost his beloved Barbara and as his own health was rapidly declining. Yet, as the Presiding Officer well knows, the President remained incredibly positive and warm. The qualities that made him such an inspiring leader were undiminished.

Throughout our long friendship, President Bush, by his example and by his words, was always so encouraging, kind, and thoughtful. He taught me that you must always do what your heart tells you is right regardless of the consequences. He demonstrated that every difficulty must be met with strength and determination.

George Herbert Walker Bush was so kind to others. I remember one year when I visited him, he had completely shaved his head in solidarity with a young boy who was the son of a Secret Service agent who was part of his detail. This young boy was undergoing cancer treatments and had lost all of his hair, so President Bush shaved off all of his hair too. That is the kind of individual he was—caring, compassionate, and committed.

The end of a life so devoted to the highest ideals of the human spirit brings to mind the parable of the talents in the Bible. The master, leaving on a journey, entrusts a servant with a portion of his treasure. Upon his return, the master is delighted to find that his wealth was wisely invested and multiplied. George Herbert Walker Bush was entrusted with the great treasure of principles, determination, and courage. He invested that treasure wisely and multiplied it to the benefit of all—not just here in America but throughout the world.

Like the master in the New Testament, to him we say: Well done, good and faithful servant.

May God bless him, and may his memory always be anchored in our hearts.

Thank you, Mr. President.

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

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

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life and legacy of President George Herbert Walker Bush.

This week, American hearts are heavy as we bid farewell to our 41st President. Since we heard the news of his passing just a few days ago, there has been a ceaseless stream of communications and commemorations and testimonies to President Bush's character from every corner of our Nation—from the worlds of politics, philanthropy, entertainment, business, the Armed Forces—and from our living ex-Presidents. Even those who were his rivals and critics during his public life have returned to praise that life so well and honorably lived.

He will be remembered as a good and faithful servant to his country, whose great legacy of leadership and love of homeland became a family tradition. It earned him the admiration of countless Americans and secured him a special place in the memory of every Texan.

Over his storied career, President Bush was a war hero and a businessman, a legislator and an Ambassador. His 8 years as Vice President prepared him well for the heavy burdens of the Nation's highest office in his steering our Nation with a steady and strong hand at the helm through the fall of the Berlin Wall and the first Gulf war. Indeed, of his legacy as President, that calm, steady, strong leadership as America won the Cold War will, no doubt, be his enduring legacy.

A great many of us in this body were blessed to know President Bush personally and to have had experiences in which he and Barbara touched our lives. For me, my favorite experience with President George Herbert Walker Bush occurred in 2009.

In 2009, I was beginning a campaign for attorney general in the State of Texas. It appeared that the job would be vacant, and I was campaigning to fill it. I had never run for office before. President Bush invited me to go to the family home up in Kennebunkport, ME. So I got on a plane, and I flew up to Maine. I remember sitting on that plane, wondering what to say to him, what to ask of him. I didn't know President Bush; I didn't know Barbara.

I remember, at the end of the day, resolving that I wasn't going to ask for anything other than, simply, his advice, to say: Mr. President, you are an elder statesman who has spent decades in public service. What advice would you give to someone running his very first campaign for public office? What path should I endeavor to follow? I had assumed that the meeting would be a 10-, 20-minute meeting, a perfunctory meeting. It was very kind of him to take it, but I didn't expect much from the meeting.

When I sat down, I was amazed, first of all, that he knew everything about the race—all of the potential players who might be running for that position. He knew a great deal about my background, which had me utterly flabbergasted because we didn't know each

other. It was obvious he was briefed and prepared before the meeting. He had put in that time.

After about 20 minutes, he asked me: TED, when is your flight back?

I said: Well, it is in a couple of hours. I am flying out of Boston.

He said: Can you, maybe, stay and go out on the boat with Barbara and me?

I laughed. I said: Mr. President, plane reservations can be easily changed. I will stay here as long as you would like me to.

He looked at me—I was wearing a suit—and he said: Well, that is, clearly, not going to do.

We had been meeting in an office, which was in a separate building. So he took me to a golf cart, and we drove in the golf cart to the residence. He took me back to his and Barbara's bedroom. He opened his closet. He pulled out a pair of jeans; he pulled out a shirt; he pulled out a belt with a buckle that read "President of the United States." It was his buckle.

He said: Here, TED. Put this on.

So I dressed in the President's clothes, and we went out on the boat.

Now, it is worth remembering that President Bush was a former naval aviator. He drove the boat and drove it full speed—with the throttle pushed as far as it would go. It was a beautiful, cool summer's day along the Maine shore, with waves splashing in the air. There was a light rain in the mist. Barbara sat at the front of the boat, with rain pelting her face, and she was smiling and glowing.

At the time, we were in the midst of the so-called Green Revolution in Iran. So I remember asking "Mr. President, what do you think about what is happening in Iran? What do you think about the changes?" and just marveling, What on Earth am I doing on this boat, crashing through the waves, listening to President George Herbert Walker Bush give me his thoughts on national security and the interests of the United States? We had, by the way, Secret Service agents in Zodiac boats who were following as fast as they could and were having trouble keeping up with the President.

So I ended up having lunch with President Bush and Barbara. We went to a little restaurant where we had some Maine lobster. I ended up spending 4½ hours with them. When I was getting ready to leave, I was walking to the door, and I was thanking him for spending so much time. He reached in his pocket, and he pulled out a check—a check for \$1,000 to my attorney general campaign. You could have knocked me over with a stick. I am not someone who is known for being at a loss for words, and I, simply, stared at him and stammered. I think I barely got out the words "thank you," but I was so astonished. The check, simply, read "from George and Barbara Bush."

I got in the rental car and began driving back to the airport. I called Heidi, and I said: Heidi, I just had the most magical, unbelievable day.

He didn't have to do any of that. He didn't have to give me the time of day. Yet he poured his heart into the people around him, into his family, into his public service, and into his Nation.

That was just one, small illustration of the graciousness, the generosity, the humility of spirit that characterized his entire 94 years on this planet. President Bush was the last of the "greatest generation" to sit in the Oval Office, but his resolve will not be lost to the past; it will triumph onward.

In his words:

The old ideas are new again because they are not old; they are timeless: duty, sacrifice, commitment, and a patriotism that finds its expression in taking part and pitching in.

The 91st Psalm is sometimes called the soldier's or the warrior's psalm because it asks the Lord for protection against a litany of foes, and it promises a refuge and a fortress in Him. It ends with the two most important gifts that can be bestowed on the faithful warrior: "I shall satisfy him with a long life and grant him to see my salvation."

In having enjoyed that first gift, an incredible life of 94 years of making a difference, may President Bush now enjoy the second, bestowed upon a good and faithful servant. Now George and his beloved Barbara are together at last, with their daughter Robin, and they are enjoying a well-deserved rest from their labors. Now his spirit has joined a thousand points of light with his Creator, by whose brilliance may all our works be illuminated and inspired.

President George Herbert Walker Bush leaves behind 6 children, 17 grandchildren, and 8 great-grandchildren. He and Barbara were married for 73 years—the longest Presidential marriage in the history of the United States.

God bless the memory of President George Herbert Walker Bush. God bless the legacy of service that he and Barbara instilled in generation after generation of the Bush family. Texas and America are far better for having known and loved him.

I yield the floor.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, several years ago, after his 3-year-old daughter Robin passed away from leukemia, George Herbert Walker Bush wrote to his mother about how much he loved and missed his little girl. It is a beautiful, almost heartbreaking letter. Near the end, he wrote about his daughter's continued presence in his life and the life of his family. He said: "We cannot touch her and yet we feel her."

President Bush himself has now passed beyond our reach. Yet, knowingly or not, we all feel the difference he made in the Nation and in the world. Many of us feel that deep longing for a "kinder, gentler" Nation that President Bush promised in his inaugural address 30 years ago.

George Herbert Walker Bush was an American patriot who devoted his life to his family and to his country. On his 18th birthday—6 months after Pearl Harbor—he enlisted in the U.S. Navy and became one of the youngest aviators in the history of the Navy. He was discharged 1 month after Japan's surrender, but he never stopped serving America.

There is a book entitled "Flyboys" that tells the story of the squadron George Herbert Walker Bush was a part of and the deadly mission they were given in the South Pacific. He flew some 58 missions as a Navy pilot. On his last assignment, he was shot down, and two of his crew were killed in that confrontation. Fortunately for us and for him, he was rescued by a submarine. There is a grainy, black-and-white film of his being fished out of the ocean by the American submarine that is still an inspiration to this day.

As the 41st President of the United States and the father of the 43rd President, he was the linchpin of a political dynasty that spanned four generations. He already had a lifetime of public service before he became President—as a Texas Congressman, Ambassador to the United Nations, Envoy to China, Director of the CIA, and Vice President to Ronald Reagan.

Despite his extraordinary achievements, he was a man of remarkable humility. If his syntax sounded a little choppy at times—and Dana Carvey made a fortune imitating him—it was partly due to the fact that George Herbert Walker Bush had difficulty using the words "I" and "me." When he was a young boy, his mother taught him that those were the words of braggarts. Riding in the Presidential limousine through streets lined with cheering crowds, he once told a fellow passenger: "They're not clapping for me; they're clapping for the office of the President." That was exactly how he thought it should be.

I was still a rather new Congressman when George Herbert Walker Bush was President. I sure didn't agree with all of his policies, as my voting record demonstrates, but that is a discussion for another time. As President Bush's own life shows us, there is a time for politics, and there is a time to put politics aside and to recall the exceptional lifetime of service he gave to our Nation.

President Reagan helped hurry the end of the Cold War, but it fell to President George Herbert Walker Bush to successfully navigate the aftermath.

When the Berlin Wall fell in 1989, he insisted there would be no gloating or triumphalism from his administration.

His low-key approach helped set the tone for our NATO allies, and it helped make possible the peaceful end of the Soviet Union. Never before had such a heavily armed empire ended with so little turmoil or bloodshed in its final days. In the 2 years before the collapse of the Soviet Union, President Bush and then-Soviet President Mikhail

Gorbachev successfully negotiated the START nuclear arms treaty. Under President George Herbert Walker Bush, we saw the largest reduction in nuclear weapons in history, and America and the world are safer today because of it.

If you want to see the world's enduring respect for President Bush, look at the statesmen and stateswomen expected to attend his memorial service tomorrow at the National Cathedral. Among them are Mikhail Gorbachev, his partner in historic change, and German Chancellor Angela Merkel, who grew up in Communist East Germany.

It is said that the Germans today credit George Herbert Walker Bush more than any person for their successful reunification. He knew that America is stronger when we work with partners than when we imagine we can somehow go it alone. When Iraqi troops invaded Kuwait in 1990, George Herbert Walker Bush methodically assembled an international coalition to push them back.

He left his mark on domestic policy as well. He fought for and in 1990 signed the Americans with Disabilities Act—one of the greatest civil rights laws in our Nation's modern history.

President Bush was a committed conservative and a Texan by choice. He had close ties to the oil industry, but he believed in science. What a welcome change it would be in Washington today if his party felt the same. President George Herbert Walker Bush understood that poisoning our planet is not just unfair to future generations, it is bad for business, and it is bad for our economy. He helped build bipartisan support—this Republican President helped build bipartisan support—and signed the Clean Air Act of 1990, strengthening the Federal Government's role and protecting the very air we breathe. He signed the Global Change Research Act of 1990, establishing an interagency Federal council to improve understanding of global change and to devise a plan to reduce the risks of climate catastrophe. What a sharp contrast to the current administration. George Herbert Walker Bush's work was the work of a leader.

Between 1980 and 1990, America's budget deficit tripled to \$220 billion, driven largely by the Reagan-era tax cuts. In 1990, with a lot of criticism, President Bush had the courage to sign a tax increase—as President Reagan had before him—to help pay down the deficit for future generations. He put the interests of future generations ahead of his own short-term political advantage, and he paid a heavy price in the next election. He may have even lost because of it. Years later, he received a Profile in Courage Award for that leadership.

In his inaugural address, President Bush said that the real strength and greatness of America came from "a thousand points of light"—the countless acts of decency and compassion we show to each other and to those in need. In his post-Presidential years, he

remained a committed advocate for volunteerism, community, and national service. He was active in domestic and global humanitarian activities, often alongside former President Bill Clinton, an old political opponent turned ally.

In 1995, after a domestic terrorist bombed the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing 168 people and injuring 680 more, the National Rifle Association sent out a fundraising letter denouncing the Federal agents of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms as "jack-booted thugs." Former President George Herbert Walker Bush reacted with anger. He denounced that vitriol by the NRA as "a vicious slander on good people." He publicly resigned his NRA lifetime membership, placing conscience ahead of political calculation.

Like John McCain and others who have personally experienced the terror of war, George Herbert Walker Bush did not confuse politics with war. He did not mistake political opponents for enemies. He understood that people can have differences of opinion and both still love the country.

Our sadness at losing him seems partly a reflection for our own deep, deep yearning as a nation today for the kind of leadership and character and integrity and honesty and courage that he brought to the Office of Presidency.

In his first inaugural address, President Lincoln pleaded with a nation on the knife's edge of war. He said:

We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies.

Lincoln urged us to be guided "by the better angels of our nature."

In his own inaugural address, President George Herbert Walker Bush also spoke of all Americans as friends. Let me read two short sections of his remarks.

My friends, we are not the sum of our possessions. They are not the measure of our lives. In our hearts, we know what matters. We cannot hope only to leave our children a bigger car, a bigger bank account. We must hope to give them a sense of what it means to be a loyal friend, a loving parent, a citizen who leaves his home, his neighborhood and town better than he found it. And what do we want the men and women who work with us to say when we're no longer there? That we were more driven to succeed than anyone around us? Or that we stopped to ask if a sick child had gotten better and stayed a moment there to trade a word of friendship?

President George Bush went on to say:

America is never wholly herself unless she is engaged in high moral principle. We as a people have such a purpose today. It is to make kinder the face of the nation and gentler the face of the world. . . . My friends, we have work to do.

As a tribute to George Herbert Walker Bush, who lies in state in the Rotunda of the U.S. Capitol—the 32nd person to be so honored in our history—let us try to remember we are not enemies but friends, and may we summon the courage, the wisdom, and the humility to put the interests of our Nation and our world ahead of self-interest.

In closing, my wife Loretta and I send our deepest condolences to President Bush, his family, and all who knew and loved him.

BICENTENNIAL OF ILLINOIS

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, in 1830, a family of dirt-poor farmers moved to Illinois. In the previous 14 years, this family had moved from Kentucky to Indiana, always eking out a bare subsistence. In Illinois, they hoped their luck might finally improve.

After helping his father establish a small farm, the family's 21-year-old son struck out on his own. In the little village of New Salem, he found work as a shopkeeper, postmaster, and a member of the Illinois State Legislature.

On April 15, 1837, that young man moved to Springfield, Illinois' capitol. There, this self-taught man began a successful law practice. He married, and he and his wife welcomed four sons. His 23 years in Springfield were the happiest of his life.

When he left his adopted hometown in the late winter of 1861, he told the friends and neighbors and well-wishers who crowded to the train depot to see him off: "To this place, and the kindness of these people, I owe everything." He hoped he would return one day, but it wasn't to be.

On April 15, 1961, 28 years to the day after he first arrived in Springfield, President Lincoln was killed by an assassin's bullet. He died just days after the end of the Civil War, the "fiery trial" through which he had steered our Nation—the cataclysm that finally ended America's original sin of slavery.

Most historians rate Abraham Lincoln as America's greatest President, and I agree. We who live in Illinois are proud to call our State "The Land of Lincoln."

Illinois had entered the Union as America's 21st State only 11 years before Lincoln's father Thomas moved his family there.

Yesterday, Tuesday, December 3, Illinois celebrated our 200th anniversary as a State. To commemorate this historic anniversary, Senator DUCKWORTH and I introduced a resolution that passed the Senate earlier this year. An identical resolution was introduced in the U.S. House of Representatives, where Abraham Lincoln served one term in the late 1840s.

Let me tell you about my home State. Illinois stretches from the Wisconsin border in the north to the Kentucky border in the southeast. The southernmost point in our State, the town of Cairo, Illinois, lies farther south than Richmond, VA.

We also border Lake Michigan to the northeast, Indiana to the east, Missouri to the west, and Iowa to the northwest. You could fit Switzerland, Denmark, Belgium, Albania, and Cyprus inside Illinois' borders; that is how large Illinois is.

If Illinois were an independent nation, our economy, valued at over \$820

billion, would be the 19th largest economy in the world, just ahead of Saudi Arabia.

We are the fifth-largest economy among U.S. States, and we are among the top States in exports, value-added manufacturing, and agricultural income.

The deep black soil of much of northern and central Illinois is among the finest in the world. More than 75 percent of Illinois is still covered by farms, more than 72,000 of them.

While this year marks Illinois 200th anniversary as a State, societies have flourished in Illinois for over a millennium.

Near Collinsville, IL, across the Mississippi River from St. Louis, is the Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site, the remains of the most sophisticated prehistoric native civilization north of Mexico.

Historians estimate that Cahokia was first settled around 700 A.D. By 1250 A.D., Cahokia was larger than London. The flat-topped pyramids built by its inhabitants are as tall as the Great Pyramid of Giza.

Next came the Illinois Confederation, about a dozen Native American Tribes. The first Europeans to reach Illinois, French explorers, arrived in the 17th century. Most of the French Illinois following the nearly decade-long French and Indian War in the mid-18th century. Then came the English settlers and colonists from many of America's 13 original States.

In the 1840s, Illinois, like most of America, experienced great waves of European immigrants, starting with the Germans and Irish, followed by immigrants came from Poland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Austria, and Russia.

During World War I, the Great Migration began, the steady flow of African Americans from the Jim Crow South to the major industrial centers of the North, and Chicago was the Mecca of the Great Migration.

You can see and hear and taste our immigrant roots in the vibrant, ethnic neighborhoods of Chicago and in cities and towns and villages throughout our State.

Illinois is home to many firsts. In February 1865, Illinois became the first State to ratify the 13th Amendment, outlawing slavery and involuntary servitude in America.

The first skyscraper in the entire world was built in Chicago in 1885. The world's first Ferris wheel debuted at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. Chicago gave the world the first televised presidential debate . . . the first successful open-heart surgery . . . and the world first self-controlled nuclear reaction.

Evanston, the home Northwestern University, is also the birthplace of the ice cream sundae. The first McDonald's in the world was in Des Plaines. Lake Michigan is the largest body of freshwater in a world that is fast running out of water.

Illinois is a land of ingenuity and invention. In 1900, after vents threatened the safety of Chicago's water supply, engineers built a series of canal locks that actually reversed the flow of the Chicago River, a feat that was named a "civil engineering monument of the millennium" by the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1999.

Illinois inventors have contributed to inventions from meatpacking and blood-banking, to the farm silo, the zipper, the vacuum cleaner, the mechanical dishwasher, the wireless remote control, and the cell phone.

Illinois has sent its sons and more than a few of its daughters to fight for this Nation in war after war.

Today, it is home to 20,000 Active-Duty members of America's Armed Forces, 24,000 members of the reserved forces, and more than 643,000 veterans who risked their lives to protect all of us.

My partner in this body, Senator TAMMY DUCKWORTH, is a proud example of the courage and dignity and self-sacrifice of Illinois veterans.

Let me tell you about some of the other remarkable men and women Illinois has given to our world.

They include champions of justice such as Jane Addams, the first American woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for her work a century ago founding Hull House and helping poor families, especially immigrant families, to achieve their American dream.

Other Illinois champions of justice include Clarence Darrow, the legal champion of underdogs, and Betty Bloomer, whose courage in helping to reduce the stigma surrounding both breast cancer and addiction has saved untold numbers of lives. The world knows her better as First Lady Betty Ford.

Illinois comedians from Jack Benny to Robin Williams, John Belushi, and Richard Pryor have made the world laugh. Illinois singers and musicians, including Miles Davis, Sam Cooke, Nat King Cole, Mahalia Jackson, and the Staple Singers, have made the world sing and dance—and maybe even work for justice and peace. Illinois storytellers, including Walt Disney and Ernest Hemingway, have captivated viewers and readers for generations.

In the field of sports, the Chicago Cubs have taught generations of fans the virtue of patience, going more than a century before once again winning the World Series in 2016.

Chicago has more than its share of sports champions. The Chicago Bears won the Super Bowl in 1986. The Chicago White Sox won the World Series in 2005. The Chicago Blackhawks clinched the Stanley Cup in 2010, 2013, and 2015.

The Chicago Bulls, led by the legendary Michael Jordan, won the NBA championship every year from 1991 through 1993 and from 1996 through 1998.

Illinois is the home State of President Ronald Reagan, and the adopted

home State of President Barack Obama, America's first African-American President.

It is also home to the first African-American woman ever to serve in this body, Senator Carol Moseley-Braun.

The author and poet Carl Sandburg, another son of Illinois, wrote, "Nothing happens unless first we dream."

In Illinois' 200 years as a State, its sons and daughters have never stopped dreaming of ways to make life better and fairer, and working to make those dreams come true.

As we begin our third century as a member of this great Union, we intend to continue that proud tradition.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

REMEMBERING GEORGE H.W. BUSH

Mr. BLUNT. Mr. President, I am honored to join my colleagues here to talk about President Bush. The outpouring of appreciation from the country has been significant.

His son, the 43rd President, said that it takes a long time for the determinations of history to come in. I think the 41st President had almost 25 years for people to begin to put his Presidency in the right kind of historical reference, the right context of looking back and seeing not only what happened then but what has happened since then because of what happened then. I am pleased that he and Barbara were able to live long enough after that significant Presidency to see what happened.

Certainly in Missouri, we claim part of the Bush family. His mother grew up in Missouri. The Walkers were from Missouri. He treated Missouri like it was one of the States that he was connected to by relationship. His grandfather and later his Uncle Herbert and the rest of the family would go in the summer to Walker's Point, named after that Missouri part of his family, just like the Walker Cup is named after that part of his family.

The impact of his mother is pretty great. I heard the President talking the other day, in an interview with Jenna Bush, about whom he would look for when he got to Heaven. That was a couple of years ago, I think. He said: Well, if Barbara has gone there first, I think the right answer would be that I am going to look for her first. But then he said: I think my mom and my dad, and he said their daughter Robin, whom they lost when she was 3 years old.

So his mother was an important part of his life. You could tell that when talking to him or to his children, when they remembered their grandmother, and you could see a lot of what she taught him in him, including that competitive nature. They don't name sporting cups after your family unless your family begins in competition. There was that competitive nature, but that was also based on never bragging about yourself. To be a real competitor like the President was and not brag

about yourself is not always an easy thing, but, certainly, maybe to his political detriment, it was part of his upbringing.

Another part of his upbringing included, in many ways, the best values of that World War II generation: Stand up straight, take responsibility, share credit, and take blame. Those were all part of who George Herbert Walker Bush had become—that idea that you should do what you are supposed to do and that idea of the importance of service to others. If you are going to be part of the team, if you are President Bush—I heard Jon Meacham, his biographer, say that he tried to kind of get into the depth of that: What about this commitment to service, and aren't there lots of ways to do that, and can't you have service without recognition? But President Bush, understanding the conflict, actually, in what he believed and the profession he had pursued said: Well, there is nothing wrong if you are going to be on the team to want to be captain of the team, whether it is captain of the Yale baseball team, which he was, or the President of the United States.

The Yale baseball team leads me to another thing that the Presiding Officer and I know when we think about him; that is, the willingness as a young man to serve—and to serve immediately. In fact, at 17, still in high school, after Pearl Harbor, he talked about going to Canada to join the Canadian Air Corps because you could do that at 17, but in our country you couldn't join the Air Corps until 18. There was no Air Force yet. It was the Army Air Corps or the Navy Air Corps. He was persuaded by, I assume, his mom and dad, and others, by saying: Well, let's finish high school first, and then when you are 18, you can join the U.S. Air Corps. He did that, I believe, on his 18th birthday, or really close to his 18th birthday, to become then the youngest aviator in the war at the time when he got his flying credentials and serving in that way. That was part of that generation.

Then, the war was over, and he and Barbara get married right before the war ended. Then he goes to college. That young man with a wife and a baby goes to college and becomes the captain of the baseball team. He was a man with really always great athletic ability and great grace in so many ways. He had grace under pressure and grace with others, but grace in sports, as well, and the ability to do that.

Now, when you are the captain of the Yale baseball team, you can talk a lot about the team instead of yourself. When you decide to enter politics, there is an almost total contradiction between pursuing political office and not talking about yourself. It just doesn't quite work that way. You have to be willing to do that. We could always see in President Bush that reluctance to cross the line his mother had taught him and talk about himself and talk about his accomplishments. Even

at his best, he was held back, in many ways, by that reluctance—what he would see as bragging on himself.

His public service was significant and broad-based. I believe you could make the case that perhaps no one had ever been better prepared to be President than George Herbert Walker Bush, but in that effort to become President, you have to run first. I remember in 1980 hearing Barbara Bush talking about this. I remember this because it was so unusual. I don't remember anybody else saying anything like this when they decided to run for President in 1980. When he ran for President, I heard Barbara Bush say this when asked: This guy has run for Congress once; it is the only elected office he has ever had, the House of Representatives and reelected. And she said: Yes, but George has a big family and thousands of friends.

Now we see, at the end of his life, how that network of friends continued to be an important part of who he was, but I don't recall a single other person ever successfully running for President on the basis that he had a big family and lots of friends. But that was his unique way to associate with people, which included the thousands of letters he wrote. As the Vice President said yesterday, he wrote to friends over the years, and as it turned out, in retirement. He wrote letters to almost anybody who would write him. He would respond as, again, his mother probably taught him to do: If somebody takes the time to write you, you take the time to write them back. He was a man of appreciation and thank-you notes and sympathy notes. So that network of friends and family eventually became very important.

Now, where I live in Missouri, we were the ultimate bellwether State for about 100 years. My friend from Ohio would come close to being able to take that crown for a while. Ohio has usually been a winner in Presidential elections. But for 100 years, from 1904 to 2004, we voted for the winner every time but one. So that last part of that—that last 20 years of that time period—very much is the time period where President Bush 41 and Bush 43, for that matter, were part of national politics.

Missouri would have been a significant place for him anyway. His brother lived there—his younger brother Bucky, who passed away in the last few years—and Ambassador Burt Walker was there. So there are lots of inter-related and connected family members.

So we saw Candidate Bush and then Vice President Bush and then President Bush in our State a lot. I was the elected secretary of State when he was Vice President, and I was the secretary of State when he was President. So I had the chance to benefit from knowing him.

I had a chance to go to Walker's Point a few times and to go to church with the Bushes. If you were with the Bushes on a Sunday, either you were

going to be left by yourself or you were going to go to church, because that was as much a part of who President Bush was as anything else—maybe a bigger part than anything else.

He said that in his faith—the Episcopal faith. Maybe he wasn't about sharing publicly his faith, but he was absolutely committed to his faith. In fact, he raised the money to build a chapel at Camp David during his Presidency. There had not been a chapel there before. A number of Presidents, starting with Franklin Roosevelt, had used Camp David, but it was President Bush who decided: Well, church services on Sunday in the cafeteria could be in a better place; let's do what we can.

So he raised the money privately to build the chapel that is there today.

The Missouri connection goes a little bit further. Not only did Missouri vote for President Bush in 1988—and if my story is going to have any truth to it, I would have to point out that Missouri voted for Bill Clinton in 1992, because we were still voting for the winner by pretty much the margin of whatever the national average was in the last 50 years of that 100-year saga.

After Desert Storm, President Bush looked around to find a place to do the first Fourth of July parade, and he came to Marshfield, MO, in the county where I was born—Webster County. I was going to be grand marshal of the parade that year, as I recall, but when it became apparent that the President wanted to come to be in that parade, I was more than willing to concede that he should be the grand marshal of that parade, and I walked not too far behind him.

Then, in 1992, after the convention—I believe it was the first kickoff—the first campaign kickoff was at Branson, MO, and I had the chance to be there with him. We went to a country music show at the Moe Bandy Theater. Loretta Lynn was sitting with the President and Mrs. Bush, and their good friend from Texas, Moe Bandy, was performing. That was a part of America and a part of our music that the President loved. I think the kickoff rally itself was outside in the parking lot, at Silver Dollar City, and the Herschend family was there. JoDee Herschend just this week died, as well, after a long fight with cancer.

All of those connections go back to the big family and thousands of friends. There was nowhere in that matrix that I just talked about where President Bush didn't leave with more friends than he had when he came—friends whom many times he figured out how to develop a lifelong connection to.

All of us could use more of that skill. There is social media and the quick response, but the letter writing and the phone calling and the thinking about when you need to reach out to people in a way they can transparently feel it continues to be important. The other things are not unimportant, either, but

his connectedness took a little more effort than some of ours do.

Let me just say, in terms of preparation and how it paid off, he was CIA Director, a Member of Congress, one of the very first Envoys to China, before we had official relationships, Envoy to the United Nations, Vice President of the United States, and his making connections and contacts and friendships.

There was Desert Storm. Saddam Hussein invades Kuwait, and the President says: "This will not stand." He assembled what may have been the greatest coalition of nations at any time. The nations that weren't willing to fight were often willing to help others to pay for the fight. I don't know if anybody else could have put that coalition together the way President Bush did, but he put that coalition together with maximum force and to guarantee minimum loss and suddenly freed Kuwait and showed that the United States was still going to stand up for people who couldn't stand up for themselves.

Then, there was the collapse of the Soviet Union. We have just enough time now to look back. I have heard many others over the last few days talk about how that could have gone so badly wrong for all of the other countries that were trying to emerge from the domination of Russia and the Soviet Union. But George Herbert Walker Bush was on the phone, reaching out, talking to leaders, saying the things that actually had just been predicted by the West Germans themselves to be impossible—that, somehow, East Germany could become part of West Germany. That is exactly what happened. The President encouraged, stood beside, and went out of the way to be sure that Helmut Kohl, the leader of West Germany, had the kind of support that he and his government needed. He reached out to bring this country, which had been isolated for 40 years, back as part of their country and into the country. So all of these East European countries that were emerging from Soviet domination had a chance to move from domination to democracy. That would not have happened the way it happened if somebody less prepared and less capable had been there. Character paid off then, and character is being recognized today for the value it has. As thousands have walked by the casket in the Rotunda of the Capitol of the United States of America, millions of others have thought about what a life of character means, about what the willingness to take responsibility means, and about how important it is to share credit, to take blame, to be prepared, and to believe there is great value and virtue in serving others. That is what George Herbert Walker Bush did.

As we think back at the impact he and Mrs. Bush and their family have had on the country, there is a great lesson to be learned. I hope we are all taking time to learn it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, the Presiding Officer knows I spent a little time in the Navy. So did my father. My father enlisted in the Navy right before World War II broke out. He was not 18.

George Herbert Walker Bush, I think on his 18th birthday, just out of high school, enlisted in the Navy as a seaman second class. About a year later, he was off to Corpus Christi Naval Air Station, where I earned my wings as a naval flight officer a long time ago. He became an ensign, I think at the age of 19, and became, maybe, the youngest Navy pilot around that time that they had in the Navy, if you can believe that. A year or so later, I think in September of 1943, he was on the USS *San Jacinto* in the Pacific and flew avenger bombers with the 3rd Fleet and 6th Fleet. When you think about it, at that point in time he must have been about 20 years old, flying avenger bombers. That is pretty amazing.

When I was 20 years, I was a sophomore or junior at Ohio State. The idea of flying missions, as we did stuff in the summers with Navy ROTC in Corpus Christi, flying airplanes and so forth—to be flying missions in the Pacific theater in the middle of World War II is pretty astounding.

In 1944, he would have been maybe 20 years old, not quite 21. He was a lieutenant JG. I think I made lieutenant JG when I was 22 or so. But later that year, in 1944, when he was still about 20 years old, he was shot down off the coast of Chichijima by a Japanese anti-aircraft flier while flying a mission to bomb an enemy radio site located on the Bonin Islands about 600 miles south of Japan. In some of my missions during the Vietnam war, we flew by there. He was rescued by the U.S. submarine *Finback* after he had floated around the ocean for a while in an inflated raft. God bless the folks on the *Finback*. They somehow found out he was out there and found him. It was like finding a needle in a haystack. I have done a fair number of search and rescue missions out of a P-3 airplane. To find somebody on a little dingy from an airplane is hard enough, but to find them from a submarine is even more difficult. It is miraculous to me that on September 2, 1944, they found him and saved him.

In November of 1944, he returned to his ship, the USS *San Jacinto*, and participated in operations in the Philippines until his squadron was sent home. I have some fond memories of operating missions in the South China Sea out of the Philippines and off the coast of Southeast Asia. But his career took him there. I think at that time he was about 21, an old guy, in the Navy.

A year or so later, in September of 1945, he was discharged from the Navy. He had served 58 combat missions during World War II, for which he was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. You don't get much better than a Distinguished Flying Cross. So there were three air medals—I had one, and this guy had three—and the Presidential Unit Citation awarded to his

ship, of which he was a member for a number of years. That is one heck of a record for a guy who signed up as a seaman second class at the age of 18 and 3 years later finished up after flying all those missions when he was 21. I am still thinking about what I was doing when I was 21. I wasn't doing this. I was looking forward to going into the Navy on Active Duty and ended up in Southeast Asia with John McCain, from Arizona, one of our colleagues and the Presiding Officer's wingman in the Senate for a number of years.

I had never met George Bush when he was on Active Duty or in the Navy. I was not yet born. My dad served about the same time, never at the same time at the same duty station, although they both spent a fair amount of time in airplanes. My dad was a chief petty officer.

My guess is that George Bush got pretty good leadership training from his parents, but, starting from the age of 18, the Navy took over and provided him with exceptional leadership training. I would like to think some others—including John McCain, hopefully yours truly, and some others with whom we served, not just in World War II but in subsequent wars, including Vietnam and even today—received great leadership training in the military. George Herbert Walker Bush was trained, as was I and as were many of our peers, that leaders are humble, not haughty. Think about that: Leaders are humble, not haughty. Speeches were given last week as we gathered in the Capitol, and thousands of people have walked by his casket since. If there was ever a leader I have met who was humble, not haughty, it was George Herbert Walker Bush.

He was trained that leaders lead by their example. It is not do as I say, but do as I do. That is what he was like. He had the heart of a servant throughout his life. I can't remember all of the different roles in which he served. Maybe our Presiding Officer can help me; maybe the Senator from Tennessee who has joined me can fill in the blanks. But it was a pretty amazing career, which includes jobs I wasn't even mindful of. A lot of us remember he was head of the CIA. Everybody knows he was President and Vice President. But there were so many other jobs—Ambassador to China and a host of other challenging positions—that he fulfilled every step of his life.

He was a Congressman and served in the House for 4 years. This is really instructive; if Senator ALEXANDER would correct me if I am wrong, my recollection is that he ran for the U.S. Senate not once but twice and was not successful either time. Sometimes we learn more when we are unsuccessful than when we are successful.

He was the kind of leader who thought that part of being a leader is staying out of step when everybody else is marching to the wrong tune. He was the kind of leader who felt that a leader should be aspirational and ap-

peal to people's better angels. He was the kind of leader who surrounded himself with really good people. I have known a bunch of them, and so have some of you. He surrounded himself with exceptional people.

He was the sort of leader who, when the team did well, he would give credit to the team, and when the team fell short, he would take the blame. He was one of those leaders who actually sought to unite people, not divide people. We hear a lot these days about building bridges and building walls. He was a bridge builder, never much for building walls.

One of my favorite quotes about politics is that our friends come and go, but our enemies accumulate. All of those years, the people he ran against—Bill Clinton certainly comes to mind, but others, as well—had great affection for him and loved him. There is some secret there that the rest of us could probably learn from.

The other thing I am especially mindful of him as a leader is that he was interested in doing what was right—not what was easy or expedient, but what was right. He treated other people the way he wanted to be treated—the Golden Rule. He was interested in doing things well, and he wanted people around him to do things well—sort of like, if it isn't perfect, make it better. He was not one to give up.

For those reasons, and others, I would like to say that he was the kind of leader we need more of in both parties—here, in the executive branch, and in other branches of our government. We could use more like him, men and women. But those of us who were lucky enough to be around him, to learn from him, and to see him in action, whether he was successful or not—it was a great opportunity for us.

I have the opportunity now to serve as the senior Democrat on the Environment and Public Works Committee; our chair is JOHN BARRASSO. The chairman of the HELP Committee is here on the floor today, Senator ALEXANDER. He and I, in earlier days—when he was a member of the Public Works Committee—worked on the Clear Skies legislation. President George W. Bush, the son of President George Herbert Walker Bush, proposed something called Clear Skies legislation—sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and mercury. As I recall, Senator ALEXANDER and I, maybe along with Senator Voinovich of Ohio, worked on something. I call it “Really Clear Skies” because sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, and mercury make CO₂, carbon dioxide.

Much has been made of late of the environmental record of Richard Nixon. I never thought I would be extolling the virtues of Richard Nixon as our President, but I have quite a bit in the last several years as the senior Democrat on the Environment and Public Works Committee. I am the only Democrat I know who quotes President Nixon. Richard Nixon said, among other things, that the only people who don't

make mistakes are people who don't do anything. Isn't that good? The only people who don't make mistakes are people who don't do anything. We all make mistakes. I probably learn more from my mistakes than from the things I have done right.

People talk about the environmental legacy of Richard Nixon. He signed legislation creating the EPA; he signed legislation creating the Clean Air Act; he signed legislation creating the Clean Water Act. He did some amazing stuff, for a Republican President, with respect to the environment.

Not as much has been made of George Herbert Walker Bush's environmental record, but I have some notes that I am going to refer to here to help refresh my memory and maybe expand a little on what others know.

In the House of Representatives, when we were working on the 1990 amendments of the Clean Air Act, I had the opportunity to coauthor a couple of little pieces of that legislation, which he actually signed, so I feel a sense of ownership. He, as President, signed into law the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

On the Friday after Thanksgiving, a couple of weeks ago, here in our Nation's Capital, 13 Federal agencies released a major report laying out the alarming impact that climate change is having on the environment, our public health, our economic growth, and our weather. I never thought I would see the day when we are measuring rainfall by the foot instead of by the inches. I never thought I would be seeing wildfires in California, Montana, Washington State, and Oregon that are bigger than my State of Delaware. I never thought I would see this many category 5 hurricanes. I never thought I would see two 500-year floods in Ellicott City, MD, just a short way up the road here. They didn't come every 500 years; they came one year after the other. I never thought I would see that kind of weather.

These Federal agencies put out a report a couple of weeks ago, laying out some of the alarming impacts that climate change is having on our environment, public health, economic growth, and our weather. That report is known as the “National Climate Assessment.” It is put out every 4 years as a result of an act signed in 1990 called the Global Change Research Act of 1990. Who signed it? Why, it was President George Herbert Walker Bush who signed it into law all those years ago.

The 41st President raised the alarm decades ago about a threat that he referred to as the “ozone hole.” That is what he called it, the ozone hole. The Clean Air Act of 1990, which he signed into law, hoped to implement the Montreal Protocol, a landmark international treaty to deal with the problem. The protocol is highly widely regarded as a success. The treaty is widely regarded as a success. A couple of years after that, he helped form the United Nations framework. If I am not

mistaken, I think he was maybe our Ambassador to the United Nations as well.

In 1992, he helped form the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which has now been embraced by every nation on Earth and is taking place this very week in Poland. Countries from throughout the world are there.

I mentioned earlier the 1990 amendments of the Clean Air Act, which turned out to be some of the most important environmental laws that we have on our books in this country, and that law enabled the government to control the nearly 200 toxic substances that are present in our air and pose threats to human health. That same law paved the way for cleaner running cars and clean fuels that have dramatically reduced pollution from smog.

I can remember when I was in the Navy, spending part of the summer at the Long Beach Naval Station on a big jumbo tanker. I like to run, and I remember running close to L.A. in the summer—late sixties. I remember on some days that I ran, I felt I was doing more damage to my lungs than I was doing good for my body, running and breathing that kind of air. The air in California was awful. It is not perfect today, but it is a whole lot better, except when there are all these fires they have to put up with.

According to the EPA, the 1990 amendments of the Clean Air Act, over the first 20 years of enactment, have also prevented 160,000 premature deaths, reduced illnesses and diseases related to air pollution, and spurred \$2 trillion in overall economic benefits.

I will end with this. In February of 1990, President Bush said this about our changing climates. I want to quote him. He said:

We all know that human activities are changing the atmosphere in unexpected and in unprecedented ways. Much remains to be done. Many questions remain to be answered. Together, we have a responsibility to ourselves and the generations to come to fulfill our stewardship obligations.

Those are his words. Those words and the positions he took and the work his administration did on this front show real leadership and, maybe, the courage to stay out of step when everyone else is marching to the wrong tune and a willingness to step up and address that unprecedented challenge that is before us.

He lived to be 94. He was active and vibrant almost to the end. I think a number of us have had the opportunity to serve as Governor with both of his sons and to know them as friends and leaders of our country. The legacy of their dad lives on through the children he and Barbara helped raise.

We miss his personality. We miss his warmth and his good humor. We miss his affection, and we miss his leadership. I hope our colleagues and, certainly, I can learn from his example and learn again over and over again from the example he set to do the right thing, even when it is not easy.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I am delighted to hear the Senator from Delaware discuss some aspects of President Bush's time that aren't as well remembered, including his amendments to the Clean Air Act, on which the Senator from Delaware and I have worked.

In June of 1992, President George Herbert Walker Bush and his wife Barbara were walking across the South Lawn on a hot, sunny day to make a major announcement about school choice. Barbara turned to the President and said: George, you have on the wrong pants.

The President of the United States turned around, walked back in the White House, changed into the proper suit, came back out and made the announcement, one of the biggest of his time as President—to ask the Congress to provide one-half billion dollars to States and cities like Milwaukee and Wisconsin, which wanted to give low-income families choices of better schools for their children.

Before that, I can recall a 3 p.m. or so meeting on January 17, 1991. The meeting was about educational assessment—a very dull subject. The President had called it in the Cabinet Room. Governor CARPER will remember educational assessment from his days as Governor. The meeting went on and on. The President got up and left and came back after about 10 minutes. The rest of us thought very little about it. It turned out that, later, we found out he was calling Gorbachev in the Soviet Union to let him know in advance that the United States was about to start bombing Baghdad at about 5:30 that afternoon U.S. time. He had constructed and put on the public schedule that meeting on educational assessment so that the world wouldn't know what was about to happen.

A few weeks later, we were having lunch, and he was mulling over the prospect of putting 1 million American military men and women on the ground in the Middle East in the first Gulf war. He had a special feeling about that because of his background as a combat pilot in World War II. He knew what it meant to risk even one American life in that exercise.

All of us have memories and stories we could tell about the President, but I want to talk about three aspects of his service very briefly: No. 1, gentleman; No. 2, well prepared; No. 3, pioneer—a pioneer especially in education.

I have suggested to Jon Meacham, the extraordinary biographer of President George H.W. Bush, that a better title for his book might be "The Last Gentleman." Saying that to an author is like saying: You ought to rename your baby something else. That is not a very prudent thing to say.

I hope it is not true that he is the last gentleman, but his temperament and conduct when he won and when he

lost in war and in peace, with adversaries and friends, remind us that you can be tough, you can win the Presidency, you can be a combat pilot in a world war, and you can still treat others with respect, which he unfailingly did.

I was thinking last night as we stood outside on the steps and watched the casket being brought up—a beautiful evening, the sunset looking out over the Library of Congress, looking out over the Supreme Court—that with all the rancor we sometimes have here, as we work out difficult problems, we are pretty lucky to live in this country. We are pretty lucky to have the form of government that we have. We are extraordinarily fortunate that we can produce men and women, like George H.W. Bush, who bring out the best of us, which leads me to my second point: What I think of when I think of our former President, and those are the words "well prepared."

We have had lots of different kinds of Presidents of the United States with varying backgrounds, and many have been successful. It is hard to say exactly what will make a President successful. I actually think temperament has more to do with it than anything else. What we had in President George H.W. Bush may have been the best prepared President in our history: Congressman, candidate for the Senate, head of his national political party, the first Ambassador to China, head of the United Nations, Vice President of the United States, head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

If you are going to put somebody through a training course, a boot camp in order to be President of the United States, that is what you would do. You would take someone of extraordinary intellect, someone who may have graduated, in 3 years, Phi Beta Kappa from Yale, with extraordinary courage, and someone who could fly combat—the youngest aviator in World War II. You put them through that boot camp and say: Now you are the President of the United States.

How fortunate we were that he happened to be the one who came along then because the things he accomplished in his 4 years, the things he presided over, the things he led us to do as a country weren't that easy.

Take the disintegration of the Soviet Union. It is a very dangerous situation. They have a lot of nuclear weapons in the Soviet Union and a history of antagonism toward much of Europe and the United States. But President Bush, because of his temperament and his skill and the extraordinary team he had around him, presided over that in a way that allowed Mr. Gorbachev and the Soviet Union to come apart. It could have easily gone in another direction.

There was the reunification of Germany. You can be sure that France was skeptical about the reunification of Germany. Wouldn't you be, as well, if you had been involved in two World Wars in that century with Germany?

Margaret Thatcher was quietly opposed to the unification of Germany, according to Vice President Quayle, who should know about such things. Mr. Kohl, from Germany, was for it. Our President had to know those individuals well enough and be adept enough to preside over the reunification of Germany and the disintegration of the Soviet Union at the same time.

Balancing the budget wasn't popular within the Republican Party. When you look at the portraits of the Presidents in the White House, you often think, what did that President do that went beyond his base—that his original supporters might not have agreed with but that put the country first? When you look at Nixon, you think China. When you look at Reagan, you think the Berlin Wall.

When you look at George Bush, you think a number of things, but one of the things he did was balance the budget in a way that most Republicans didn't like. He paid a price for it when he ran for reelection, but the country and President Clinton, during the 1990s, benefited greatly from that fact.

Then, as Senator CARPER pointed out, he led the amendments of the Clean Air Act. I was in East Tennessee these last few weeks. We like the fact that you can see the Great Smoky Mountains, and they are not the "great smoggy mountains" anymore. That is true because of the Clean Air Act, which, more than anything else, has required coal plants when they operate to put pollution control equipment on them. They can still operate. There is nothing to keep a coal plant from operating in this country as long as you put pollution control equipment for mercury, nitrogen, and sulfur on it. Then they can be perfectly clean. That doesn't include carbon, but carbon you can't see. We like to see the mountains.

There were the decisions that were made that had to do with exhausts from trucks and cars. America is healthier, cleaner, and we can attract businesses to our State now that our air is clean. Before that, it was a problem.

The Americans with Disabilities Act was a difficult law to pass and a difficult law for many parts of our country to accept and, frankly, pay for. Think of the lives it has changed. No one who wasn't well-prepared for the Presidency could have passed that.

As I think of President Bush, I think first of a gentleman; second, well prepared; finally, a pioneer in education. Most of the time, when we think of President Bush, we think of his skills in foreign policy because they were considerable, and the challenges were great. For example, I didn't mention the Gulf War a moment ago—well, I did in a couple of cases, but I didn't mention putting 1 million troops on the ground, getting the rest of the world to pay for most of the war, and then deciding not to go into Baghdad and get mired down there. Those were decisions

that a skilled, well-prepared man would do.

He was also a pioneer in education, and that is what I would like to talk about. In 1989, President George H.W. Bush assembled all the Nation's Governors in Charlottesville to talk about education. Terry Branstad, the current Ambassador to China, was then the Chairman of the Governors. Out of that summit came national education goals that every child by the year 2000 would learn math, science, history, and geography in a proficient way.

President Bush then came up with America 2000 in the last 2 years of his term. I was Education Secretary when he launched America 2000. That was to help States and communities reach those national education goals State by State, community by community. So we had Nebraska 2000 and Nashville 2000 as Democrats and Republicans sought to do that. The importance of it was that President George H.W. Bush understood that to have lasting reform in education, it has to be owned by the States. It has to be owned by the community.

We saw that in the recent exercise in common core standards. Common core was developed by the Governors. It was moving through the country State by State by State. Then, when the Federal Government mandated it, in effect, there was a great rebellion because there wasn't buy-in.

It was the same situation with teacher evaluation. I led a fight to evaluate Tennessee teachers, and it was the hardest thing I was ever involved in. There was a big fight with the National Education Association, but we did it, and 10,000 teachers went up the career ladder. They bought into it. When it is ordered from Washington, they don't buy into it, and President Bush understood that. So his national education goals, his voluntary national standards, and his voluntary national tests were all voluntary. They were not imposed from Washington, DC. He created an environment, through America 2000, where States, cities, and communities could adopt them, and they were lasting.

Most of the steps that States, including my State of Tennessee, have taken to make schools better in the last 30 years were either started by or encouraged by George H.W. Bush since the National Governors Summit in 1989. That includes charter schools. In 1991 and 1992, President Bush encouraged every community to create start-from-scratch schools, as he called it, and many did. He created New American Schools Development Corporation with the help of Deputy Education Secretary David Kearns and raised about \$70 million and gave grants to that.

My last act as Education Secretary for President Bush was to write every school superintendent and say: Why don't you try one of these new charter schools that the Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Party has created. There were only 10 at the time in

1992. Those start-from-scratch schools suggested by President George H.W. Bush are now 5,000 charter schools in the country or about 5 percent of all the public schools in America.

Then came school choice. I began with the story of his walking across the south lawn to announce the GI bill for kids, to give money to States and districts to encourage school choice. The Democratic Congress, at the time, didn't appropriate the dollars he asked for, for start-from-scratch schools, and they didn't appropriate the money for school choice, but his persistent advocacy using the bully pulpit gave us national goals, national standards, national tests, accountability systems, school choice, charter schools—all of that—and the difference was, he insisted we not have a national school board in the process.

His successors all tended to have Washington edicts—President Clinton, President George W. Bush, and President Obama. I can understand why they felt that way. They were eager to see results, and so they said let Washington order Texas, Tennessee, and Wisconsin to do it, but, unfortunately, that backfires. That backfired on common core and backfired on teacher evaluation. As soon as we stepped back and used advocacy instead of edicts, as President Bush understood, we got more lasting results.

He was well prepared, a gentleman, and a pioneer of education. Some people are suggesting he might have been the most effective one-term President in the history of the Presidency. He could very well be, when you add it all up, with the Gulf war handled like it was, the reunification of Germany, the successful disintegration of the Soviet Union, the clean air laws, the Americans with Disabilities Act, pioneering in education with America 2000, balancing the budget. That is a lot to do in 4 years. Maybe James K. Polk is the only one I can think of who might give him a good run for his money in terms of that accolade.

I remember when the Gulf War was over and President Bush came to speak to the Congress. I will close with this. It was the first time I had a chance to sit and listen to a Presidential address as a Member of the Cabinet. I remember thinking after that wonderful victory that was so well done—with a million men and women on the ground and very few casualties; the rest of the world paid for most of the war; we avoided going into Baghdad. It was a very successful operation. The President's approval rating was at 91 percent. I remember thinking, I wish he would say: Now that we have won the war, let's turn our attention to home and apply the same sort of energy to America 2000, and then make America 2000 his entire domestic program. Perhaps it would have been difficult for Bill Clinton to defeat him that year if that would have been his domestic agenda. No one will ever know.

What we do know is, he was a gentleman; he was as well prepared as any

President in history for the job; he served at a time when we needed that preparation because the challenges were immense; he was a pioneer in education; and he may have been the most successful one-term President in American history—a man who put the country first and whom we all admired. George H.W. Bush.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JOHNSON). The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I join my friend, the Senator from Tennessee, in saying a few words about the service of George Herbert Walker Bush. I would note the difference between him and me, though, is he, having served as Education Secretary and worked here under Howard Baker and having had a chance to work with and watch and listen to George Herbert Walker Bush firsthand, has the advantage over me.

I certainly know the Bush family and President Bush “41” from my experience in Texas. They were the dominant family and influence in politics in Texas—certainly during the time I grew up in politics.

I appreciate the comments the Senator from Tennessee has made. He and I had a conversation about what our side of the aisle needs, which is to do more in the area of supporting public education and which is, I think, probably at the top of the list of most people’s concerns.

Certainly, when you look at what happened in the midterm elections—particularly in the suburbs—and you talk to people about what motivated them one way or the other, education had to be way up high on that list. We simply need to find a way of working together and coming up together with creative ways to demonstrate our support for public education, and I think our constituents will respond very well to that.

Certainly, the Senator from Tennessee, as chairman of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee, who is responsible for a lot of the healthcare-oriented legislation that emanates from this body—and that is another area where, frankly, we didn’t do as good a job as we could or should have done, explaining what we were for and what we could do actually to help bring premiums down and make healthcare more accessible. So I appreciate the contributions of the Senator from Tennessee to this body and his comments particularly about this great man. I think it is important to say he was not just a great man but a good man, George Herbert Walker Bush.

We know, to his family, he was a loving and caring father, grandfather, and great-grandfather. To his country, he was a devoted public servant who fought to defend our freedoms and led the Nation at the end of the Cold War and at the fall of the Berlin Wall.

Every time I think about the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, I think about

my dad who was a B-17 pilot in World War II. He was shot down on his 26th bombing mission over Nazi Germany. He was stationed in Molesworth, England. He and his fellow crew in the 303rd Bomb Group in the Eighth Air Force would fly their bombing missions from England—in this case, Molesworth Air Force Base across the English Channel and drop their bombs in Germany in an effort to bring an end to that terrible, terrible war.

Unfortunately, my dad died before the Berlin Wall came down. That is one of my regrets; that he was unable to see what ultimately happened as a result of that terrible war in World War II. One expert—I read one of his books recently—calculated that 31 million people died in World War II. It is a shocking number. We need to be reminded of what the horrible wages of war can be—20 million people died in the Soviet Union alone. I know that staggers our imagination. We need to remember our history or, in the words of a wise man, we will be condemned to relive it. Certainly, George Herbert Walker Bush’s contribution to ending the Cold War and bringing down the Berlin Wall are one of his most notable achievements.

He served first as a war hero. He actually enlisted in the Navy after the attack at Pearl Harbor. He, like a lot of other young men, decided this was the time to come to the aid of their country. After nearly losing his life after being shot down but being saved by rescuing forces, he came back home and, like so many of the “greatest generation,” he went to work and raised a family.

In my dad’s case, he, too, was part of the “greatest generation.” Fortunately, he got out of the prisoner of war camp and met my mother and married and had a family. He continued his education and, like so many of the “greatest generation,” made enormous contributions to this country in the post-World War II era that we are benefiting from even today.

We also know George Herbert Walker Bush represented his fellow Americans starting as a Congressman in Houston, TX. Then he moved on to be Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. He was Vice President. He was President.

It has been said that George Herbert Walker Bush was the best prepared person ever to have served as President by virtue of his experience and his resume. I think there is a lot of truth to that.

Alluding to the time in the Navy, you can say he was an anchor for our country during tumultuous times—steady and strong.

While he was a fierce defender of his principles and ideals, he was sometimes seen as a quiet soldier. Some people even commented that he was too nice a person to be President. I think that is a misconception. He was, it is true, both a good man and a great leader, but I think he showed us you could be both. Not all great leaders are good men. We are all flawed, of course,

but he showed that you could be both a good man and a great leader.

President Bush carried the lessons he learned in the Navy with him. Specifically, we heard from the Vice President yesterday at the ceremony in the Rotunda talking about a concept known to Navy pilots as the acronym CAVU, which stands for “ceiling and visibility unlimited.” I only mention this again after the Vice President talked about it yesterday because President Bush mentioned it on his 80th birthday. He said it summed up his attitude about his life perfectly.

He said:

But, you see, that is where my life is now. Thanks to my family and my friends, my life is CAVU.

Through all he did, his compassion, his love of country, his basic humanity, and strong optimism shone through, which made him such an attractive political figure. One reason for his tremendous success was because people liked him, and they believed in him. They believed he was doing what he did for the right reasons.

After a long and tough campaign for his second term as President—a campaign which he lost—he left a letter to newly elected President Bill Clinton. There has been some social media circulating this letter, but I think it is worth noting because it is a snapshot into his character and the type of man he was.

He wrote to President Clinton:

Your success now is our country’s success. I am rooting hard for you.

It takes a big man to say that to your competitor after a tough, losing campaign, but, again, this is a window into the character of a good and great man. Just like everything else he did, it was gracious and sincere. This letter conveyed the same sense of “it is not about me, it is about the country.” In a word, it is about patriotism—a word that embodies President Bush so well. He was the type of man who makes us look at our own lives and ask, what more can I do for my country and for my country men and women we all love?

After graduating from college, he went to Midland, TX. It was kind of an improbable place to go in those days, but he wanted to get involved in the oil business. Later, after his successes in Midland, TX, in the Permian Basin, which continues to be one of the greatest reserves of oil and gas in the United States, he went on to Houston and grew his business and ultimately, as I said earlier, ran for Congress.

Even though Texas was an adopted home for him, Texans loved and embraced him, as we did the entire Bush family. We were privileged to have President Bush as one of our own. He once said: “I am a Texan and an American . . . what more could a man ask?” I don’t think anyone could have said it better. Throughout his time in public service and even afterward, he could have moved anywhere in the world, but he chose to live his life in Texas and in

the warm embrace of the State and the people he loved.

President Bush felt a kindred spirit in Texas A&M University, choosing it first to bear his legacy through his Presidential library and a graduate school of government and public service and then later to be his and Barbara Bush's final resting place. I think President Bush identified with the university's unique culture, including its inculcation of patriotic values and the emphasis it places on hard work and public service.

President Bush taught us all that there is nothing more powerful in life than the power of a good example. He challenged all of us, and he still does by the standards he set for himself.

Joined today by my colleague from Texas, Senator CRUZ, we introduced a resolution recognizing the nearly 30 years of public service President Bush devoted to our State and our Nation.

President Bush is in the Nation's Capital one last time, where many have and will continue to have the opportunity to pay their respects and give their thanks for his extraordinary life.

President Bush once wrote in a letter to his mother: "Tell the truth. Don't blame people. Be strong. Do your best. Try hard. Forgive. Stay the course." President Bush never chose the easy road to sacrifice doing what he thought was just and right. In the words of Scripture, he fought the good fight, he finished the race, and he kept the faith.

In his book "All the Best," he writes that he wanted a plain gravestone like the ones in Arlington Cemetery, with his Navy number on the back. He also requested that a quotation be placed there as well: "He loved Barbara very much." This is the man he was. I know he has gone on to join the love of his life, Barbara, and their daughter Robin. A truly honorable and gracious man has gone home to God.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Georgia.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I am honored to follow the Senator from Texas and to have shared time with President Bush, as he has, and appreciate very much his service to this Senate and this country.

You know, the hardest thing they ever ask you to do in public office is eulogize someone you don't even know. But because you are a Senator and they think you have a name that everybody back home knows, they think that would be a good idea. It is the hardest thing for a Senator to do.

The easiest thing to do is to be asked to eulogize somebody you know and love. You don't have to look up things and read things and do a biography. But that, too, is also very hard. It is hard to hold back the tears when you talk about the experiences you had with someone who has gone on to a better place. That is the role I am in today.

George Herbert Walker Bush did so many things for me in my lifetime that

I can't begin to count them or recount them all for you, but I am going to tell a few of the stories. You have all heard about how he was in the CIA, how many planes he shot down, and how many times he did whatever he did. We all know he has a resume that is equal to none. I mean, nobody has one equal to his. We also know, those of us who knew him—and I know Senator CORNYN of Texas did—as a public servant, he was a passionate, compassionate, get-the-job-done, commonsense, conservative leader who wanted to see not just the promises made but the promises kept.

How did I meet George Herbert Walker Bush? I will tell you how I met him. He was Vice President of the United States of America. He was on Air Force One. He was Vice President under Reagan, who controlled Air Force One. We were riding from St. Augustine, FL, to Atlanta, GA, to do a fundraiser for me when I was running for Governor of Georgia. I knew him by reputation and by name and obviously by being in my party, but I didn't know him as a person.

He said: Why don't you fly down to St. Augustine and meet me there, and we will fly to Atlanta for a fundraiser that night? Bring your family. Let's have some fun and get you elected Governor of Georgia.

We had a ball. That was not hard. Winning the governorship was a little bit more difficult, but it was a lot easier to try when the Vice President of the United States came out and put his name on the line for me. I really didn't understand how he could risk his career doing that until I realized nobody cared who I was anyway, but he cared who I was because I was a potential candidate for Governor, I was a Republican, I was somebody he liked and admired, and I was somebody he wanted to help and work with.

So my family and I piled onto Air Force One, flew into Atlanta, Dobbins Air Force Base, and went to the Waverly Hotel. We raised three-quarters of a million dollars at that fundraiser. It was over in the flash of an eye, but I can still smell the room, indelibly remember the lights that were on, the banners we had, and the speeches made that night because he was an overpoweringly impressive guy. When he stood there and made a speech and Lee Greenwood followed him with how great it was to be an American, you knew you were among royalty—a special person.

He wanted me to work for him in his Presidential campaign. I said: Mr. Vice President, I would be more than happy to do that. And I did. I didn't run it. I was not the top dog by any stretch. Paul Coverdell, former U.S. Senator, was his campaign manager. Fred Cooper, his financier, was the one who raised the money. They did a lot to help him get elected, but we did help him in Georgia get elected when he won that race.

In 1989, when he was sworn in, he started out on a journey as President

of the United States, after he had already been CIA Director, after he had already been Vice President of the United States, after he had already every other thing you could be—from Congressman, to head of the U.N. delegation, to everything in between. Now he was taking on the prize job of them all—the Presidency of the United States of America.

I polled well as I was running for Governor. In fact, halfway through his first term, halfway through it, when they did a poll, I was doing pretty good. I wasn't winning, but I was doing pretty good, and everybody attributed it not to me but to the fact that the President came down and helped me. And he was doing really well too. In fact, if you will remember, George Herbert Walker Bush in 1991 had an 89-percent favorable rating. When he lost 2 years later, he was down in the high thirties. What happened? How could this guy who is so great and so gracious, so wonderful, who did everything, fall so fast? I have answered that question many times because I wanted to rationalize it myself.

I watched that fall. I watched George H.W. Bush do what he thought was right even though what he did might be wrong for him. I want to explain that.

The speech he made in New Orleans to get the nomination in 1988—he used a simple little line. He talked about shining cities on the hill. He talked about a foundation. He talked about the Points of Light foundation he started. He talked about helping others who didn't have as much as they should and he wanted them to have. He talked about giving a little back to your country. He gave the speech equivalency to JOHN KENNEDY's Peace Corps speech or great speeches made by other American Presidents. He was a caring man.

He also gave a speech in which he said: "Read my lips: No new taxes." I have never seen or heard anybody who took credit for giving him that statement, because that statement probably led to his most difficult time in his reelection campaign. But at the time he made it—he made it because George Bush knew he might have to do that. He wasn't going to continue to run for President without saying: Look, I don't want to raise your taxes, but it is something we think might happen. And it did happen, and it cost him the election. He did what was right for the country, although it might not have been right for George H.W. Bush. He was that kind of guy. He put the test on what is best for the people, what is best for the country.

If you listen to or read many of the stories of the Iraq war when we first sent troops in, George Bush was the first one to do that. I remember riding home in my car from my office in Atlanta when the news broke. The President was about to do a press conference. When I turned the radio on, he was making the announcement about sending troops into Iraq from Kuwait and going after Saddam Hussein to give up his weapons of mass destruction.

We still have troops in Iraq and Afghanistan today. We are fighting the ultimate war between good and evil, of terrorism versus the American way of peace and prosperity. That is a war that was engaged by George Bush not because he liked war but because he loved peace; not because he wanted to fight but because he wanted to demonstrate through strength that we can negotiate a settlement through diplomacy far easier and with less damage.

George Herbert Walker Bush did everything he thought was the right thing to do for the right reasons. Even if his final decision was not good for him politically, he still did it if it was right for the American people. You can ask no more of a politician. You can ask anything you want to, but you can't ask anything more of them than to do what is right regardless of the consequences. I love Mark Twain's quote: When you are confronted with a difficult decision, do what is right—you will surprise a few, but you will amaze the rest.

George Herbert Walker Bush was an amazing man, someone whose life will indelibly be in my heart and my memory, for all the things he did for me, my children, and my grandchildren, and all of the things he has done for you and all of us as Americans.

To his son, 43—he is a great chip off the old block. He is probably as good as his dad, but nobody will ever be nicer than his dad.

George Herbert Walker Bush, George W. Bush, the entire Bush family, Barbara Bush—I send my sympathy and my support for you in this time of trial. I thank you for the sacrifice you have made for our country and for your family.

I pledge to you that I will try to always be as close as I can—I will never make it, but I will do as much as I can to be as good or try to be as good as George H.W. Bush was.

I hope that when I die and the papers report on that—if there is any—they will be as kind to me as they have been to George Bush. What they have done with George Bush is told the truth—not talk about any failures, where there might have been a few; they talked about his victories, his passions, and they talked about his love. Most of all, they talked about a great country, the United States of America. It is great today and will always be because of men like George Herbert Walker Bush.

May God bless his soul. I thank him for the service he brought to our great country.

I yield back.

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 (Mr. RUBIO). Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRIBUTE TO TIMUEL BLACK

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, one of our most preeminent oral historians of our time turns 100 on December 7. Timuel Black was born near the end of World War I and has been the keeper of the soul of the south side of Chicago to this very day. World War I was supposed to be the war to end all wars, but we know some of America's greatest wars were yet to come. Tim Black was on the frontlines of many of those fights. As a historian, as an activist, and a humanist, he fought and continues to fight for the dignity of people and a better future.

Professor Black was born in 1918, in Birmingham, AL, the son of sharecroppers and grandson of slaves. At 8 months, his family moved to Chicago, joining the first wave of migration of African Americans from the Deep South to the North. His family settled in an area of Chicago then-called the Black Belt. It is now known as Bronzeville.

Tim would go on to celebrate and shape the history of Chicago's Black Belt. To Tim, this is sacred ground. But first, he went to Burke Elementary School and DuSable High School. His classmates included Nat King Cole; future publisher and founder of Jet and Ebony Magazine, John H. Johnson, the first African American on Forbes' 400 most wealthy; and future Mayor Harold Washington. Don Cornelius and musician Sonny Cohn also were among the many famous students of DuSable High School.

It was on his birthday in 1941 that Japan attacked Pearl Harbor. The U.S. Army drafted Tim into a segregated army 2 years later. In the last 2 years of World War II, Tim experienced the worst of the war. He participated in the Normandy invasion, the Battle of the Bulge, and the liberation of Paris. He earned four battle stars. But it was what he saw while liberating the Buchenwald, the Nazi concentration camp, that altered the way Tim saw the world. The horrors of the human capacity for cruelty at Buchenwald filled Tim with despair.

He returned to Chicago, resolved to fight for human rights and human dignity. He earned an undergraduate degree from Roosevelt University and a master's degree from the University of Chicago. Tim started his professional career as a social worker, but he quickly discovered that his real love was, in his words, "teaching young men and women about the world they live in and how to be responsible citizens of that world."

For 40 years, Tim did just that through his teaching positions at DuSable and other Chicago public schools, as well as Roosevelt University, Columbia College Chicago, and schools in the City Colleges of Chicago system.

Tim also has spent his life on the frontlines of the struggle for human rights and dignity. At age 13, he walked his first picket line to protest

the refusal of White-owned businesses in Bronzeville to hire Black clerks. As an organizer in labor and social justice movements of the 1940s and 1950s, he worked with Paul Robeson and W.E.B. Dubois.

Tim helped establish the Congress of Racial Equality and the United Packinghouse Workers of America labor union. I might not be where I am today were it not for Tim's work because it was the Packinghouse union that helped me work through college.

In December of 1955, Tim was watching television when he first saw an inspiring man in Montgomery, AL. He hopped on a plane to meet him. A year later, Tim convinced him to come to Chicago. This was the first time Dr. Martin Luther King would speak in the city. Tim then helped organize the Freedom Trains that carried thousands of Chicagoans to hear Dr. King roar "I Have a Dream" in Washington, DC, in 1963. In 1966, Tim was right there with Dr. King when an angry mob attacked him in Chicago's Marquette Park. Whenever there was a good fight against Jim Crow housing, segregated public beaches, job discrimination, or the shortchanging of Black students in public schools, you would always find Tim Black.

There is one student of Professor Black we all remember. A couple of decades ago, a young community organizer who had just returned to Chicago with a Harvard law degree asked Professor Black to teach him about organizing people so they could create a better life for themselves and their children. The young organizer and Professor Black became friends over the years. It was my privilege to invite Professor Black and his wonderful wife Zenobia Johnson-Black to be my guests as that community organizer swore an oath to become the President of the United States. I could not have had a better guest to see the history that he had helped make possible as Barack Obama became our first Black President.

Tim may have retired from teaching years ago, but we are all still students in his never-ending classroom. His three-volume history of Chicago's Black Belt, entitled "Bridges of Memory," is the story of the great Black migration to Chicago from the Deep South, told by those who made that journey and by their descendants. His home in Hyde Park is an incomparable museum of stories about every place he has lived in Chicago. The theaters he first heard Duke Ellington, Count Basie, and Billie Holiday are still alive and well in memories to be shared.

Happy birthday, Tim Black. Generations have grown up with a better appreciation of their homes and the history they inhabit because of you.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO DR. GEORGE
MULCAIRE-JONES

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this week I have the honor of recognizing Dr. George Mulcaire-Jones of Silver Bow County for his tremendous impact on lives of folks in Butte and surrounding areas.

Dr. Mulcaire-Jones has spent over 30 years practicing medicine, each of which he committed to improving the health of those around him. He founded Maternal Life International, which goes above and beyond, to provide training and program development in Africa and Haiti. Over the course of his career, Dr. Mulcaire-Jones has also focused on addressing the growing issue of substance abuse among pregnant and postpartum moms.

Dr. Mulcaire-Jones led the fight to address the growing drug crisis in pregnant and postpartum moms across Montana. Dr. Mulcaire-Jones directed an initiative that defines symptoms for these moms and ensures they receive the proper medical care. He was instrumental in a \$150,000 grant awarded to a local hospital that works to treat these moms. Dr. Mulcaire-Jones also worked hard to ensure that other care providers in the industry have the training they need to properly treat those patients.

I congratulate Dr. Mulcaire-Jones on his proactive approach in recognizing the signs of drug abuse in pregnant and postpartum mothers. Through his efforts, Dr. Mulcaire-Jones has paved the way for other communities around Montana to combat this growing epidemic.●

RECOGNIZING FLORIDA STATE
UNIVERSITY WOMEN'S SOCCER
TEAM

• Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, today I recognize the Florida State University Women's soccer team on securing its second NCAA National Championship, becoming one of six schools in NCAA women's soccer history to win multiple championships. Head coach Mark Krikorian led the Florida State team to the 2018 College Cup for the ninth time in his 14 seasons at Florida State, including four appearances in the national championship game. FSU defeated each of the last three national champions in the 2018 tournament on the way to the title, delivering a stunning end to Stanford University's 45-match unbeaten streak in the semifinal game. In the championship game against the University of North Carolina, Dallas Dorosy scored the game's only goal on a pass from Deyna Castellanos, in the 60th minute. This NCAA title complements the team's 2018 Atlantic Coast Conference championship win, the sixth in the past 8 years.

I extend warm congratulations on their hard-earned national champion-

ship to players Caroline Jeffers, Megan Connolly, Kristina Lynch, Anna Patten, Jaelin Howell, Dallas Dorosy, Kirsten Pavlisko, Deyna Castellanos, Gloriana Villalobos, Kaycie Tillman, Taylor Hallmon, Natalia Kuikka, Olivia Bergau, Gabby Carle, Malia Berkley, Macayla Edwards, Kristen McFarland, Alexa Orrante, Bella Dorosy, Makala Thomas, Emily Madril, Clara Robbins, Yujie Zhao, and Brooke Bollinger, as well as head coach Mark Krikorian, assistant coach Mike Bristol, assistant coach Morinao Imaizumi, and director of operations Nathan Minion.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The messages received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 2:32 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 1207. An act to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 306 River Street in Tilden, Texas, as the "Tilden Veterans Post Office".

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions:

S. Con. Res. 55. Concurrent resolution authorizing the use of the rotunda of the Capitol for the lying in state of the remains of the late George Herbert Walker Bush, 41st President of the United States.

S. Con. Res. 56. Concurrent resolution providing for the use of the catafalque situated in the Exhibition Hall of the Capitol Visitor Center in connection with memorial services to be conducted in the rotunda of the Capitol for the late George Herbert Walker Bush, 41st President of the United States.

The message further announced that the House has agreed to the following resolution:

H. Res. 1167. Resolution relative to the death of George Herbert Walker Bush, forty-first President of the United States of America.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:

Report to accompany S. 941, A bill to withdraw certain National Forest System land in

the Emigrant Crevice area located in the Custer Gallatin National Forest, Park County, Montana, from the mining and mineral leasing laws of the United States, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-402).

Report to accompany S. 1219, A bill to provide for stability of title to certain land in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-403).

Report to accompany S. 1787, A bill to reauthorize the National Geologic Mapping Act of 1992 (Rept. No. 115-404).

Report to accompany S. 2249, A bill to permanently reauthorize the Rio Puerco Management Committee and the Rio Puerco Watershed Management Program (Rept. No. 115-405).

Report to accompany H.R. 5655, A bill to establish the Camp Nelson Heritage National Monument in the State of Kentucky as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-406).

By Mr. BARRASSO, from the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

Report to accompany S. 2461, A bill to allow for judicial review of certain final rules relating to national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for brick and structural clay products or for clay ceramics manufacturing before requiring compliance with the rules by existing sources (Rept. No. 115-407).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:

Report to accompany S. 3085, A bill to establish a Federal Acquisition Security Council and to provide executive agencies with authorities relating to mitigating supply chain risks in the procurement of information technology, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-408).

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 414. A bill to promote conservation, improve public land management, and provide for sensible development in Pershing County, Nevada, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-409).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 594. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to work with cybersecurity consortia for training, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-410).

By Mr. HOEVEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1942. A bill to direct the Attorney General to review, revise, and develop law enforcement and justice protocols appropriate to address missing and murdered Indians, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-411).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 3309. A bill to authorize cyber incident response teams at the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-412).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, with amendments:

H.R. 5206. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office of Biometric Identity Management, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-413).

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 569. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to provide consistent and reliable authority for, and for the funding of, the Land and Water Conservation Fund to

maximize the effectiveness of the Fund for future generations, and for other purposes.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute and an amendment to the title:

S. 785. A bill to amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to provide for equitable allotment of land to Alaska Native veterans.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1403. A bill to amend the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 to establish the 21st Century Conservation Service Corps to place youth and veterans in national service positions to conserve, restore, and enhance the great outdoors of the United States, and for other purposes.

S. 2290. A bill to improve wildfire management operations and the safety of firefighters and communities with the best available technology.

S. 3172. A bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. HATCH:

S. 4. A bill to prohibit courts from considering acquitted conduct at sentencing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. 5. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to pay individuals who are owed educational assistance under the Post-9/11 Educational Assistance program the amounts of educational assistance that they are entitled to by law, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. VAN HOLLEN:

S. 3699. A bill to require full funding of part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 3700. A bill to reauthorize the program of block grants to States for temporary assistance for needy families, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. UDALL):

S. 3701. A bill to protect and educate children about the dangers of e-cigarettes and other electronic nicotine delivery systems, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. GRASSLEY):

S. 3702. A bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to prevent the misclassification of drugs for purposes of the Medicaid drug rebate program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. MENENDEZ):

S. 3703. A bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. Con. Res. 57. A concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of a commemorative document in memory of the late President of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush; considered and agreed to.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 109

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 109, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage under the Medicare program of pharmacist services.

S. 424

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 424, a bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to include certain Federal positions within the definition of law enforcement officer for retirement purposes, and for other purposes.

S. 635

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 635, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to prohibit the exclusion of individuals from service on a Federal jury on account of sexual orientation or gender identity.

S. 802

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 802, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal in honor of Lawrence Eugene "Larry" Doby in recognition of his achievements and contributions to American major league athletics, civil rights, and the Armed Forces during World War II.

S. 817

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 817, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the age requirement with respect to eligibility for qualified ABLE programs.

S. 820

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 820, a bill to designate a portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

S. 1503

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. CORKER) and the Senator from Nevada (Mr. HELLER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1503, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of the 60th anniversary of the Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame.

S. 1879

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1879, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coverage of marriage and family therapist services and mental health counselor services under part B of the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 1942

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1942, a bill to direct the Attorney General to review, revise, and develop law enforcement and justice protocols appropriate to address missing and murdered Indians, and for other purposes.

S. 2127

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2127, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States merchant mariners of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II.

S. 2542

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2542, a bill to amend part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide full Federal funding of such part.

S. 2971

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2971, a bill to amend the Animal Welfare Act to prohibit animal fighting in the United States territories.

S. 3063

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3063, a bill to delay the reimposition of the annual fee on health insurance providers until after 2020.

S. 3085

At the request of Mrs. MCCASKILL, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3085, a bill to establish a Federal Acquisition Security Council and to provide executive agencies with authorities relating to mitigating supply chain risks in the procurement of information technology, and for other purposes.

S. 3119

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3119, a bill to allow for the taking of sea lions on the Columbia River and its tributaries to protect endangered and threatened species of salmon and other nonlisted fish species.

S. 3178

At the request of Ms. HARRIS, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms.

CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3178, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to specify lynching as a deprivation of civil rights, and for other purposes.

S. 3231

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3231, a bill to establish the Task Force on the Impact of the Affordable Housing Crisis, and for other purposes.

S. 3346

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3346, a bill to establish the Office of Internet Connectivity and Growth, and for other purposes.

S. 3417

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3417, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a program to increase efficiency in the recruitment and hiring by the Department of Veterans Affairs of health care workers that are undergoing separation from the Armed Forces, to create uniform credentialing standards for certain health care professionals of the Department, and for other purposes.

S. 3530

At the request of Mr. REED, the names of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) and the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) were added as cosponsors of S. 3530, a bill to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act.

S. 3609

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the names of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) were added as cosponsors of S. 3609, a bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Route 66 National Historic Trail, and for other purposes.

S. 3660

At the request of Ms. HIRONO, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 3660, a bill to improve the health of minority individuals, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 606

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 606, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the United States condemns all forms of violence against children globally and recognizes the harmful impacts of violence against children.

S. RES. 633

At the request of Mrs. McCASKILL, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 633, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that Congress should take all appropriate measures to ensure that the United States Postal Service remains an independent establishment of the Federal Government and is not subject to privatization.

S. RES. 711

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 711, a resolution designating November 2018 as "National Runaway Prevention Month".

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 57—AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING OF A COMMEMORATIVE DOCUMENT IN MEMORY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH

Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. CON. RES. 57

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. COMMEMORATIVE DOCUMENT AUTHORIZED.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A commemorative document in memory of the late President of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush, shall be printed as a House document, with illustrations and suitable binding, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing.

(b) CONTENTS.—The document shall consist of the eulogies and encomiums for George Herbert Walker Bush, as expressed in the Senate and the House of Representatives, together with the texts of each of the following:

(1) The state funeral ceremony at the United States Capitol Rotunda.

(2) The national funeral service held at the Washington National Cathedral, Washington, District of Columbia.

(3) The memorial service held at St. Martin's Episcopal Church, Houston, Texas.

(4) The interment ceremony at the George Herbert Walker Bush Presidential Library Center, College Station, Texas.

SEC. 2. PRINTING OF DOCUMENT.

In addition to the usual number of copies printed, there shall be printed the lesser of—

(1) 32,500 copies of the commemorative document, of which 22,150 copies shall be for the use of the House of Representatives and 10,350 copies shall be for the use of the Senate; or

(2) such number of copies of the commemorative document that does not exceed a production and printing cost of \$1,000,000, with distribution of the copies to be allocated in the same proportion as described in paragraph (1).

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 4068. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. GARDNER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2736, to develop a long-term strategic vision and a comprehensive, multifaceted, and principled United States policy for the Indo-Pacific region, and for other purposes.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 4068. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. GARDNER) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2736, to develop a long-term strategic vision and a comprehensive,

multifaceted, and principled United States policy for the Indo-Pacific region, and for other purposes; as follows:

On page 48, in the undesignated matter relating to section 410, strike "and environmental".

On page 54, line 13, insert "the free and reliable flow of information," after "the rule of law,".

On page 56, line 11, strike "(3)" and insert the following:

(3) the Committee on Finance of the Senate;

(4)

On page 56, line 12, strike "and".

On page 56, line 13, strike "(4)" and insert "(5)".

On page 56, line 14, strike the period at the end and insert "; and".

On page 56, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

(6) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

On page 57, line 1, insert "and resiliency" after "defense capacity".

On page 57, beginning on line 19, strike "and" and all that follows through "(5)" on line 20, and insert the following:

(5) to help partner countries strengthen their democratic systems, with a focus on good governance;

(6) to ensure that the regulatory environments for trade, infrastructure, and investment in partner countries are transparent, open, and free of corruption;

(7) to encourage responsible natural resource management in partner countries, which is closely associated with economic growth; and

(8)

On page 63, line 4, insert "and religion" before "within China".

On page 67, line 7, insert "activities under the United States-ASEAN Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement and" before "the United States-ASEAN Connect".

On page 68, line 24, strike ", the Secretary of State" and insert "for the following 5 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with other Federal agencies,".

On page 74, beginning on line 6, strike "undersea warfare and air defense" and insert "mobile, survivable, and cost-effective".

On page 75, line 14, insert "Executive Order 13551 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of certain persons with respect to North Korea)," after "in accordance with".

On page 75, line 16, strike "with respect to North Korea".

On page 76, line 14, insert ", in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury," after "State".

On page 76, line 20, insert "The reporting requirement under this paragraph shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act." after "person."

On page 77, beginning on line 14, strike ", the Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary," and insert "for the following 5 years, the Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury,".

On page 86, strike lines 17 through 19 and insert the following:

(3) to strengthen resilience against cyberattacks, misinformation, and propaganda; and

(4) to strengthen the resilience of critical infrastructure.

Beginning on page 86, line 21, strike "such sums" and all that follows through page 87, line 3, and insert the following: "\$100,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to enhance cooperation between the United States and Indo-Pacific nations for the purposes of combatting cybersecurity threats.".

On page 92, line 2, strike “is authorized” and insert “should seek to develop”.

On page 92, line 9, strike “for” and insert “, including leveling the playing field for American companies competing in”.

On page 92, line 15, strike “is encouraged to make” and insert “should takes steps to strengthen the”.

On page 92, line 17, insert “as” after “laws”.

On page 92, line 22, insert “for the following 5 years” after “after”.

On page 93, line 7, insert “to the United States Trade Representative” after “appropriated”.

On page 93, strike lines 13 through 22 and insert the following:

(1) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 5 years, the President shall establish a comprehensive, integrated, multiyear strategy to encourage the efforts of Indo-Pacific countries to implement national power strategies and cooperation with United States energy companies and the Department of Energy national laboratories to develop an appropriate mix of power solutions to provide access to sufficient, reliable, and affordable power in order to reduce poverty, drive economic growth and job creation, and to increase energy security in the Indo-Pacific region.

On page 93, lines 24 and 25, strike “such amounts as may be necessary” and inserting “\$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023”.

On page 94, strike lines 1 through 20 and insert the following:

(b) RELIABLE ENERGY PARTNERSHIPS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should explore opportunities to partner with the private sector and multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, to promote universal access to reliable electricity in the Indo-Pacific region, including Myanmar (historically known as “Burma”).

On page 94, line 22, strike “The Secretary of State” and insert the following:

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State

On page 95, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2023, the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) a list and evaluation of Lower Mekong Initiative activities since its inception in 2009;

(2) a strategy for any increased regional engagement and measures of success for the activities described in paragraph (1); and

(3) an accounting of funds used to execute Lower Mekong Initiative activities.

On page 98, lines 6 and 7, strike “as ‘Not Free’, according to the Department of State,” and insert “as ‘Partly Free’,”.

On page 98, line 16, insert “invasive and omnipresent surveillance,” after “detentions”.

On page 101, line 9, insert “, after consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development,” after “Secretary of State”.

On page 102, line 5, insert “targeted financial penalties and visa ban” after “impose”.

On page 102, lines 6 and 7, strike “including targeted financial penalties and visa bans,”.

Beginning on page 103, strike line 18 and all that follows through page 104, line 11, and insert the following:

SEC. 410. INDO-PACIFIC HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS.

(a) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term “human rights defenders” means indi-

viduals, working alone or in groups, who nonviolently advocate for the promotion and protection of universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms if the advocacy of such issues may result in the risk of safety or life.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that human rights defenders in the Indo-Pacific region have been facing increased difficulties with the rise of unprecedented crackdowns and conflicts.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to provide critical assistance to human rights defenders through the Department of State’s Human Rights Defenders Fund.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2023, the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) a list and evaluation of the Human Rights Defenders Fund activities since its inception;

(2) a strategy for any increased regional engagement and measures of success for the activities described in paragraph (1); and

(3) an accounting of funds used to execute the Human Rights Defender Fund activities.

On page 104, lines 14 and 15, strike “such amounts as may be necessary, for fiscal years 2019 through 2025,” and insert “\$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023”.

At the end of the bill, insert the following:

SEC. 412. SAVINGS PROVISION.

Nothing in this Act may be construed as authorizing the use of military force.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I have 5 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 Tuesday, December 04, 2018, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Lieutenant General Kenneth F. McKenzie, Jr., to be General and Commander, Central Command, and Lieutenant General Richard D. Clarke, to be General and Commander, Special Operations Command, both of the Department of Defense.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, December 04, 2018, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Michael S. Klecheski, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Mongolia, Matthew John Matthews, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to Brunei Darussalam, and W. Patrick Murphy, of Vermont, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Cambodia, all of the De-

partment of State; to be immediately followed by a Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy hearing to examine the China challenge, focusing on democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, December 04, 2018, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Carol Z. Perez, of Virginia, to be Director General of the Foreign Service, Arthur B. Culvahouse, Jr., of Tennessee, to be Ambassador to the Commonwealth of Australia, Christopher Paul Henzel, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Yemen, Sarah-Ann Lynch, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, and Lynne M. Tracy, of Ohio, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Armenia, all of the Department of State, and John Barsa, of Florida, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, December 04, 2018, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EAST ASIA, THE PACIFIC, AND INTERNATIONAL CYBERSECURITY POLICY

The Subcommittee on East Asia, The Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy of the Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, December 04, 2018, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “The China Challenge, Part 3: Democracy, Human Rights, and the Rule of Law.”

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Rowan Kurtz and Grant Cummings, interns in Senator MURKOWSKI’s office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the week.

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

ALASKA REMOTE GENERATOR RELIABILITY AND PROTECTION ACT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 576, S. 1934.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1934) to prevent catastrophic failure or shutdown of remote diesel power engines due to emission control devices, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment to strike all after

the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

S. 1934

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Alaska Remote Generator Reliability and Protection Act”.

SEC. 2. REVISION OF REGULATIONS REQUIRED.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall revise section 60.4216(c) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act), by striking “that was not certified” and all that follows through “compared to engine-out emissions” and inserting “must have that engine certified as meeting at least Tier 3 PM standards”.

(b) *EMISSIONS AND ENERGY RELIABILITY STUDY.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, 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 assessing options for the Federal Government to assist remote areas in the State of Alaska in meeting the energy needs of those areas in an affordable and reliable manner using—

- (1) existing emissions control technology; or
- (2) other technology that achieves emissions reductions similar to the technology described in paragraph (1).

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

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

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended, was agreed to.

The bill (S. 1934), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 1934

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Alaska Remote Generator Reliability and Protection Act”.

SEC. 2. REVISION OF REGULATIONS REQUIRED.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall revise section 60.4216(c) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act), by striking “that was not certified” and all that follows through “compared to engine-out emissions” and inserting “must have that engine certified as meeting at least Tier 3 PM standards”.

(b) *EMISSIONS AND ENERGY RELIABILITY STUDY.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy, 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 assessing options for the Federal Government to assist remote areas in the State of Alaska in

meeting the energy needs of those areas in an affordable and reliable manner using—

- (1) existing emissions control technology; or
- (2) other technology that achieves emissions reductions similar to the technology described in paragraph (1).

ANWAR SADAT CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 585, H.R. 754.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 754) to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Anwar Sadat in recognition of his heroic achievements and courageous contributions to peace in the Middle East.

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

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

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

The bill (H.R. 754) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

ASIA REASSURANCE INITIATIVE ACT OF 2018

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 616, S. 2736.

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

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2736) to develop a long-term strategic vision and a comprehensive, multifaceted, and principled United States policy for the Indo-Pacific region, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018”.

(b) *TABLE OF CONTENTS.*—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

TITLE I—UNITED STATES POLICY AND DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Sec. 101. Policy.

Sec. 102. Diplomatic strategy.

TITLE II—PROMOTING UNITED STATES SECURITY INTERESTS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 202. Treaty alliances in the Indo-Pacific region.

Sec. 203. United States-China relationship.

Sec. 204. United States-India strategic partnership.

Sec. 205. United States-ASEAN strategic partnership.

Sec. 206. United States-Republic of Korea-Japan trilateral security partnership.

Sec. 207. Quadrilateral security dialogue.

Sec. 208. Enhanced security partnerships in Southeast Asia.

Sec. 209. Commitment to Taiwan.

Sec. 210. North Korea strategy.

Sec. 211. New Zealand.

Sec. 212. The Pacific Islands.

Sec. 213. Freedom of navigation and overflight; promotion of international law.

Sec. 214. Combating terrorism in Southeast Asia.

Sec. 215. Cybersecurity cooperation.

Sec. 216. Nonproliferation and arms control in the Indo-Pacific region.

TITLE III—PROMOTING UNITED STATES ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Sec. 301. Findings; sense of Congress.

Sec. 302. Trade negotiations, multilateral agreements, and regional economic summits.

Sec. 303. United States-ASEAN economic partnership.

Sec. 304. Trade capacity building and trade facilitation.

Sec. 305. Intellectual property protection.

Sec. 306. Energy programs and initiatives.

Sec. 307. Lower Mekong initiative.

Sec. 308. Sense of Congress on economic growth and natural resource conservation.

Sec. 309. Sense of Congress in support of women's economic rights.

TITLE IV—PROMOTING UNITED STATES VALUES IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Sec. 401. Findings.

Sec. 402. Trafficking-in-persons.

Sec. 403. Freedom of the press.

Sec. 404. Democracy, human rights, and labor personnel.

Sec. 405. Bilateral and regional dialogues; people-to-people engagement.

Sec. 406. Association of Southeast Asian Nations Human Rights Strategy.

Sec. 407. Freedom of information to North Korea.

Sec. 408. Sense of Congress on imposition of sanctions and suspension of United States assistance.

Sec. 409. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 410. Indo-Pacific human rights and environmental defenders.

Sec. 411. Young leaders people-to-people initiatives.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) *The Indo-Pacific region—*

(A) *represents nearly 50 percent of the global population;*

(B) *is home to some of the most dynamic economies in the world; and*

(C) *poses security challenges that threaten to undermine United States national security interests, regional peace, and global stability.*

(2) *The core tenets of the United States-backed international system are being challenged, including by—*

(A) *China's illegal construction and militarization of artificial features in the South China Sea and coercive economic practices;*

(B) *North Korea's acceleration of its nuclear and ballistic missile capabilities; and*

(C) *the increased presence throughout Southeast Asia of the Islamic State (referred to in this Act as “ISIS”) and other international terrorist organizations that threaten the United States.*

(3) *The economic order in the Indo-Pacific region continues to transform, presenting opportunities and challenges to United States economic interests.*

(4) *The United States has a fundamental interest in defending human rights and promoting the rule of law in the Indo-Pacific region. Although many countries in the region have improved the treatment of their citizens, several*

Indo-Pacific governments continue to commit human rights abuses and place restrictions on basic human rights and political and civil liberties.

(5) Without strong leadership from the United States, the international system, fundamentally rooted in the rule of law, may wither, to the detriment of United States, regional, and global interests. It is imperative that the United States continue to play a leading role in the Indo-Pacific region by—

- (A) defending peace and security;
- (B) advancing economic prosperity; and
- (C) promoting respect for fundamental human rights.

(6) In 2017, the Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate held a series of hearings on United States leadership in the Indo-Pacific region, in which—

(A) experts, including Representative Randy Forbes, Ambassador Robert Gallucci, Ms. Tami Overby, Dr. Robert Orr, Ambassador Derek Mitchell, Ambassador Robert King, Mr. Murray Hiebert, and others detailed the security challenges, economic opportunities, and imperatives of promoting the rule of law, human rights, and democracy, in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(B) Dr. Graham Allison, the Douglas Dillon Professor of Government at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, testified, “As realistic students of history, Chinese leaders recognize that the role the United States has played since World War II as the architect and underwriter of regional stability and security has been essential to the rise of Asia, including China itself. But they believe that as the tide that brought the United States to Asia recedes, America must leave with it. Much as Britain’s role in the Western Hemisphere faded at the beginning of the twentieth century, so must America’s role in Asia as the region’s historic superpower resumes its place.”

(7) The United States National Security Strategy (referred to in this Act as the “National Security Strategy”), which was released in December 2017, states—

(A) “A geopolitical competition between free and repressive visions of world order is taking place in the Indo-Pacific region. The region, which stretches from the west coast of India to the western shores of the United States, represents the most populous and economically dynamic part of the world. The United States interest in a free and open Indo-Pacific extends back to the earliest days of our republic.”; and

(B) “Our vision for the Indo-Pacific excludes no nation. We will redouble our commitment to established alliances and partnerships, while expanding and deepening relationships with new partners that share respect for sovereignty, fair and reciprocal trade, and the rule of law. We will reinforce our commitment to freedom of the seas and the peaceful resolution of territorial and maritime disputes in accordance with international law. We will work with allies and partners to achieve complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula and preserve the non-proliferation regime in Northeast Asia.”

TITLE I—UNITED STATES POLICY AND DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

SEC. 101. POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to develop and commit to a long-term strategic vision and a comprehensive, multifaceted, and principled United States policy for the Indo-Pacific region that—

- (1) secures the vital national security interests of the United States and our allies and partners;
- (2) promotes American prosperity and economic interests by advancing economic growth and development of a rules-based Indo-Pacific economic community;
- (3) advances American influence by reflecting the values of the American people and universal human rights;

(4) supports functional problem-solving regional architecture; and

(5) accords with and supports the rule of law and international norms.

SEC. 102. DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY.

It is the diplomatic strategy of the United States—

- (1) to work with United States allies—
 - (A) to confront common challenges;
 - (B) to improve information sharing;
 - (C) to increase defense investment and trade;
 - (D) to ensure interoperability; and
 - (E) to strengthen shared capabilities;
- (2) to strengthen relationships with partners who—

- (A) share mutual respect for the rule of law;
- (B) agree with fair and reciprocal trade; and
- (C) understand the importance of civil society, the rule of law, and transparent governance;

(3) to support functional problem-solving regional architecture, including through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and the East Asia Summit;

(4) to emphasize the commitment of the United States—

(A) to freedom of navigation under international law;

(B) to promote peaceful resolutions of maritime and territorial disputes; and

(C) to expand security and defense cooperation with allies and partners, as appropriate;

(5) to pursue diplomatic measures to achieve complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of North Korea;

(6) to improve civil society, strengthen the rule of law, and advocate for transparent governance;

(7) to develop and grow the economy through private sector partnerships between the United States and Indo-Pacific partners;

(8) to pursue multilateral and bilateral trade agreements in a free, fair, and reciprocal manner and build a network of partners in the Indo-Pacific committed to free markets;

(9) to work with and encourage Indo-Pacific countries—

(A) to pursue high-quality and transparent infrastructure projects;

(B) to maintain unimpeded commerce, open sea lines or air ways, and communication; and

(C) to seek the peaceful resolution of disputes; and

(10) to sustain a strong military presence in the Indo-Pacific region and strengthen security relationships with allies and partners throughout the region.

TITLE II—PROMOTING UNITED STATES SECURITY INTERESTS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

- (1) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;
- (2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;
- (3) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives; and
- (4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and, as appropriate, the Department of Defense, \$1,500,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023, which shall be used—

(1) to advance United States foreign policy interests and objectives in the Indo-Pacific region in recognition of the value of diplomatic initiatives and programs in the furtherance of United States strategy;

(2) to improve the defense capacity of partner nations to resist coercion and deter and defend against security threats, including through foreign military financing and international military education and training programs;

(3) to conduct regular bilateral and multilateral engagements, particularly with the United States’ most highly-capable allies and partners, to meet strategic challenges, including—

(A) certain destabilizing activities of the People’s Republic of China; and

(B) emerging threats, such as the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea;

(4) to build new counterterrorism partnership programs in Southeast Asia to combat the growing presence of ISIS and other terrorist organizations that pose a significant threat to the United States, its allies, and its citizens’ interests abroad; and

(5) to increase maritime domain awareness programs in South Asia and Southeast Asia—

(A) by expanding the scope of naval and coast guard training efforts with Southeast Asian countries;

(B) by expanding cooperation with democratic partners in South Asia, including Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka;

(C) through intelligence sharing and other information-sharing efforts; and

(D) through multilateral engagements, including by involving Japan, Australia, and India in such efforts.

(c) COUNTERING CHINA’S INFLUENCE TO UNDERMINE THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM.—

Amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (b) shall be made available for United States Government efforts to counter the strategic influence of the People’s Republic of China, in accordance with the strategy required under section 7043(e)(3) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of Public Law 113–76; 128 Stat. 536) and in consultation with the appropriate committees of Congress.

(d) BURMA.—None of the amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (b) may be made available for International Military Education and Training and Foreign Military Financing Programs for the armed forces of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (historically known as “Burma”).

(e) PHILIPPINES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (b) may be made available for counternarcotics assistance for the Philippine National Police unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate committees of Congress that the Government of the Philippines has adopted and is implementing a counternarcotics strategy that is consistent with international human rights standards, including investigating and prosecuting individuals who are credibly alleged to have ordered, committed, or covered up extrajudicial killings and other gross violations of human rights in the conduct of counternarcotics operations.

(2) EXCEPTION.—The limitation under paragraph (1) shall not apply to funds made available—

(A) for drug demand reduction, maritime programs, or transnational interdiction programs; or

(B) to support for the development of such counternarcotics strategy, after consultation with the appropriate committees of Congress.

(f) CAMBODIA.—None of the amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to subsection (b) may be made available for United States assistance programs that benefit the Government of Cambodia unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the requirements under section 7043(b)(1) of division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115–141) have been met.

SEC. 202. TREATY ALLIANCES IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION.

(a) UNITED STATES-JAPAN ALLIANCE.—The United States Government—

(1) is committed to the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the United

States and Japan, done at Washington, January 19, 1960, and all related and subsequent bilateral security agreements and arrangements concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) recognizes the vital role of the alliance between the United States and Japan in promoting peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(3) calls for the strengthening and broadening of diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the United States and Japan.

(b) UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA ALLIANCE.—The United States Government—

(1) is committed to the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea, done at Washington October 1, 1953, and all related and subsequent bilateral security agreements and arrangements concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) recognizes the vital role of the alliance between the United States and South Korea in promoting peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(3) calls for the strengthening and broadening of diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the United States and the Republic of Korea.

(c) UNITED STATES-AUSTRALIA ALLIANCE.—The United States Government—

(1) is committed to the Security Treaty Between Australia and the United States of America, done at San Francisco September 1, 1951, and all related and subsequent bilateral security agreements and arrangements concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) recognizes the vital role of the alliance between the United States and Australia in promoting peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(3) calls for the strengthening and broadening of diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the United States and Australia.

(d) UNITED STATES-PHILIPPINES ALLIANCE.—The United States Government is committed to the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America, done at Washington August 30, 1951, and all related and subsequent bilateral security agreements and arrangements concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act, including the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement, done at Manila April 28, 2014.

(e) THAILAND.—The United States Government is committed to—

(1) the Agreement Respecting Military Assistance Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Thailand, done at Bangkok October 17, 1950;

(2) the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, done at Manila September 8, 1954; and

(3) all related and subsequent bilateral security agreements and arrangements concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act, including the Joint Vision Statement for the Thai-United States Defense Alliance, issued in Bangkok November 15, 2012.

SEC. 203. UNITED STATES-CHINA RELATIONSHIP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Government—

(1) expresses grave concerns with Chinese actions that seek—

(A) to further constrain space for civil society within China; and

(B) to undermine a rules-based order in the Indo-Pacific region;

(2) encourages China to play a constructive role in world affairs by demonstrating consistent respect for the rule of law and international norms;

(3) seeks to build a positive, cooperative, and comprehensive relationship with China—

(A) by expanding areas of cooperation; and

(B) by addressing areas of disagreement, including over human rights, economic policies, and maritime security; and

(4) is committed to working with China on shared regional and global challenges, especially—

(A) upholding and strengthening the rules-based international system; and

(B) the denuclearization of North Korea.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) welcome a decision by China to change course and pursue a responsible results-oriented relationship with the United States and engagement on global issues;

(2) encourage China to play a constructive role in the Indo-Pacific region and globally; and

(3) continue to call out Chinese actions that undermine the rules-based international system.

SEC. 204. UNITED STATES-INDIA STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Government—

(1) recognizes the vital role of the strategic partnership between the United States and India in promoting peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region;

(2) calls for the strengthening and broadening of diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the United States and India; and

(3) is committed to—

(A) the New Framework for the United States-India Defense Relationship, done at Arlington, Virginia on June 28, 2005;

(B) the United States-India Defense Technology and Trade Initiative, launched in 2012;

(C) the Joint Strategic Vision for the Indo-Pacific and Indian Ocean Region, announced on January 25, 2015;

(D) the United States-India Joint Statement on Prosperity Through Partnership, issued on June 26, 2017; and

(E) all related and subsequent bilateral and security agreements and arrangements concluded as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) INDIA AS MAJOR DEFENSE PARTNER.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Section 1292(a)(1)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 130 Stat. 2559; 22 U.S.C. 2751 note) requires the recognition of India as a major defense partner.

(2) The designation of India as a major defense partner, which is unique to India—

(A) institutionalizes the progress made to facilitate defense trade and technology sharing between the United States and India;

(B) elevates defense trade and technology cooperation between the United States and India to a level commensurate with the closest allies and partners of the United States;

(C) facilitates technology sharing between the United States and India, including license-free access to a wide range of dual-use technologies, after taking into account national security concerns; and

(D) facilitates joint exercises, coordination on defense strategy and policy, military exchanges, and port calls in support of defense cooperation between the United States and India.

SEC. 205. UNITED STATES-ASEAN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) support and reaffirm the elevation of the United States-Association of Southeast Asian Nations (referred to in this section as “ASEAN”) relationship to a strategic partnership;

(2) recommit to ASEAN centrality by helping build a strong, stable, politically cohesive, economically integrated, and socially responsible community of nations that has common rules, norms, procedures, and standards which are consistent with international law and the principles of a rules-based Indo-Pacific community;

(3) urge ASEAN to continue its efforts to foster greater integration among its members;

(4) recognize the value of—

(A) ASEAN engagement with economic, political, and security partners within Asia and elsewhere, including Australia, Canada, the Euro-

pean Union, India, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan; and

(B) strategic economic initiatives, such as the United States-ASEAN Connect, which demonstrate a commitment to ASEAN and the ASEAN Economic Community and build upon economic relationships in the Indo-Pacific region;

(5) support efforts by the nations comprising ASEAN—

(A) to address maritime and territorial disputes in a constructive manner; and

(B) to pursue claims through peaceful, diplomatic, and legitimate regional and international arbitration mechanisms, consistent with international law, including through the adoption of a code of conduct in the South China Sea to further promote peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region;

(6) support efforts by United States partners and allies in ASEAN—

(A) to enhance maritime capability and maritime domain awareness;

(B) to protect unhindered access to, and use of, international waterways in the Asia-Pacific region that are critical to ensuring the security and free flow of commerce;

(C) to counter piracy;

(D) to disrupt illicit maritime trafficking activities such as the trafficking of persons, goods, and drugs; and

(E) to enhance the maritime capabilities of countries or regional organizations to respond to emerging threats to maritime security in the Asia-Pacific region; and

(7) urge ASEAN member states to develop a common approach to reaffirm the decision of the Permanent Court of Arbitration's ruling with respect to the case between the Republic of the Philippines and the People's Republic of China.

(b) REPORT ON STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH ASEAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on a strategic framework to administer programs, projects, and activities of the United States to support diplomatic and economic engagement between the United States and ASEAN member countries for the 10-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall address the following elements of United States strategy:

(A) Promoting commercial engagement between the United States and member countries of ASEAN.

(B) Helping member countries of ASEAN use sustainable, efficient, and innovative technologies in their respective energy sectors.

(C) Supporting economic conditions in member countries of ASEAN that promote innovation, the creation of new businesses, sustainable growth, and the education of the region's future innovators, entrepreneurs, and business leaders.

(D) Working with member countries of ASEAN to improve the policy and regulatory environment for growth, trade, innovation, and investment.

(E) Supporting the regional integration objectives of member countries of ASEAN under the ASEAN Economic Community.

(F) Partnership opportunities with the governments of other countries friendly to the United States that have committed to a high set of standards for investment and development with ASEAN, as determined by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 206. UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA-JAPAN TRILATERAL SECURITY PARTNERSHIP.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should develop a strategy to deepen the trilateral security cooperation between the United States, South Korea, and Japan, including missile defense, intelligence-sharing, and other defense-related initiatives.

SEC. 207. QUADRILATERAL SECURITY DIALOGUE.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the security dialogue between the United States, Australia, India, and Japan is vital to address pressing security challenges in the Indo-Pacific region in order to promote—

- (A) a rules-based order;
- (B) respect for international law; and
- (C) a free and open Indo-Pacific; and

(2) such a dialogue is intended to augment, rather than to replace, current mechanisms.

SEC. 208. ENHANCED SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

(a) **INDONESIA.**—The United States Government is committed to—

(1) the United States-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership, done in Washington November 9, 2010;

(2) the Joint Statement on Comprehensive Defense Cooperation, done in Washington October 26, 2015; and

(3) all related and subsequent bilateral and security agreements and arrangements between the United States and Indonesia concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) **MALAYSIA.**—The United States Government is committed to—

(1) the United States-Malaysia Comprehensive Partnership, done at Putrajaya April 27, 2014;

(2) the Joint Statement for Enhancing the Comprehensive Partnership between the United States of America and Malaysia, done in Washington September 13, 2017; and

(3) all related and subsequent bilateral and security agreements and arrangements between the United States and Malaysia concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) **SINGAPORE.**—The United States Government is committed to—

(1) the Strategic Framework Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Singapore for a Closer Cooperation Partnership in Defense and Security, done at Washington July 12, 2005;

(2) the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement, done at Arlington, Virginia December 7, 2015; and

(3) all related and subsequent bilateral and security agreements and arrangements between the United States and Singapore concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) **VIETNAM.**—The United States Government is committed to—

(1) the United States-Vietnam Comprehensive Partnership, done at Washington December 16, 2013;

(2) the United States-Vietnam Joint Vision Statement on Defense Relations, done at Hanoi on June 1, 2015;

(3) the United States-Vietnam Joint Vision Statement, done at Washington May 31, 2017; and

(4) all related and subsequent bilateral and security agreements and arrangements between the United States and Vietnam concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should deepen diplomatic, economic, and security cooperation, especially in the areas of maritime security and counterterrorism, with Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam.

SEC. 209. COMMITMENT TO TAIWAN.

(a) **UNITED STATES COMMITMENT TO TAIWAN.**—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support the close economic, political, and security relationship between Taiwan and the United States;

(2) to faithfully enforce all existing United States Government commitments to Taiwan, consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-8), the 3 joint communiques, and the Six Assurances agreed to by President Ronald Reagan in July 1982; and

(3) to counter efforts to change the status quo and to support peaceful resolution acceptable to both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

(b) **ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN.**—The President should conduct regular transfers of defense articles to Taiwan that are tailored to meet the existing and likely future threats from the People's Republic of China, including supporting the efforts of Taiwan to develop and integrate asymmetric capabilities, as appropriate, including undersea warfare and air defense capabilities, into its military forces.

(c) **TRAVEL.**—The President should encourage the travel of high-level United States officials to Taiwan, in accordance with the Taiwan Travel Act (Public Law 115-135).

SEC. 210. NORTH KOREA STRATEGY.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has flagrantly defied the international community by illicitly developing its nuclear and ballistic missile programs, in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), and 2397 (2017).

(2) The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea engages in gross human rights abuses against its own people and citizens of other countries, including the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Japan.

(3) The United States is committed to pursuing a peaceful denuclearization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through a policy of maximum pressure and engagement, in close concert with its partners.

(b) **POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO SANCTIONS AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA.**—

(1) **STATEMENT OF POLICY.**—It is the policy of the United States to continue to impose sanctions with respect to activities of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, persons acting for or on behalf of such government, or other persons in accordance with Executive Order 13687 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to imposing additional sanctions with respect to North Korea), Executive Order 13694 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking the property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyber-enabled activities), Executive Order 13722 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking the property of the Government of North Korea and the Workers' Party of Korea, and prohibiting certain transactions with respect to North Korea), and Executive Order 13810 (82 Fed. Reg. 44705; relating to imposing additional sanctions with respect to North Korea), as such Executive orders are in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, until the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is no longer engaged in the illicit activities described in such Executive orders, including actions in violation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1).

(2) **REPORT.**—Not later than 30 days after terminating any sanction with respect to the activities of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a person acting for or on behalf of such government, or any other person provided for in an Executive order listed in subsection (a), the Secretary of State shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees justifying the termination of the sanction and explaining the relationship between such termination and the cessation of any illicit activity that violates any of the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1) by such Government or person.

(3) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the authority of the President pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(c) **POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO NEGOTIATION ON THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA'S NUCLEAR AND**

BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAMS.—It is the policy of the United States that the objective of negotiations with respect to the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea be the complete, verifiable, and irreversible dismantlement of such programs.

(d) **REPORT ON A STRATEGY TO ADDRESS THE THREATS POSED BY, AND THE CAPABILITIES OF, THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that describes actions taken by the United States to address the threats posed by, and the capabilities of, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a summary of ongoing efforts by the United States to identify strategies and policies, including an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of such strategies and policies—

(i) to achieve peaceful denuclearization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and

(ii) to eliminate the threat posed by the ballistic missile program of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(B) an assessment of—

(i) potential road maps toward peaceful denuclearization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the elimination of the nuclear and ballistic missile threats posed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and

(ii) specific actions that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would need to take for each such roadmap to become viable;

(C) a summary of the United States strategy to increase international coordination and cooperation, whether unilaterally, bilaterally, or multilaterally, including sanctions enforcement and interdiction, to address the threat posed by the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which shall include—

(i) a description of the actions taken by the Secretary of State, or designees of the Secretary, to consult with governments around the world, with the purpose of inducing such governments to fully implement the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1);

(ii) a description of the actions taken by such governments to fully implement United Nations Security Council resolutions related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(iii) a list of countries with governments that the Secretary has determined are noncooperative with respect to implementing the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1); and

(iv) a plan of action to engage, and increase cooperation with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with the governments of the countries on the list described in clause (iii);

(D) an assessment of the adequacy of the national export control regimes of countries that are members of the United Nations, and multilateral export control regimes, that are necessary to enforce sanctions imposed with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pursuant to the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1); and

(E) an action plan to encourage and assist countries in adopting and using authorities necessary to enforce export controls required by United Nations Security Council resolutions.

(3) **FORM OF REPORT.**—Each report required under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(e) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) representatives of the United States shall use the voice and vote of the United States in all

international organizations, as appropriate, to advocate for the expulsion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from such organizations, until such time as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea meets its commitments under the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1); and

(2) the Secretary of State should work to induce countries to meet their commitments under the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1), including by considering appropriate adjustments to the diplomatic posture and foreign assistance of the United States with governments that the Secretary has determined are noncooperative with respect to implementing the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 211. NEW ZEALAND.

The United States Government is committed to—

(1) the Wellington Declaration, signed on November 5, 2010, which reaffirmed close ties and outlined future practical cooperation between the United States and New Zealand;

(2) the Washington Declaration, signed on June 19, 2012, which strengthened the defense relationship by providing a framework and strategic guidance for security cooperation and defense dialogues; and

(3) all related and subsequent bilateral and security agreements and arrangements between the United States and New Zealand concluded on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 212. THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) support strong United States engagement with the nations of the South Pacific, including Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu;

(2) deepen its cooperation with the nations of the South Pacific in areas of mutual interest, including—

(A) fisheries and marine resource conservation;

(B) environmental challenges and resilience;

(C) global health;

(D) development and trade; and

(E) people-to-people ties; and

(3) continue to provide assistance to the Pacific Islands, as appropriate, to support the rule of law, good governance, and economic development.

(b) UNITED STATES-COMPACTS OF FREE ASSOCIATION.—It is the sense of Congress that the Compacts of Free Association entered between the United States and the Freely Associated States (Republic of Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau)—

(1) enhance the strategic posture of the United States in the Western Pacific;

(2) reinforce United States regional commitment;

(3) preempt potential adversaries from establishing positional advantage; and

(4) further self-governance, economic development, and self-sufficiency of the Freely Associated States.

SEC. 213. FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION AND OVER-FLIGHT; PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(a) FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to conduct, as part of its global Freedom of Navigation Program, regular freedom of navigation, and overflight operations in the Indo-Pacific region, in accordance with applicable international law; and

(2) to promote genuine multilateral negotiations to peacefully resolve maritime disputes in the South China Sea, in accordance with applicable international law.

(b) JOINT INDO-PACIFIC DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY.—It is the sense of Congress that the Presi-

dent should develop a diplomatic strategy that includes working with United States allies and partners to conduct joint maritime training and freedom of navigation operations in the Indo-Pacific region, including the East China Sea and the South China Sea, in support of a rules-based international system benefitting all countries.

SEC. 214. COMBATING TERRORISM IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) ISIS.—The term “ISIS” means the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and other appropriate Federal officials, shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress that contains an assessment of the current and future capabilities and activities of ISIS-linked, al-Qaeda-linked, and other violent extremist groups in Southeast Asia that pose a significant threat to the United States, its allies, and its citizens interests abroad.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) the current number of ISIS-linked, al-Qaeda-linked, and other violent extremist group-affiliated fighters in Southeast Asia;

(2) an estimate of the number of ISIS-linked, al-Qaeda-linked, and other violent extremist group-affiliated fighters expected to return to Southeast Asia from fighting in the Middle East;

(3) an analysis of the amounts and sources of ISIS-linked, al-Qaeda-linked, and other various extremist group affiliated-fighters in Southeast Asia;

(4) the current resources available to combat the threat of ISIS-linked, al-Qaeda-linked, and other violent extremist group-affiliated fighters in Southeast Asia, and the additional resources required to combat such threat;

(5) a detailed assessment of the capabilities of ISIS-linked, al-Qaeda-linked, and other violent extremist group-affiliated fighters to operate effectively in the Indo-Pacific region, including the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia;

(6) a description of the capabilities and resources of governments in Southeast Asia to counter violent extremist groups; and

(7) a list of additional United States resources and capabilities that the Department of Defense and the Department of State recommend providing to governments in Southeast Asia to combat violent extremist groups.

SEC. 215. CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that there should be robust cybersecurity cooperation between the United States and nations in the Indo-Pacific region—

(1) to effectively respond to cybersecurity threats, including state-sponsored threats;

(2) to share best practices to combat such threats; and

(3) to strengthen resilience against misinformation and propaganda.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023—

(1) to build capacity for responding to cybersecurity threats originating in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(2) to enhance cooperation between the United States and Indo-Pacific nations for combating such threats.

SEC. 216. NONPROLIFERATION AND ARMS CONTROL IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Government—

(1) recognizes that the spread of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

(2) seeks to peacefully address the unique challenge posed to regional and global stability by the illicit use, and the proliferation to and from North Korea, of sensitive nuclear and missile technologies, and other weapons of mass destruction;

(3) notes efforts by China and Russia—

(A) to expand and modernize their respective nuclear arsenals, including through significant research and development resources in hypersonic glide vehicles and other advanced technologies; and

(B) to pursue sales of commercial nuclear technologies; and

(4) recognizes the legitimate pursuit by many countries in the Indo-Pacific region of nuclear energy for a variety of peaceful applications.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should undertake all reasonable and appropriate efforts to pursue effective arms control and nonproliferation policies in the Indo-Pacific region to limit the further spread of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

TITLE III—PROMOTING UNITED STATES ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

SEC. 301. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) According to the United States Chamber of Commerce, by 2030—

(A) 66 percent of the global middle class population will be living in Asia; and

(B) 59 percent of middle class consumption will take place in Asia.

(2) According to the Asian Development Bank—

(A) Asian countries have signed 140 bilateral or regional trade agreements; and

(B) 75 more trade agreements with Asian countries are under negotiation or concluded and awaiting entry into force.

(3) Free trade agreements between the United States and 3 nations in the Indo-Pacific region (Australia, Singapore, and the Republic of Korea) have entered into force.

(4) The member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (referred to in this section as “ASEAN”), as a group—

(A) represent the fifth largest economy in the world; and

(B) have a combined gross domestic product of \$2,400,000,000,000.

(5) The economy comprised of ASEAN member states grew by 66 percent between 2006 and 2015, and the total value of bilateral trade between the United States and ASEAN member states has increased by 78 percent since 2004.

(6) In 2015, the trade surplus of goods sold by companies in ASEAN member states to consumers in the United States was \$77,000,000,000, while the United States 2015 trade surplus of services provided to consumers in ASEAN member states was \$8,000,000,000.

(7) According to US-ASEAN Business Council, goods and services exported from the United States to ASEAN member states support 550,000 jobs in the United States.

(8) According to the Business Roundtable—

(A) the United States, Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam were responsible for a combined 40 percent of global gross domestic product in 2017; and

(B) United States bilateral trade with the other nations referred to in subparagraph (A) supports 15,600,000 jobs in the United States.

(9) According to the United States National Security Strategy—

(A) ASEAN and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation “remain centerpieces of the Indo-Pacific’s regional architecture and platforms for promoting an order based on freedom”; and

(B) the United States will “work with partners to build a network of states dedicated to free markets and protected from forces that would subvert their sovereignty.”.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that trade between the United States and the nations in the Indo-Pacific region is vitally important to the United States economy, United States exports, and jobs in the United States.

SEC. 302. TRADE NEGOTIATIONS, MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS, AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC SUMMITS.

Congress supports—

(1) multilateral, bilateral, or regional trade agreements that increase United States employment and expand the economy;

(2) formal economic dialogues that include concrete, verifiable, and measured outcomes;

(3) high-standard bilateral investment treaties between the United States and nations in the Indo-Pacific region;

(4) negotiations of the Trade in Services Agreement and the Environmental Goods Agreement that include several major Asian economies; and

(5) the proactive, strategic, and continuing high-level use of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, the East Asia Summit, and the Group of 20 to pursue United States economic objectives in the Indo-Pacific region.

SEC. 303. UNITED STATES-ASEAN ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP.

The President is authorized to negotiate a comprehensive economic engagement framework with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

SEC. 304. TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRADE FACILITATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is encouraged to produce a robust and comprehensive trade capacity building and trade facilitation strategy for the Indo-Pacific region.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out subsection (a).

SEC. 305. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is encouraged to make enforcement of United States intellectual property laws a top priority, including taking all appropriate action to deter and punish commercial cyber-enabled theft of intellectual property.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit a report to Congress that—

(1) describes the efforts of the United States Government to combat intellectual property violations and commercial cyber-enabled theft in the Indo-Pacific region, particularly the People’s Republic of China; and

(2) includes a country-by-country assessment of priority areas for United States engagement and capacity building assistance.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to sponsor bilateral and multilateral activities designed to build capacity in the identified priority areas described in the annual report required under subsection (b).

SEC. 306. ENERGY PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES.

(a) INDO-PACIFIC ENERGY STRATEGY.—

(1) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall establish a comprehensive, integrated, multiyear strategy to encourage the efforts of Indo-Pacific countries to implement national power strategies and cooperation with United States energy companies

to develop an appropriate mix of power solutions to provide access to sufficient, reliable, and affordable power in order to reduce poverty and drive economic growth and job creation.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out paragraph (1).

(b) RELIABLE ENERGY PARTNERSHIPS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the President should establish bilateral and regional initiatives to increase energy security in the Indo-Pacific region;

(2) the United States should reaffirm support for liquefied natural gas exports to the nations in the Indo-Pacific region;

(3) the United States should seek to establish partnership between Department of Energy national laboratories and Indo-Pacific countries to provide technical assistance on electrical grid development and for the development and deployment of new and advanced energy technologies; and

(4) the United States should explore opportunities to partner with the private sector and multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, to promote universal access to reliable electricity in Myanmar (historically known as “Burma”).

SEC. 307. LOWER MEKONG INITIATIVE.

The Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, should increase regional engagement in the areas of environment, health, education, and infrastructure development with the Lower Mekong countries, including—

(1) assisting in the development of programs that focus on forecasting environmental challenges and resilience;

(2) assisting with transnational cooperation on sustainable uses of forest and water resources with the goal of preserving the biodiversity of the Mekong Basin and access to safe drinking water;

(3) assisting with education enrollment and broadband internet connectivity, particularly English training and connectivity in rural communities; and

(4) improving global health in the Lower Mekong countries, including—

(A) reducing the HIV/AIDS infection rate; and

(B) helping regional partners to track and treat malaria and tuberculosis.

SEC. 308. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should encourage the governments of countries in the Indo-Pacific region and United States private sector interests with operations and investments in the region to deploy agriculture practices that—

(1) conserve natural resources; and

(2) preserve culturally and ecologically valuable lands and water bodies.

SEC. 309. SENSE OF CONGRESS IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN’S ECONOMIC RIGHTS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should—

(1) support activities that secure private property rights and land tenure for women in developing countries in Asia, including—

(A) establishing legal frameworks to give women equal rights to own, register, use, profit from, and inherit land and property;

(B) improving legal literacy to enable women to exercise the rights described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) increasing the capacity of law enforcement and community leaders to enforce such rights;

(2) work with Asian civil society, governments, and multilateral organizations to increase the capability of disadvantaged women and girls in Asia—

(A) to realize their rights;

(B) to determine their life outcomes;

(C) to assume leadership roles; and

(D) to influence decision-making in their households, communities, and societies; and

(3) seek to expand access to appropriate financial products and services for women-owned micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in Asia.

TITLE IV—PROMOTING UNITED STATES VALUES IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

SEC. 401. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The promotion of human rights and respect for democratic values in the Indo-Pacific region is in the United States’ national security interest.

(2) Continued support for human rights, democratic values, and good governance is critical to a successful United States diplomatic strategy in the Indo-Pacific.

(3) Strong support for human rights and democracy in the Indo-Pacific region is critical to efforts to reduce poverty, build rule of law, combat corruption, reduce the allure of extremism, and promote economic growth.

(4) There are serious concerns with the rule of law and civil liberties in Cambodia, China, North Korea, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, which have all been identified by Freedom House as “Not Free”.

(5) There have been unacceptable human rights developments in—

(A) Burma (Myanmar), which has been identified by Freedom House as “Not Free”, according to the Department of State, and the Department of State has declared that the violence against the Rohingya constitutes ethnic cleansing;

(B) the Philippines, which has been identified by Freedom House as “Partly Free”, and where there are continued disturbing reports of extrajudicial killings; and

(C) China, where forced disappearances, extralegal detentions, and lack of due process in judicial proceedings remain troublesome.

(6) according to the National Security Strategy, the United States—

(A) will “support, with our words and actions, those who live under oppressive regimes and who seek freedom, individual dignity, and the rule of law”; and

(B) “may use diplomacy, sanctions, and other tools to isolate states and leaders who threaten our interests and whose actions run contrary to our values”; and

(C) “will support efforts to advance women’s equality, protect the rights of women and girls, and promote women and youth empowerment programs”.

SEC. 402. TRAFFICKING-IN-PERSONS.

The President is encouraged to pursue additional efforts to combat trafficking in persons and human slavery in the Indo-Pacific region.

SEC. 403. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) United States Government officials should lead by example—

(A) by continuing to advocate for freedom of the press in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(B) by engaging with the press corps at every appropriate opportunity; and

(2) the United States should advocate and support a Ministerial to Advance Press Freedom in the Indo-Pacific to convene government and civil society, including journalists, to discuss and address the challenges facing press freedom in the Indo-Pacific region.

SEC. 404. DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR PERSONNEL.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) United States embassies and consulates in the Indo-Pacific region should have personnel, as appropriate, who are dedicated to reporting on and advancing United States democracy, human rights, labor, anti-corruption, and good governance policy interests; and

(2) appropriate resources should be made available to carry out such activities.

SEC. 405. BILATERAL AND REGIONAL DIALOGUES; PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE ENGAGEMENT.

The Secretary of State should, as appropriate—

(1) establish high-level bilateral and regional dialogues with nations in the Indo-Pacific region regarding human rights and religious freedom violations;

(2) establish or support robust, people-to-people exchange programs in the Indo-Pacific region, particularly programs engaging young leaders; and

(3) establish educational exchanges and capacity-building programs emphasizing civil society development.

SEC. 406. ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS STRATEGY.

(a) *SENSE OF CONGRESS.*—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should continue to work with ASEAN to improve the capacity of ASEAN to address human rights, democracy, and good governance issues in Southeast Asia.

(b) *STRATEGY.*—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit a strategy to the appropriate congressional committees to increase cooperation with ASEAN to promote human rights, democracy, and good governance in Southeast Asia.

(c) *CONTENTS.*—The strategy submitted under subsection (b) should include—

(1) an assessment of the types of United States Government resources available to support increased cooperation; and

(2) an assessment to identify entities within ASEAN that the United States could potentially support or partner with to promote human rights, democracy, and good governance in Southeast Asia.

SEC. 407. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION TO NORTH KOREA.

The President is encouraged to continue efforts to enhance freedom of information access with regard to North Korea.

SEC. 408. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS AND SUSPENSION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.

(a) *SANCTIONS.*—It is the sense of Congress that the President should impose sanctions, in accordance with applicable law and other relevant authorities, including targeted financial penalties and visa bans, on any individual or entity that—

(1) violates human rights or religious freedoms; or

(2) engages in censorship activities.

(b) *SUSPENSION OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.*—It is the sense of Congress that the President should, in accordance with applicable law, terminate, suspend, or otherwise alter United States economic assistance to any country that has engaged in serious violations of human rights or religious freedoms.

SEC. 409. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) *PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION.*—

(1) *IN GENERAL.*—There is authorized to be appropriated \$210,000,000, for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023, to promote democracy, strengthen civil society, human rights, rule of law, transparency, and accountability in the Indo-Pacific region, including for universities, civil society, and multilateral institutions that are focusing on education awareness, training, and capacity building.

(2) *DEMOCRACY IN CHINA.*—Amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be made available for United States Government efforts, led by the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, to promote democracy, the rule of law, and human rights in the People's Republic of China.

(3) *TIBET.*—Amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be made available for nongovernmental organizations to support ac-

tivities preserving cultural traditions and promoting sustainable development, education, and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibet Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China, India, and Nepal.

SEC. 410. INDO-PACIFIC HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEFENDERS.

(a) *DEFINED TERM.*—In this section, the term “human rights and environmental defenders” means individuals, working alone or in groups, who nonviolently advocate for the promotion and protection of universally recognized human rights, fundamental freedoms, land issues, or the conservation of local ecosystems if the advocacy of such issues may result in the risk of safety or life.

(b) *SENSE OF CONGRESS.*—It is the sense of Congress that human rights and environmental defenders in the Indo-Pacific region have been facing increased difficulties with the rise of unprecedented crackdowns and conflicts.

(c) *AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.*—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to support human rights and environmental defenders through the Department of State's Human Rights Defenders Fund.

SEC. 411. YOUNG LEADERS PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE INITIATIVES.

There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary, for fiscal years 2019 through 2025, to support Indo-Pacific young leaders initiatives, including the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative, the ASEAN Youth Volunteers Program, and other people-to-people exchange programs that focus on building the capacity of democracy, human rights, and good governance activists in the Indo-Pacific region.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the Gardner amendment at the desk be agreed to, the committee-reported amendment, as amended, be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The amendment (No. 4068) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To make technical edits to the bill)

On page 48, in the undesignated matter relating to section 410, strike “and environmental”.

On page 54, line 13, insert “the free and reliable flow of information,” after “the rule of law.”

On page 56, line 11, strike “(3)” and insert the following:

(3) the Committee on Finance of the Senate;

(4)

On page 56, line 12, strike “and”.

On page 56, line 13, strike “(4)” and insert “(5)”.

On page 56, line 14, strike the period at the end and insert “; and”.

On page 56, between lines 14 and 15, insert the following:

(6) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

On page 57, line 1, insert “and resiliency” after “defense capacity”.

On page 57, beginning on line 19, strike “and” and all that follows through “(5)” on line 20, and insert the following:

(5) to help partner countries strengthen their democratic systems, with a focus on good governance;

(6) to ensure that the regulatory environments for trade, infrastructure, and invest-

ment in partner countries are transparent, open, and free of corruption;

(7) to encourage responsible natural resource management in partner countries, which is closely associated with economic growth; and

(8)

On page 63, line 4, insert “and religion” before “within China”.

On page 67, line 7, insert “activities under the United States-ASEAN Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement and” before “the United States-ASEAN Connect”.

On page 68, line 24, strike “, the Secretary of State” and insert “for the following 5 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with other Federal agencies,”.

On page 74, beginning on line 6, strike “undersea warfare and air defense” and insert “mobile, survivable, and cost-effective”.

On page 75, line 14, insert “Executive Order 13551 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of certain persons with respect to North Korea),” after “in accordance with”.

On page 75, line 16, strike “with respect to North Korea”.

On page 76, line 14, insert “, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury,” after “State”.

On page 76, line 20, insert “The reporting requirement under this paragraph shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.” after “person.”

On page 77, beginning on line 14, strike “, the Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary,” and insert “for the following 5 years, the Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury,”.

On page 86, strike lines 17 through 19 and insert the following:

(3) to strengthen resilience against cyberattacks, misinformation, and propaganda; and

(4) to strengthen the resilience of critical infrastructure.

Beginning on page 86, line 21, strike “such sums” and all that follows through page 87, line 3, and insert the following: “\$100,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to enhance cooperation between the United States and Indo-Pacific nations for the purposes of combatting cybersecurity threats.”

On page 92, line 2, strike “is authorized” and insert “should seek to develop”.

On page 92, line 9, strike “for” and insert “, including leveling the playing field for American companies competing in”.

On page 92, line 15, strike “is encouraged to make” and insert “should takes steps to strengthen the”.

On page 92, line 17, insert “as” after “laws”.

On page 92, line 22, insert “for the following 5 years” after “after”.

On page 93, line 7, insert “to the United States Trade Representative” after “appropriated”.

On page 93, strike lines 13 through 22 and insert the following:

(1) *STRATEGY.*—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 5 years, the President shall establish a comprehensive, integrated, multiyear strategy to encourage the efforts of Indo-Pacific countries to implement national power strategies and cooperation with United States energy companies and the Department of Energy national laboratories to develop an appropriate mix of power solutions to provide access to sufficient, reliable, and affordable power in order to reduce poverty, drive economic growth and job creation, and to increase energy security in the Indo-Pacific region.

On page 93, lines 24 and 25, strike “such amounts as may be necessary” and inserting “\$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023”.

On page 94, strike lines 1 through 20 and insert the following:

(b) **RELIABLE ENERGY PARTNERSHIPS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should explore opportunities to partner with the private sector and multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, to promote universal access to reliable electricity in the Indo-Pacific region, including Myanmar (historically known as “Burma”).

On page 94, line 22, strike “The Secretary of State” and insert the following:

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State
On page 95, between lines 18 and 19, insert the following:

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2023, the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) a list and evaluation of Lower Mekong Initiative activities since its inception in 2009;

(2) a strategy for any increased regional engagement and measures of success for the activities described in paragraph (1); and

(3) an accounting of funds used to execute Lower Mekong Initiative activities.

On page 98, lines 6 and 7, strike “as ‘Not Free’,” according to the Department of State,” and insert “as ‘Partly Free’.”

On page 98, line 16, insert “invasive and omnipresent surveillance,” after “detentions”.

On page 101, line 9, insert “,” after consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development,” after “Secretary of State”.

On page 102, line 5, insert “targeted financial penalties and visa ban” after “impose”.

On page 102, lines 6 and 7, strike “including targeted financial penalties and visa bans.”

Beginning on page 103, strike line 18 and all that follows through page 104, line 11, and insert the following:

SEC. 410. INDO-PACIFIC HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS.

(a) **DEFINED TERM.**—In this section, the term “human rights defenders” means individuals, working alone or in groups, who nonviolently advocate for the promotion and protection of universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms if the advocacy of such issues may result in the risk of safety or life.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that human rights defenders in the Indo-Pacific region have been facing increased difficulties with the rise of unprecedented crackdowns and conflicts.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to provide critical assistance to human rights defenders through the Department of State’s Human Rights Defenders Fund.

(d) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2023, the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) a list and evaluation of the Human Rights Defenders Fund activities since its inception;

(2) a strategy for any increased regional engagement and measures of success for the activities described in paragraph (1); and

(3) an accounting of funds used to execute the Human Rights Defender Fund activities.

On page 104, lines 14 and 15, strike “such amounts as may be necessary, for fiscal years 2019 through 2025,” and insert “\$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023”.

At the end of the bill, insert the following:

SEC. 412. SAVINGS PROVISION.

Nothing in this Act may be construed as authorizing the use of military force.

The committee-reported amendment was agreed to.

The bill (S. 2736), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 2736

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Asia Reassurance Initiative Act of 2018”.

(b) **TABLE OF CONTENTS.**—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Findings.

TITLE I—UNITED STATES POLICY AND DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Sec. 101. Policy.

Sec. 102. Diplomatic strategy.

TITLE II—PROMOTING UNITED STATES SECURITY INTERESTS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Sec. 201. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 202. Treaty alliances in the Indo-Pacific region.

Sec. 203. United States-China relationship.

Sec. 204. United States-India strategic partnership.

Sec. 205. United States-ASEAN strategic partnership.

Sec. 206. United States-Republic of Korea-Japan trilateral security partnership.

Sec. 207. Quadrilateral security dialogue.

Sec. 208. Enhanced security partnerships in Southeast Asia.

Sec. 209. Commitment to Taiwan.

Sec. 210. North Korea strategy.

Sec. 211. New Zealand.

Sec. 212. The Pacific Islands.

Sec. 213. Freedom of navigation and overflight; promotion of international law.

Sec. 214. Combating terrorism in Southeast Asia.

Sec. 215. Cybersecurity cooperation.

Sec. 216. Nonproliferation and arms control in the Indo-Pacific region.

TITLE III—PROMOTING UNITED STATES ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Sec. 301. Findings; sense of Congress.

Sec. 302. Trade negotiations, multilateral agreements, and regional economic summits.

Sec. 303. United States-ASEAN economic partnership.

Sec. 304. Trade capacity building and trade facilitation.

Sec. 305. Intellectual property protection.

Sec. 306. Energy programs and initiatives.

Sec. 307. Lower Mekong initiative.

Sec. 308. Sense of Congress on economic growth and natural resource conservation.

Sec. 309. Sense of Congress in support of women’s economic rights.

TITLE IV—PROMOTING UNITED STATES VALUES IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

Sec. 401. Findings.

Sec. 402. Trafficking-in-persons.

Sec. 403. Freedom of the press.

Sec. 404. Democracy, human rights, and labor personnel.

Sec. 405. Bilateral and regional dialogues; people-to-people engagement.

Sec. 406. Association of Southeast Asian Nations Human Rights Strategy.

Sec. 407. Freedom of information to North Korea.

Sec. 408. Sense of Congress on imposition of sanctions and suspension of United States assistance.

Sec. 409. Authorization of appropriations.

Sec. 410. Indo-Pacific human rights defenders.

Sec. 411. Young leaders people-to-people initiatives.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Indo-Pacific region—

(A) represents nearly 50 percent of the global population;

(B) is home to some of the most dynamic economies in the world; and

(C) poses security challenges that threaten to undermine United States national security interests, regional peace, and global stability.

(2) The core tenets of the United States-backed international system are being challenged, including by—

(A) China’s illegal construction and militarization of artificial features in the South China Sea and coercive economic practices;

(B) North Korea’s acceleration of its nuclear and ballistic missile capabilities; and

(C) the increased presence throughout Southeast Asia of the Islamic State (referred to in this Act as “ISIS”) and other international terrorist organizations that threaten the United States.

(3) The economic order in the Indo-Pacific region continues to transform, presenting opportunities and challenges to United States economic interests.

(4) The United States has a fundamental interest in defending human rights and promoting the rule of law in the Indo-Pacific region. Although many countries in the region have improved the treatment of their citizens, several Indo-Pacific governments continue to commit human rights abuses and place restrictions on basic human rights and political and civil liberties.

(5) Without strong leadership from the United States, the international system, fundamentally rooted in the rule of law, may wither, to the detriment of United States, regional, and global interests. It is imperative that the United States continue to play a leading role in the Indo-Pacific region by—

(A) defending peace and security;

(B) advancing economic prosperity; and

(C) promoting respect for fundamental human rights.

(6) In 2017, the Subcommittee on East Asia, the Pacific, and International Cybersecurity Policy of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate held a series of hearings on United States leadership in the Indo-Pacific region, in which—

(A) experts, including Representative Randy Forbes, Ambassador Robert Gallucci, Ms. Tami Overby, Dr. Robert Orr, Ambassador Derek Mitchell, Ambassador Robert King, Mr. Murray Hiebert, and others detailed the security challenges, economic opportunities, and imperatives of promoting the rule of law, human rights, and democracy, in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(B) Dr. Graham Allison, the Douglas Dillon Professor of Government at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, testified, “As realistic students of history, Chinese leaders recognize that the role the United States has played since World War II as the architect and underwriter of regional stability and security has

been essential to the rise of Asia, including China itself. But they believe that as the tide that brought the United States to Asia recedes, America must leave with it. Much as Britain's role in the Western Hemisphere faded at the beginning of the twentieth century, so must America's role in Asia as the region's historic superpower resumes its place."

(7) The United States National Security Strategy (referred to in this Act as the "National Security Strategy"), which was released in December 2017, states—

(A) "A geopolitical competition between free and repressive visions of world order is taking place in the Indo-Pacific region. The region, which stretches from the west coast of India to the western shores of the United States, represents the most populous and economically dynamic part of the world. The United States interest in a free and open Indo-Pacific extends back to the earliest days of our republic."; and

(B) "Our vision for the Indo-Pacific excludes no nation. We will redouble our commitment to established alliances and partnerships, while expanding and deepening relationships with new partners that share respect for sovereignty, fair and reciprocal trade, and the rule of law. We will reinforce our commitment to freedom of the seas and the peaceful resolution of territorial and maritime disputes in accordance with international law. We will work with allies and partners to achieve complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization on the Korean Peninsula and preserve the non-proliferation regime in Northeast Asia."

TITLE I—UNITED STATES POLICY AND DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

SEC. 101. POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States to develop and commit to a long-term strategic vision and a comprehensive, multifaceted, and principled United States policy for the Indo-Pacific region that—

(1) secures the vital national security interests of the United States and our allies and partners;

(2) promotes American prosperity and economic interests by advancing economic growth and development of a rules-based Indo-Pacific economic community;

(3) advances American influence by reflecting the values of the American people and universal human rights;

(4) supports functional problem-solving regional architecture; and

(5) accords with and supports the rule of law and international norms.

SEC. 102. DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY.

It is the diplomatic strategy of the United States—

(1) to work with United States allies—

(A) to confront common challenges;

(B) to improve information sharing;

(C) to increase defense investment and trade;

(D) to ensure interoperability; and

(E) to strengthen shared capabilities;

(2) to strengthen relationships with partners who—

(A) share mutual respect for the rule of law;

(B) agree with fair and reciprocal trade; and

(C) understand the importance of civil society, the rule of law, the free and reliable flow of information, and transparent governance;

(3) to support functional problem-solving regional architecture, including through the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and the East Asia Summit;

(4) to emphasize the commitment of the United States—

(A) to freedom of navigation under international law;

(B) to promote peaceful resolutions of maritime and territorial disputes; and

(C) to expand security and defense cooperation with allies and partners, as appropriate;

(5) to pursue diplomatic measures to achieve complete, verifiable, and irreversible denuclearization of North Korea;

(6) to improve civil society, strengthen the rule of law, and advocate for transparent governance;

(7) to develop and grow the economy through private sector partnerships between the United States and Indo-Pacific partners;

(8) to pursue multilateral and bilateral trade agreements in a free, fair, and reciprocal manner and build a network of partners in the Indo-Pacific committed to free markets;

(9) to work with and encourage Indo-Pacific countries—

(A) to pursue high-quality and transparent infrastructure projects;

(B) to maintain unimpeded commerce, open sea lines or air ways, and communication; and

(C) to seek the peaceful resolution of disputes; and

(10) to sustain a strong military presence in the Indo-Pacific region and strengthen security relationships with allies and partners throughout the region.

TITLE II—PROMOTING UNITED STATES SECURITY INTERESTS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

SEC. 201. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) **DEFINED TERM.**—In this section, the term "appropriate committees of Congress" means—

(1) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Finance of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(5) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(6) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated for the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and, as appropriate, the Department of Defense, \$1,500,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023, which shall be used—

(1) to advance United States foreign policy interests and objectives in the Indo-Pacific region in recognition of the value of diplomatic initiatives and programs in the furtherance of United States strategy;

(2) to improve the defense capacity and resiliency of partner nations to resist coercion and deter and defend against security threats, including through foreign military financing and international military education and training programs;

(3) to conduct regular bilateral and multilateral engagements, particularly with the United States' most highly-capable allies and partners, to meet strategic challenges, including—

(A) certain destabilizing activities of the People's Republic of China; and

(B) emerging threats, such as the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(4) to build new counterterrorism partnership programs in Southeast Asia to combat the growing presence of ISIS and other terrorist organizations that pose a significant threat to the United States, its allies, and its citizens' interests abroad;

(5) to help partner countries strengthen their democratic systems, with a focus on good governance;

(6) to ensure that the regulatory environments for trade, infrastructure, and investment in partner countries are transparent, open, and free of corruption;

(7) to encourage responsible natural resource management in partner countries, which is closely associated with economic growth; and

(8) to increase maritime domain awareness programs in South Asia and Southeast Asia—

(A) by expanding the scope of naval and coast guard training efforts with Southeast Asian countries;

(B) by expanding cooperation with democratic partners in South Asia, including Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka;

(C) through intelligence sharing and other information-sharing efforts; and

(D) through multilateral engagements, including by involving Japan, Australia, and India in such efforts.

(c) **COUNTERING CHINA'S INFLUENCE TO UNDERMINE THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM.**—Amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (b) shall be made available for United States Government efforts to counter the strategic influence of the People's Republic of China, in accordance with the strategy required under section 7043(e)(3) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2014 (division K of Public Law 113-76; 128 Stat. 536) and in consultation with the appropriate committees of Congress.

(d) **BURMA.**—None of the amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (b) may be made available for International Military Education and Training and Foreign Military Financing Programs for the armed forces of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar (historically known as "Burma").

(e) **PHILIPPINES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—None of the amounts appropriated pursuant to subsection (b) may be made available for counternarcotics assistance for the Philippine National Police unless the Secretary of State determines and reports to the appropriate committees of Congress that the Government of the Philippines has adopted and is implementing a counternarcotics strategy that is consistent with international human rights standards, including investigating and prosecuting individuals who are credibly alleged to have ordered, committed, or covered up extrajudicial killings and other gross violations of human rights in the conduct of counternarcotics operations.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—The limitation under paragraph (1) shall not apply to funds made available—

(A) for drug demand reduction, maritime programs, or transnational interdiction programs; or

(B) to support for the development of such counternarcotics strategy, after consultation with the appropriate committees of Congress.

(f) **CAMBODIA.**—None of the amounts authorized to be appropriated pursuant to subsection (b) may be made available for United States assistance programs that benefit the Government of Cambodia unless the Secretary of State certifies and reports to the appropriate congressional committees that the requirements under section 7043(b)(1) of division K of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141) have been met.

SEC. 202. TREATY ALLIANCES IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION.

(a) **UNITED STATES-JAPAN ALLIANCE.**—The United States Government—

(1) is committed to the Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security between the

United States and Japan, done at Washington, January 19, 1960, and all related and subsequent bilateral security agreements and arrangements concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) recognizes the vital role of the alliance between the United States and Japan in promoting peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(3) calls for the strengthening and broadening of diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the United States and Japan.

(b) UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA ALLIANCE.—The United States Government—

(1) is committed to the Mutual Defense Treaty Between the United States and the Republic of Korea, done at Washington October 1, 1953, and all related and subsequent bilateral security agreements and arrangements concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) recognizes the vital role of the alliance between the United States and South Korea in promoting peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(3) calls for the strengthening and broadening of diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the United States and the Republic of Korea.

(c) UNITED STATES-AUSTRALIA ALLIANCE.—The United States Government—

(1) is committed to the Security Treaty Between Australia and the United States of America, done at San Francisco September 1, 1951, and all related and subsequent bilateral security agreements and arrangements concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(2) recognizes the vital role of the alliance between the United States and Australia in promoting peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(3) calls for the strengthening and broadening of diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the United States and Australia.

(d) UNITED STATES-PHILIPPINES ALLIANCE.—The United States Government is committed to the Mutual Defense Treaty between the Republic of the Philippines and the United States of America, done at Washington August 30, 1951, and all related and subsequent bilateral security agreements and arrangements concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act, including the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement, done at Manila April 28, 2014.

(e) THAILAND.—The United States Government is committed to—

(1) the Agreement Respecting Military Assistance Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Thailand, done at Bangkok October 17, 1950;

(2) the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, done at Manila September 8, 1954; and

(3) all related and subsequent bilateral security agreements and arrangements concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act, including the Joint Vision Statement for the Thai-United States Defense Alliance, issued in Bangkok November 15, 2012.

SEC. 203. UNITED STATES-CHINA RELATIONSHIP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Government—

(1) expresses grave concerns with Chinese actions that seek—

(A) to further constrain space for civil society and religion within China; and

(B) to undermine a rules-based order in the Indo-Pacific region;

(2) encourages China to play a constructive role in world affairs by demonstrating consistent respect for the rule of law and international norms;

(3) seeks to build a positive, cooperative, and comprehensive relationship with China—

(A) by expanding areas of cooperation; and

(B) by addressing areas of disagreement, including over human rights, economic policies, and maritime security; and

(4) is committed to working with China on shared regional and global challenges, especially—

(A) upholding and strengthening the rules-based international system; and

(B) the denuclearization of North Korea.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) welcome a decision by China to change course and pursue a responsible results-oriented relationship with the United States and engagement on global issues;

(2) encourage China to play a constructive role in the Indo-Pacific region and globally; and

(3) continue to call out Chinese actions that undermine the rules-based international system.

SEC. 204. UNITED STATES-INDIA STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The United States Government—

(1) recognizes the vital role of the strategic partnership between the United States and India in promoting peace and security in the Indo-Pacific region;

(2) calls for the strengthening and broadening of diplomatic, economic, and security ties between the United States and India; and

(3) is committed to—

(A) the New Framework for the United States-India Defense Relationship, done at Arlington, Virginia on June 28, 2005;

(B) the United States-India Defense Technology and Trade Initiative, launched in 2012;

(C) the Joint Strategic Vision for the Indo-Pacific and Indian Ocean Region, announced on January 25, 2015;

(D) the United States-India Joint Statement on Prosperity Through Partnership, issued on June 26, 2017; and

(E) all related and subsequent bilateral and security agreements and arrangements concluded as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) INDIA AS MAJOR DEFENSE PARTNER.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Section 1292(a)(1)(A) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 130 Stat. 2559; 22 U.S.C. 2751 note) requires the recognition of India as a major defense partner.

(2) The designation of India as a major defense partner, which is unique to India—

(A) institutionalizes the progress made to facilitate defense trade and technology sharing between the United States and India;

(B) elevates defense trade and technology cooperation between the United States and India to a level commensurate with the closest allies and partners of the United States;

(C) facilitates technology sharing between the United States and India, including license-free access to a wide range of dual-use technologies, after taking into account national security concerns; and

(D) facilitates joint exercises, coordination on defense strategy and policy, military exchanges, and port calls in support of defense cooperation between the United States and India.

SEC. 205. UNITED STATES-ASEAN STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIP.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) support and reaffirm the elevation of the United States-Association of Southeast Asian Nations (referred to in this section as “ASEAN”) relationship to a strategic partnership;

(2) recommit to ASEAN centrality by helping build a strong, stable, politically cohesive, economically integrated, and socially responsible community of nations that has common rules, norms, procedures, and standards which are consistent with international law and the principles of a rules-based Indo-Pacific community;

(3) urge ASEAN to continue its efforts to foster greater integration among its members;

(4) recognize the value of—

(A) ASEAN engagement with economic, political, and security partners within Asia and elsewhere, including Australia, Canada, the European Union, India, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, and Taiwan; and

(B) strategic economic initiatives, such as activities under the United States-ASEAN Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement and the United States-ASEAN Connect, which demonstrate a commitment to ASEAN and the ASEAN Economic Community and build upon economic relationships in the Indo-Pacific region;

(5) support efforts by the nations comprising ASEAN—

(A) to address maritime and territorial disputes in a constructive manner; and

(B) to pursue claims through peaceful, diplomatic, and legitimate regional and international arbitration mechanisms, consistent with international law, including through the adoption of a code of conduct in the South China Sea to further promote peace and stability in the Indo-Pacific region;

(6) support efforts by United States partners and allies in ASEAN—

(A) to enhance maritime capability and maritime domain awareness;

(B) to protect unhindered access to, and use of, international waterways in the Asia-Pacific region that are critical to ensuring the security and free flow of commerce;

(C) to counter piracy;

(D) to disrupt illicit maritime trafficking activities such as the trafficking of persons, goods, and drugs; and

(E) to enhance the maritime capabilities of countries or regional organizations to respond to emerging threats to maritime security in the Asia-Pacific region; and

(7) urge ASEAN member states to develop a common approach to reaffirm the decision of the Permanent Court of Arbitration’s ruling with respect to the case between the Republic of the Philippines and the People’s Republic of China.

(b) REPORT ON STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR ENGAGEMENT WITH ASEAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 5 years, the Secretary of State, in consultation with other Federal agencies, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees on a strategic framework to administer programs, projects, and activities of the United States to support diplomatic and economic engagement between the United States and ASEAN member countries for the 10-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall address the following elements of United States strategy:

(A) Promoting commercial engagement between the United States and member countries of ASEAN.

(B) Helping member countries of ASEAN use sustainable, efficient, and innovative technologies in their respective energy sectors.

(C) Supporting economic conditions in member countries of ASEAN that promote innovation, the creation of new businesses, sustainable growth, and the education of the

region's future innovators, entrepreneurs, and business leaders.

(D) Working with member countries of ASEAN to improve the policy and regulatory environment for growth, trade, innovation, and investment.

(E) Supporting the regional integration objectives of member countries of ASEAN under the ASEAN Economic Community.

(F) Partnership opportunities with the governments of other countries friendly to the United States that have committed to a high set of standards for investment and development with ASEAN, as determined by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 206. UNITED STATES-REPUBLIC OF KOREA-JAPAN TRILATERAL SECURITY PARTNERSHIP.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should develop a strategy to deepen the trilateral security cooperation between the United States, South Korea, and Japan, including missile defense, intelligence-sharing, and other defense-related initiatives.

SEC. 207. QUADRILATERAL SECURITY DIALOGUE.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the security dialogue between the United States, Australia, India, and Japan is vital to address pressing security challenges in the Indo-Pacific region in order to promote—

- (A) a rules-based order;
 - (B) respect for international law; and
 - (C) a free and open Indo-Pacific; and
- (2) such a dialogue is intended to augment, rather than to replace, current mechanisms.

SEC. 208. ENHANCED SECURITY PARTNERSHIPS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA.

(a) INDONESIA.—The United States Government is committed to—

(1) the United States-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership, done in Washington November 9, 2010;

(2) the Joint Statement on Comprehensive Defense Cooperation, done in Washington October 26, 2015; and

(3) all related and subsequent bilateral and security agreements and arrangements between the United States and Indonesia concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) MALAYSIA.—The United States Government is committed to—

(1) the United States-Malaysia Comprehensive Partnership, done at Putrajaya April 27, 2014;

(2) the Joint Statement for Enhancing the Comprehensive Partnership between the United States of America and Malaysia, done in Washington September 13, 2017; and

(3) all related and subsequent bilateral and security agreements and arrangements between the United States and Malaysia concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) SINGAPORE.—The United States Government is committed to—

(1) the Strategic Framework Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Singapore for a Closer Cooperation Partnership in Defense and Security, done at Washington July 12, 2005;

(2) the Enhanced Defense Cooperation Agreement, done at Arlington, Virginia December 7, 2015; and

(3) all related and subsequent bilateral and security agreements and arrangements between the United States and Singapore concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) VIETNAM.—The United States Government is committed to—

(1) the United States-Vietnam Comprehensive Partnership, done at Washington December 16, 2013;

(2) the United States-Vietnam Joint Vision Statement on Defense Relations, done at Hanoi on June 1, 2015;

(3) the United States-Vietnam Joint Vision Statement, done at Washington May 31, 2017; and

(4) all related and subsequent bilateral and security agreements and arrangements between the United States and Vietnam concluded on or before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(e) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should deepen diplomatic, economic, and security cooperation, especially in the areas of maritime security and counterterrorism, with Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Vietnam.

SEC. 209. COMMITMENT TO TAIWAN.

(a) UNITED STATES COMMITMENT TO TAIWAN.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support the close economic, political, and security relationship between Taiwan and the United States;

(2) to faithfully enforce all existing United States Government commitments to Taiwan, consistent with the Taiwan Relations Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-8), the 3 joint communiques, and the Six Assurances agreed to by President Ronald Reagan in July 1982; and

(3) to counter efforts to change the status quo and to support peaceful resolution acceptable to both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

(b) ARMS SALES TO TAIWAN.—The President should conduct regular transfers of defense articles to Taiwan that are tailored to meet the existing and likely future threats from the People's Republic of China, including supporting the efforts of Taiwan to develop and integrate asymmetric capabilities, as appropriate, including mobile, survivable, and cost-effective capabilities, into its military forces.

(c) TRAVEL.—The President should encourage the travel of highlevel United States officials to Taiwan, in accordance with the Taiwan Travel Act (Public Law 115-135).

SEC. 210. NORTH KOREA STRATEGY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has flagrantly defied the international community by illicitly developing its nuclear and ballistic missile programs, in violation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013), 2270 (2016), 2321 (2016), 2371 (2017), 2375 (2017), and 2397 (2017).

(2) The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea engages in gross human rights abuses against its own people and citizens of other countries, including the United States, the Republic of Korea, and Japan.

(3) The United States is committed to pursuing a peaceful denuclearization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea through a policy of maximum pressure and engagement, in close concert with its partners.

(b) POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO SANCTIONS AGAINST THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA.—

(1) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to continue to impose sanctions with respect to activities of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, persons acting for or on behalf of such government, or other persons in accordance with Executive Order 13551 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking property of certain persons with respect to North Korea), Executive Order 13687 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to imposing additional sanctions), Executive Order 13694 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking the property of certain persons engaging in significant malicious cyberenabled activities), Executive Order 13722 (50 U.S.C. 1701 note; relating to blocking the property of the Government of North Korea and the Workers' Party of

Korea, and prohibiting certain transactions with respect to North Korea), and Executive Order 13810 (82 Fed. Reg. 44705; relating to imposing additional sanctions with respect to North Korea), as such Executive orders are in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act, until the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is no longer engaged in the illicit activities described in such Executive orders, including actions in violation of the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1).

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 30 days after terminating any sanction with respect to the activities of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a person acting for or on behalf of such government, or any other person provided for in an Executive order listed in subsection (a), the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees justifying the termination of the sanction and explaining the relationship between such termination and the cessation of any illicit activity that violates any of the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1) by such Government or person. The reporting requirement under this paragraph shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to limit the authority of the President pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

(c) POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES WITH RESPECT TO NEGOTIATION ON THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA'S NUCLEAR AND BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAMS.—It is the policy of the United States that the objective of negotiations with respect to the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea be the complete, verifiable, and irreversible dismantlement of such programs.

(d) REPORT ON A STRATEGY TO ADDRESS THE THREATS POSED BY, AND THE CAPABILITIES OF, THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter for the following 5 years, the Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that describes actions taken by the United States to address the threats posed by, and the capabilities of, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) a summary of ongoing efforts by the United States to identify strategies and policies, including an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of such strategies and policies—

(i) to achieve peaceful denuclearization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and

(ii) to eliminate the threat posed by the ballistic missile program of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(B) an assessment of—

(i) potential road maps toward peaceful denuclearization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the elimination of the nuclear and ballistic missile threats posed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and

(ii) specific actions that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would need to take for each such roadmap to become viable;

(C) a summary of the United States strategy to increase international coordination and cooperation, whether unilaterally, bilaterally, or multilaterally, including sanctions enforcement and interdiction, to address the threat posed by the nuclear and ballistic missile programs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, which shall include—

(i) a description of the actions taken by the Secretary of State, or designees of the Secretary, to consult with governments around the world, with the purpose of inducing such governments to fully implement the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1);

(ii) a description of the actions taken by such governments to fully implement United Nations Security Council resolutions related to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;

(iii) a list of countries with governments that the Secretary has determined are non-cooperative with respect to implementing the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1); and

(iv) a plan of action to engage, and increase cooperation with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, with the governments of the countries on the list described in clause (iii);

(D) an assessment of the adequacy of the national export control regimes of countries that are members of the United Nations, and multilateral export control regimes, that are necessary to enforce sanctions imposed with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pursuant to the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1); and

(E) an action plan to encourage and assist countries in adopting and using authorities necessary to enforce export controls required by United Nations Security Council resolutions.

(3) **FORM OF REPORT.**—Each report required under this subsection shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(e) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) representatives of the United States shall use the voice and vote of the United States in all international organizations, as appropriate, to advocate for the expulsion of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from such organizations, until such time as the Democratic People's Republic of Korea meets its commitments under the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1); and

(2) the Secretary of State should work to induce countries to meet their commitments under the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1), including by considering appropriate adjustments to the diplomatic posture and foreign assistance of the United States with governments that the Secretary has determined are noncooperative with respect to implementing the United Nations Security Council resolutions referred to in subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 211. NEW ZEALAND.

The United States Government is committed to—

(1) the Wellington Declaration, signed on November 5, 2010, which reaffirmed close ties and outlined future practical cooperation between the United States and New Zealand;

(2) the Washington Declaration, signed on June 19, 2012, which strengthened the defense relationship by providing a framework and strategic guidance for security cooperation and defense dialogues; and

(3) all related and subsequent bilateral and security agreements and arrangements between the United States and New Zealand

concluded on or before the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 212. THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should—

(1) support strong United States engagement with the nations of the South Pacific, including Fiji, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu;

(2) deepen its cooperation with the nations of the South Pacific in areas of mutual interest, including—

(A) fisheries and marine resource conservation;

(B) environmental challenges and resilience;

(C) global health;

(D) development and trade; and

(E) people-to-people ties; and

(3) continue to provide assistance to the Pacific Islands, as appropriate, to support the rule of law, good governance, and economic development.

(b) **UNITED STATES-COMPACTS OF FREE ASSOCIATION.**—It is the sense of Congress that the Compacts of Free Association entered between the United States and the Freely Associated States (Republic of Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau)—

(1) enhance the strategic posture of the United States in the Western Pacific;

(2) reinforce United States regional commitment;

(3) preempt potential adversaries from establishing positional advantage; and

(4) further self-governance, economic development, and self-sufficiency of the Freely Associated States.

SEC. 213. FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION AND OVERFLIGHT; PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

(a) **FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION.**—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to conduct, as part of its global Freedom of Navigation Program, regular freedom of navigation, and overflight operations in the Indo-Pacific region, in accordance with applicable international law; and

(2) to promote genuine multilateral negotiations to peacefully resolve maritime disputes in the South China Sea, in accordance with applicable international law.

(b) **JOINT INDO-PACIFIC DIPLOMATIC STRATEGY.**—It is the sense of Congress that the President should develop a diplomatic strategy that includes working with United States allies and partners to conduct joint maritime training and freedom of navigation operations in the Indo-Pacific region, including the East China Sea and the South China Sea, in support of a rules-based international system benefitting all countries.

SEC. 214. COMBATING TERRORISM IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA.

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.**—The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) **ISIS.**—The term “ISIS” means the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria.

(b) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and other appropriate

Federal officials, shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress that contains an assessment of the current and future capabilities and activities of ISIS-linked, al-Qaeda-linked, and other violent extremist groups in Southeast Asia that pose a significant threat to the United States, its allies, and its citizens interests abroad.

(c) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required under subsection (b) shall include—

(1) the current number of ISIS-linked, al-Qaeda-linked, and other violent extremist group-affiliated fighters in Southeast Asia;

(2) an estimate of the number of ISIS-linked, al-Qaeda-linked, and other violent extremist group-affiliated fighters expected to return to Southeast Asia from fighting in the Middle East;

(3) an analysis of the amounts and sources of ISIS-linked, al-Qaeda-linked, and other various extremist group affiliated-fighters in Southeast Asia;

(4) the current resources available to combat the threat of ISIS-linked, al-Qaeda-linked, and other violent extremist group-affiliated fighters in Southeast Asia, and the additional resources required to combat such threat;

(5) a detailed assessment of the capabilities of ISIS-linked, al-Qaeda-linked, and other violent extremist group-affiliated fighters to operate effectively in the Indo-Pacific region, including the Philippines, Indonesia, and Malaysia;

(6) a description of the capabilities and resources of governments in Southeast Asia to counter violent extremist groups; and

(7) a list of additional United States resources and capabilities that the Department of Defense and the Department of State recommend providing to governments in Southeast Asia to combat violent extremist groups.

SEC. 215. CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION.

(a) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that there should be robust cybersecurity cooperation between the United States and nations in the Indo-Pacific region—

(1) to effectively respond to cybersecurity threats, including state-sponsored threats;

(2) to share best practices to combat such threats;

(3) to strengthen resilience against cyberattacks, misinformation, and propaganda; and

(4) to strengthen the resilience of critical infrastructure.

(b) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated \$100,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to enhance cooperation between the United States and Indo-Pacific nations for the purposes of combatting cybersecurity threats.

SEC. 216. NONPROLIFERATION AND ARMS CONTROL IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The United States Government—

(1) recognizes that the spread of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, and their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security;

(2) seeks to peacefully address the unique challenge posed to regional and global stability by the illicit use, and the proliferation to and from North Korea, of sensitive nuclear and missile technologies, and other weapons of mass destruction;

(3) notes efforts by China and Russia—

(A) to expand and modernize their respective nuclear arsenals, including through significant research and development resources in hypersonic glide vehicles and other advanced technologies; and

(B) to pursue sales of commercial nuclear technologies; and

(4) recognizes the legitimate pursuit by many countries in the Indo-Pacific region of nuclear energy for a variety of peaceful applications.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States Government should undertake all reasonable and appropriate efforts to pursue effective arms control and nonproliferation policies in the Indo-Pacific region to limit the further spread of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

TITLE III—PROMOTING UNITED STATES ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

SEC. 301. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) According to the United States Chamber of Commerce, by 2030—

(A) 66 percent of the global middle class population will be living in Asia; and

(B) 59 percent of middle class consumption will take place in Asia.

(2) According to the Asian Development Bank—

(A) Asian countries have signed 140 bilateral or regional trade agreements; and

(B) 75 more trade agreements with Asian countries are under negotiation or concluded and awaiting entry into force.

(3) Free trade agreements between the United States and 3 nations in the Indo-Pacific region (Australia, Singapore, and the Republic of Korea) have entered into force.

(4) The member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (referred to in this section as “ASEAN”), as a group—

(A) represent the fifth largest economy in the world; and

(B) have a combined gross domestic product of \$2,400,000,000,000.

(5) The economy comprised of ASEAN member states grew by 66 percent between 2006 and 2015, and the total value of bilateral trade between the United States and ASEAN member states has increased by 78 percent since 2004.

(6) In 2015, the trade surplus of goods sold by companies in ASEAN member states to consumers in the United States was \$77,000,000,000, while the United States 2015 trade surplus of services provided to consumers in ASEAN member states was \$8,000,000,000.

(7) According to US-ASEAN Business Council, goods and services exported from the United States to ASEAN member states support 550,000 jobs in the United States.

(8) According to the Business Roundtable—

(A) the United States, Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore and Vietnam were responsible for a combined 40 percent of global gross domestic product in 2017; and

(B) United States bilateral trade with the other nations referred to in subparagraph (A) supports 15,600,000 jobs in the United States.

(9) According to the United States National Security Strategy—

(A) ASEAN and Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation “remain centerpieces of the Indo-Pacific’s regional architecture and platforms for promoting an order based on freedom”; and

(B) the United States will “work with partners to build a network of states dedicated to free markets and protected from forces that would subvert their sovereignty.”.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that trade between the United States and the nations in the Indo-Pacific region is vitally important to the United States economy, United States exports, and jobs in the United States.

SEC. 302. TRADE NEGOTIATIONS, MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS, AND REGIONAL ECONOMIC SUMMITS.

Congress supports—

(1) multilateral, bilateral, or regional trade agreements that increase United States employment and expand the economy;

(2) formal economic dialogues that include concrete, verifiable, and measured outcomes;

(3) high-standard bilateral investment treaties between the United States and nations in the Indo-Pacific region;

(4) negotiations of the Trade in Services Agreement and the Environmental Goods Agreement that include several major Asian economies; and

(5) the proactive, strategic, and continuing high-level use of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, the East Asia Summit, and the Group of 20 to pursue United States economic objectives in the Indo-Pacific region.

SEC. 303. UNITED STATES-ASEAN ECONOMIC PARTNERSHIP.

The President should seek to develop to negotiate a comprehensive economic engagement framework with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

SEC. 304. TRADE CAPACITY BUILDING AND TRADE FACILITATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President is encouraged to produce a robust and comprehensive trade capacity building and trade facilitation strategy, including leveling the playing field for American companies competing in the Indo-Pacific region.

(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out subsection (a).

SEC. 305. INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY PROTECTION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President should take steps to strengthen the enforcement of United States intellectual property laws as a top priority, including taking all appropriate action to deter and punish commercial cyber-enabled theft of intellectual property.

(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 5 years, the President shall submit a report to Congress that—

(1) describes the efforts of the United States Government to combat intellectual property violations and commercial cyber-enabled theft in the Indo-Pacific region, particularly the People’s Republic of China; and

(2) includes a country-by-country assessment of priority areas for United States engagement and capacity building assistance.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the United States Trade Representative such amounts as may be necessary to sponsor bilateral and multilateral activities designed to build capacity in the identified priority areas described in the annual report required under subsection (b).

SEC. 306. ENERGY PROGRAMS AND INITIATIVES.

(a) INDO-PACIFIC ENERGY STRATEGY.—

(1) STRATEGY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 5 years, the President shall establish a comprehensive, integrated, multiyear strategy to encourage the efforts of Indo-Pacific countries to implement national power strategies and cooperation with United States energy companies and the Department of Energy national laboratories to develop an appropriate mix of power solutions to provide access to sufficient, reliable, and affordable power in order to reduce poverty, drive economic growth and job creation, and to increase energy security in the Indo-Pacific region.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to carry out paragraph (1).

(b) RELIABLE ENERGY PARTNERSHIPS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should explore opportunities to partner with the private sector and multilateral institutions, such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, to promote universal access to reliable electricity in the Indo-Pacific region, including Myanmar (historically known as “Burma”).

SEC. 307. LOWER MEKONG INITIATIVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, should increase regional engagement in the areas of environment, health, education, and infrastructure development with the Lower Mekong countries, including—

(1) assisting in the development of programs that focus on forecasting environmental challenges and resilience;

(2) assisting with transnational cooperation on sustainable uses of forest and water resources with the goal of preserving the biodiversity of the Mekong Basin and access to safe drinking water;

(3) assisting with education enrollment and broadband internet connectivity, particularly English training and connectivity in rural communities; and

(4) improving global health in the Lower Mekong countries, including—

(A) reducing the HIV/AIDS infection rate; and

(B) helping regional partners to track and treat malaria and tuberculosis.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2023, the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) a list and evaluation of Lower Mekong Initiative activities since its inception in 2009;

(2) a strategy for any increased regional engagement and measures of success for the activities described in paragraph (1); and

(3) an accounting of funds used to execute Lower Mekong Initiative activities.

SEC. 308. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ECONOMIC GROWTH AND NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION.

It is the sense of Congress that the President should encourage the governments of countries in the Indo-Pacific region and United States private sector interests with operations and investments in the region to deploy agriculture practices that—

(1) conserve natural resources; and

(2) preserve culturally and ecological valuable lands and water bodies.

SEC. 309. SENSE OF CONGRESS IN SUPPORT OF WOMEN’S ECONOMIC RIGHTS.

It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should—

(1) support activities that secure private property rights and land tenure for women in developing countries in Asia, including—

(A) establishing legal frameworks to give women equal rights to own, register, use, profit from, and inherit land and property;

(B) improving legal literacy to enable women to exercise the rights described in subparagraph (A); and

(C) increasing the capacity of law enforcement and community leaders to enforce such rights;

(2) work with Asian civil society, governments, and multilateral organizations to increase the capability of disadvantaged women and girls in Asia—

(A) to realize their rights;
 (B) to determine their life outcomes;
 (C) to assume leadership roles; and
 (D) to influence decision-making in their households, communities, and societies; and
 (3) seek to expand access to appropriate financial products and services for women-owned micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises in Asia.

TITLE IV—PROMOTING UNITED STATES VALUES IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION

SEC. 401. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The promotion of human rights and respect for democratic values in the Indo-Pacific region is in the United States' national security interest.

(2) Continued support for human rights, democratic values, and good governance is critical to a successful United States diplomatic strategy in the Indo-Pacific.

(3) Strong support for human rights and democracy in the Indo-Pacific region is critical to efforts to reduce poverty, build rule of law, combat corruption, reduce the allure of extremism, and promote economic growth.

(4) There are serious concerns with the rule of law and civil liberties in Cambodia, China, North Korea, Laos, Thailand, and Vietnam, which have all been identified by Freedom House as "Not Free".

(5) There have been unacceptable human rights developments in—

(A) Burma (Myanmar), which has been identified by Freedom House as "Partly Free", and the Department of State has declared that the violence against the Rohingya constitutes ethnic cleansing;

(B) the Philippines, which has been identified by Freedom House as "Partly Free", and where there are continued disturbing reports of extra-judicial killings; and

(C) China, where forced disappearances, extralegal detentions, invasive and omnipresent surveillance, and lack of due process in judicial proceedings remain troublesome.

(6) according to the National Security Strategy, the United States—

(A) will "support, with our words and actions, those who live under oppressive regimes and who seek freedom, individual dignity, and the rule of law";

(B) "may use diplomacy, sanctions, and other tools to isolate states and leaders who threaten our interests and whose actions run contrary to our values"; and

(C) "will support efforts to advance women's equality, protect the rights of women and girls, and promote women and youth empowerment programs".

SEC. 402. TRAFFICKING-IN-PERSONS.

The President is encouraged to pursue additional efforts to combat trafficking in persons and human slavery in the Indo-Pacific region.

SEC. 403. FREEDOM OF THE PRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) United States Government officials should lead by example—

(A) by continuing to advocate for freedom of the press in the Indo-Pacific region; and

(B) by engaging with the press corps at every appropriate opportunity; and

(2) the United States should advocate and support a Ministerial to Advance Press Freedom in the Indo-Pacific to convene government and civil society, including journalists, to discuss and address the challenges facing press freedom in the Indo-Pacific region.

SEC. 404. DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND LABOR PERSONNEL.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) United States embassies and consulates in the Indo-Pacific region should have personnel, as appropriate, who are dedicated to reporting on and advancing United States

democracy, human rights, labor, anti-corruption, and good governance policy interests; and

(2) appropriate resources should be made available to carry out such activities.

SEC. 405. BILATERAL AND REGIONAL DIALOGUES; PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE ENGAGEMENT.

The Secretary of State should, as appropriate—

(1) establish high-level bilateral and regional dialogues with nations in the Indo-Pacific region regarding human rights and religious freedom violations;

(2) establish or support robust, people-to-people exchange programs in the Indo-Pacific region, particularly programs engaging young leaders; and

(3) establish educational exchanges and capacity-building programs emphasizing civil society development.

SEC. 406. ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS STRATEGY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should continue to work with ASEAN to improve the capacity of ASEAN to address human rights, democracy, and good governance issues in Southeast Asia.

(b) STRATEGY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, after consultation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit a strategy to the appropriate congressional committees to increase cooperation with ASEAN to promote human rights, democracy, and good governance in Southeast Asia.

(c) CONTENTS.—The strategy submitted under subsection (b) should include—

(1) an assessment of the types of United States Government resources available to support increased cooperation; and

(2) an assessment to identify entities within ASEAN that the United States could potentially support or partner with to promote human rights, democracy, and good governance in Southeast Asia.

SEC. 407. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION TO NORTH KOREA.

The President is encouraged to continue efforts to enhance freedom of information access with regard to North Korea.

SEC. 408. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS AND SUSPENSION OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE.

(a) SANCTIONS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should impose targeted financial penalties and visa ban sanctions, in accordance with applicable law and other relevant authorities, on any individual or entity that—

(1) violates human rights or religious freedoms; or

(2) engages in censorship activities.

(b) SUSPENSION OF FOREIGN ASSISTANCE.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should, in accordance with applicable law, terminate, suspend, or otherwise alter United States economic assistance to any country that has engaged in serious violations of human rights or religious freedoms.

SEC. 409. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) PROMOTION OF DEMOCRACY IN THE INDO-PACIFIC REGION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated \$210,000,000, for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023, to promote democracy, strengthen civil society, human rights, rule of law, transparency, and accountability in the Indo-Pacific region, including for universities, civil society, and multilateral institutions that are focusing on education awareness, training, and capacity building.

(2) DEMOCRACY IN CHINA.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be

made available for United States Government efforts, led by the Assistant Secretary of State for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, to promote democracy, the rule of law, and human rights in the People's Republic of China.

(3) TIBET.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be made available for nongovernmental organizations to support activities preserving cultural traditions and promoting sustainable development, education, and environmental conservation in Tibetan communities in the Tibet Autonomous Region and in other Tibetan communities in China, India, and Nepal.

SEC. 410. INDO-PACIFIC HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS.

(a) DEFINED TERM.—In this section, the term "human rights defenders" means individuals, working alone or in groups, who nonviolently advocate for the promotion and protection of universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms if the advocacy of such issues may result in the risk of safety or life.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that human rights defenders in the Indo-Pacific region have been facing increased difficulties with the rise of unprecedented crackdowns and conflicts.

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated \$1,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to provide critical assistance to human rights defenders through the Department of State's Human Rights Defenders Fund.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter through 2023, the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, shall submit a report to Congress that includes—

(1) a list and evaluation of the Human Rights Defenders Fund activities since its inception;

(2) a strategy for any increased regional engagement and measures of success for the activities described in paragraph (1); and

(3) an accounting of funds used to execute the Human Rights Defender Fund activities.

SEC. 411. YOUNG LEADERS PEOPLE-TO-PEOPLE INITIATIVES.

There are authorized to be appropriated \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to support Indo-Pacific young leaders initiatives, including the Young Southeast Asian Leaders Initiative, the ASEAN Youth Volunteers Program, and other people-to-people exchange programs that focus on building the capacity of democracy, human rights, and good governance activists in the Indo-Pacific region.

SEC. 412. SAVINGS PROVISION.

Nothing in this Act may be construed as authorizing the use of military force.

MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES ACT OF 2018

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 707, S. 3530.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3530) to reauthorize the Museum and Library Services Act.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with amendments, as follows:

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

S. 3530

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Museum and Library Services Act of 2018”.

(b) **REFERENCES.**—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9101 et seq.).

SEC. 2. GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

Section 202 (20 U.S.C. 9101) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “means the skills associated with using technology to enable users to find, evaluate, organize, create, and communicate information.” and inserting “means the skills associated with—

“(A) using technology to enable users to find, evaluate, organize, create, and communicate information; and

“(B) developing digital citizenship and the responsible use of technology.”; and

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking “by the Secretary of the [Interior] *Interior*”.**;****]**

[(3) by redesignating paragraphs (7) and (8) as paragraphs (8) and (9), respectively; and

[(4) by inserting after paragraph (6) the following:

[(“7) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ means an institution of higher education as defined under section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).”]

SEC. 3. DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE.

Section 204 (20 U.S.C. 9103) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by inserting “, except that if a successor to the Director has not been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as of the date of expiration of the Director’s term, the Director may serve [for not more than 1 additional year until a successor has been appointed and confirmed under paragraph (1)] *for not more than 1 additional year or until a successor is appointed and confirmed, whichever is earlier*” **[before] before** the period;

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (including programs and activities under subparts 2 and 3 of part B of title II, and parts A and B of title IV, of such Act);”;

(B) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

“(4) Federal programs and activities that increase the capacity of libraries and museums to act as partners in supporting economic and community development, providing education and research, improving digital literacy skills, strengthening financial literacy and other types of literacy skills, and enhancing public safety and health awareness.”; and

(3) in subsection (g)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Humanities, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget,” and inserting “Humanities, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief Executive

Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service, the Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and the Director of the United States Government Publishing Office.”;

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) initiatives, materials, technology, or research to support education, workforce development, economic and business development, and related activities and services undertaken by libraries;”;

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “or technology” and inserting “technology, or research”.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD.

Section 207(b) (20 U.S.C. 9105a(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)(i)(II), by inserting “, including rural communities” after “underserved communities”;

(2) in paragraph (3), in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting “, and the needs of,” after “persons from”; and

(B) by inserting “, including rural areas” after “United States”;

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking “and the Deputy Director of the Office of Museum Services” and inserting “the Deputy Director of the Office of Museum Services, and the General Counsel of the Institute”;

(4) by redesignating subsections (f) through (i) as subsections (g) through (j), respectively; and

(5) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) **SECRETARY.**—The General Counsel of the Institute shall serve as Secretary of the Museum and Library Services Board.”.

SEC. 5. POLICY RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND MODELING, EVALUATION, AND DISSEMINATION.

Section 210 (20 U.S.C. 9108) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

“SEC. 210. POLICY RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND MODELING, EVALUATION, AND DISSEMINATION.”;

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g);

(3) by striking subsections (a) through (e) and inserting the following:

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Director shall regularly support and conduct, as appropriate, policy research, data collection, analysis and modeling, evaluation, and dissemination of information to extend and improve the Nation’s museum, library, and information services.

“(b) **OBJECTIVES.**—The objectives of the policy research, data collection, analysis and modeling, evaluation, and dissemination of information carried out under this section include the following:

“(1) To enhance and expand the capacity of museums, libraries, and information services to anticipate, respond to, and meet the evolving needs of communities and the public, including by identifying trends and developments that may impact the need for and delivery of services.

“(2) To provide information and data on the role, value, and impact of museum, library, and information resources, including the identification of trends and potential gaps in the availability and use of museum and library services by their communities and the public.

“(3) To measure the effectiveness of museums, libraries, and information services throughout the United States, including the impact of Federal programs authorized under this Act.

“(4) To identify indicators and outcomes that can be used to create enhancements to the efficiency and efficacy of museum, library, and information services.

“(5) To promote advancement and growth in museum, library, and information services through sharing of best practices and effective strategies in order to better serve the people of the United States.

“(6) To facilitate planning for, and building of, institutional capacity in order to improve—

“(A) museum, library, and information services at the national, State, local, and regional levels; and

“(B) international communications and cooperative networks.

“(7) To support and enhance collaborative professional networks and consortia that use shared, meaningful, and actionable data analysis and modeling to advance museum, library, and information services and address community needs.

“(c) **AUTHORITY TO CONTRACT AND ENTER INTO OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.**—The Director is authorized to enter into grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other arrangements with Federal agencies, public and private organizations, and other entities with expertise the Director determines appropriate, to further the objectives described in subsection (b) and to carry out the responsibilities under subsection (f).

“(d) **CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT.**—In carrying out subsection (a) and in furtherance of the objectives described in subsection (b), the Director—

“(1) shall conduct ongoing collaboration (as determined appropriate by the Director) and consult with—

“(A) State library administrative agencies; and

“(B) National, State, tribal, and regional museum and library organizations; and

“(2) may also collaborate or consult with—

“(A) cooperative networks of geographic- or discipline-based museums and libraries; and

“(B) other applicable agencies, organizations (including international organizations), entities (including entities with expertise in the fields of data collection, analysis and modeling, and evaluation), and community stakeholders.

“(e) **ASSISTANCE TO MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES.**—The Director shall provide technical support and assistance (and other resources, to the extent practicable) to ensure consistency in data reporting and help the museum and library fields with meeting the objectives of this section.

“(f) **DISSEMINATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Each year, the Director shall widely disseminate, as appropriate to further the objectives described in subsection (b)—

“(A) the results, data, reports, findings, studies, surveys, and other information obtained under this section;

“(B) the means and approaches by which the objectives described in subsection (b) were accomplished; and

“(C) information regarding the manner and extent to which collaboration and consultation were conducted, as required by subsection (d).

“(2) **FORMATS TO BE USED.**—The information described in paragraph (1) shall be shared in formats that facilitate access and ease of use and are searchable.”; and

(4) in subsection (g)(1), as redesignated by paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “fiscal year 2011” and inserting “**[2018] each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2025**”; and

(B) by striking “and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2016” **[and inserting “2019 through 2023”]**.

SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS.

Section 210C (20 U.S.C. 9111) is amended—

(1) by striking “a total of 7 percent of the funds” and inserting “\$17,000,000 of the total funds”; and

(2) by striking “sections 210(f), 214, and 275” and inserting “sections 210(g), 214, and 276”.

[(2) by striking “sections 210(f)” and inserting “sections 210(g)”.]

SEC. 7. PURPOSE RELATING TO LIBRARY SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY.

Section 212 (20 U.S.C. 9121) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, education,” after “library”;

(2) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5) to promote literacy, education, and lifelong learning, including by building learning partnerships with school libraries in our Nation’s schools, including tribal schools, and developing resources, capabilities, and programs in support of [State and local] State, tribal, and local efforts to offer a well-rounded educational experience to all students;”;

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (9) as paragraphs (8) through (11), respectively;

(4) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) to enable libraries to develop services that meet the needs of communities throughout the Nation, including people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, individuals with disabilities, residents of rural and urban areas, Native Americans, military families, veterans, and caregivers;

“(7) to enable libraries to serve as anchor institutions to support community revitalization through enhancing and expanding the services and resources provided by libraries, including those services and resources relating to workforce development, economic and business development, critical thinking skills, health information, digital literacy skills, financial literacy and other types of literacy skills, and new and emerging technology;”;

(5) in paragraph (8), as redesignated by paragraph (3), by inserting “, including those from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds,” after “professionals”;

(6) in paragraph (10), as redesignated by paragraph (3), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(7) in paragraph (11), as redesignated by paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(8) by adding at the end the following:

“(12) to encourage, support, and disseminate model programs of library and museum collaboration.”.

SEC. 8. DEFINITION OF LIBRARY.

Section 213(1) (20 U.S.C. 9122(1)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (E) as subparagraphs (D) through (F); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) a tribal library;”.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY.

Section 214(a) (20 U.S.C. 9123(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “fiscal year 2011 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2016” and inserting “[fiscal year 2018 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023] each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2025”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “fiscal year 2011 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2016” and inserting “[fiscal year 2018 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fis-

cal years 2019 through 2023] each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2025”.

SEC. 10. RESERVATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS.

Section 221 (20 U.S.C. 9131) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by striking “1.75” and inserting “2.25”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(3), by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) EXCEPTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if the sum appropriated under the authority of section 214 and not reserved under subsection (a) for any fiscal year exceeds the aggregate of the allotments for all States under this subsection for fiscal year 2019—

“(I) the minimum allotment for each State otherwise receiving a minimum allotment of \$680,000 under subparagraph (A) shall be increased to \$1,000,000; and

“(II) the minimum allotment for each State otherwise receiving a minimum allotment of \$60,000 under subparagraph (A) shall be increased to \$100,000.

“(ii) INSUFFICIENT FUNDS TO AWARD ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM.—If the sum appropriated under the authority of section 214 and not reserved under subsection (a) for any fiscal year exceeds the aggregate of the allotments for all States under this subsection for fiscal year 2019, yet is insufficient to fully satisfy the requirement of clause (i), such excess amount shall first be allotted among the States described in clause (i)(I) so as to increase equally the minimum allotment for each such State above \$680,000. After the requirement of clause (i)(I) is fully satisfied for any fiscal year, any remainder of such excess amount shall be allotted among the States described in clause (i)(II) so as to increase equally the minimum allotment for each such State above \$60,000.

“(C) EXCEPTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if the sum appropriated under the authority of section 214 and not reserved under subsection (a) for any fiscal year exceeds the aggregate of the allotments for all States under this subsection for fiscal year 2018—

“(I) the minimum allotment for each State otherwise receiving a minimum allotment of \$680,000 under subparagraph (A) shall be increased to \$1,000,000 for that fiscal year and each subsequent fiscal year; and

“(II) the minimum allotment for each State otherwise receiving a minimum allotment of \$60,000 under subparagraph (A) shall be increased to \$100,000 for that fiscal year and each subsequent fiscal year.

“(ii) INSUFFICIENT FUNDS TO AWARD ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM.—If the sum appropriated under the authority of section 214 and not reserved under subsection (a) for any fiscal year exceeds the aggregate of the allotments for all States under this subsection for fiscal year 2018, yet is insufficient to fully satisfy the requirement of clause (i), such excess amount shall first be allotted among the States described in clause (i)(I) so as to increase equally the minimum allotment for each such State above \$680,000. After the requirement of clause (i)(I) is fully satisfied for any fiscal year, any remainder of such excess amount shall be allotted among the States described in clause (i)(II) so as to increase equally the minimum allotment for each such State above \$60,000.”.

SEC. 11. STATE PLANS.

Section 224(b)(6) (20 U.S.C. 9134(b)(6)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (including programs and activities under subparts 2 and 3 of part B of title II, and parts A and B of title IV, of such Act);”;

(2) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “and” after the semicolon; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) the activities carried out by the State in support of adult education and literacy under title II of such Act; and”;

(3) in subparagraph (D)—

(A) by inserting “, business,” after “economic”; and

(B) by striking “and health information” and inserting “, health information, critical thinking skills, digital literacy skills, financial literacy and other types of literacy skills”.

SEC. 12. GRANTS TO STATES.

Section 231(a) (20 U.S.C. 9141(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting “(including new and emerging technology)” after “formats”; and

(B) by striking “workforce development, and digital literacy skills” and inserting “workforce development, economic and business development, health information, critical thinking skills, digital literacy skills, and financial literacy and other types of literacy skills”;

(2) in paragraph (3)(B), by inserting “, including those from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds,” after “professionals”; and

(3) in paragraph (4), by inserting “, tribes,” after “agencies”.

SEC. 13. STATE ADVISORY COUNCILS.

Section 251 (20 U.S.C. 9151) is amended—

(1) by inserting “tribal,” after “public,”; and

(2) by striking “and libraries serving individuals with disabilities” and inserting “and libraries serving people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, individuals with disabilities, residents of rural and urban areas, Native Americans, military families, veterans, and caregivers.”.

SEC. 14. NATIONAL LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.

Section 262 (20 U.S.C. 9162) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “of awarding grants or entering into contracts or cooperative agreements”; and

(ii) by striking “museums” and all that follows through “activities that may include—” and inserting “museums, including by carrying out activities such as—”;

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting “and emerging” after “new”;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(D) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) conserving, preserving, and digitizing library materials and resources, giving priority to projects emphasizing coordination, optimizing conditions for storage and future use, offering staff training, avoiding duplication, and providing access by researchers beyond the institution or library entity undertaking the project;

“(4) enhancing the ability of libraries to provide services to affected communities in the event of an emergency or disaster through—

“(A) the development of national, regional, statewide, or local emergency and disaster management plans that—

“(i) address communication and coordination of information and services for affected communities; and

“(ii) ensure the preservation of knowledge and library collections; and

“(B) the implementation of the emergency and disaster management plans described in subparagraph (A), or otherwise enabling libraries to provide services consistent with this Act to affected communities in the event of an emergency or disaster; and”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director may carry out the activities described in subsection (a) by entering into arrangements, including grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other forms of assistance, with libraries, library consortia and associations, institutions of higher education, museums, and other entities that the Director determines appropriate.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “and cooperative agreements” and inserting “cooperative agreements, and other arrangements or forms of assistance”; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “activities assisted under this section *are administered*” and inserting the following: “activities assisted under this section—

“(1) are administered”;

(B) by striking “experts,” and inserting “experts”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) reflect and serve a range of library types and geographically diverse areas;

“(3) include evaluation, analysis, and dissemination components; and

“(4) to the extent practicable, actively involve, have direct impact on, or provide future application in, libraries.”.

SEC. 15. LAURA BUSH 21ST CENTURY LIBRARIAN PROGRAM.

Section 264(a) (20 U.S.C. 9165) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds” after “librarians”; and

(ii) by striking “middle” through “postsecondary” and inserting “at the middle school, high school, and postsecondary levels”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds” after “library leaders”; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) enhancing the training and professional development of librarians and the library workforce to enable librarians and the library workforce to meet the needs of their communities, including those needs relating to education, lifelong learning, workforce development, economic and business development, health information, critical thinking skills, digital literacy skills, financial and other types of literacy skills, and new and emerging technology.”; and

[(2) in subsection (b), by striking “(as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001))”.]

SEC. 16. PURPOSE RELATING TO MUSEUM SERVICES.

Section 272 (20 U.S.C. 9171) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (1);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1), as redesignated by paragraph (2), the following:

“(2) to encourage and support museums in carrying out their public service role of connecting the whole of society to the cultural, artistic, historical, natural, and scientific understandings that constitute our diverse heritage”; and

(4) in paragraph (4), by inserting “diverse” before “cultural”;

(5) in paragraph (5), by striking “as a result of their increasing use by the public” and inserting “as they serve their communities in new and different ways”;

(6) in paragraph (8), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(7) in paragraph (9)—

(A) by striking “State level” and inserting “State and regional levels”; and

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(8) by adding at the end the following:

“(10) to assist museums in their civic engagement efforts to ensure that every person in the United States has access to high-quality museum services.”.

SEC. 17. MUSEUM SERVICES DEFINITIONS.

Section 273(1) (20 U.S.C. 9172(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “, tribal,” after “public”; and

(2) by inserting “, cultural heritage,” after “educational”.

SEC. 18. MUSEUM SERVICES ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 274(a) (20 U.S.C. 9173(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) supporting museums in building learning partnerships with the Nation’s schools, including tribal schools, and developing museum resources, capabilities, and programs in support of State and local efforts to offer a well-rounded educational experience to all students”; and

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) curate, stabilize, and organize object-related information; and”;

(3) by striking paragraph (7);

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively;

(5) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) creating shared technology tools and data resources, and developing museum staff training plans to improve and maximize museum services through organizations such as museum associations, professional networks, community-based organizations, and foundations, and through other collaborative mechanisms”; and

(6) in paragraph (6), as redesignated by paragraph (4)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (E) as subparagraphs (D) through (F), respectively;

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) institutions of higher education”; and

(C) in subparagraph (D), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), by inserting “tribal,” after “regional.”;

(D) in subparagraph (E), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(E) in subparagraph (F), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), by inserting “and” after the semicolon; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) other relevant research and policy organizations”; and

(7) by [amending] striking paragraph (7), as redesignated by paragraph (4), and inserting the following [to read as follows and:]

“(7) encouraging the use of new and emerging technologies and media, including new ways to disseminate information, engage varied audiences in experiential learning, and support teachers and students to enhance access to and engagement with museum collections, programs, and services”; and

(8) [by amending paragraph (8) to read as follows:] by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

“(8) supporting museums in developing, carrying out, and providing programs and services that meet the needs of communities throughout the Nation, including people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, individuals with dis-

abilities, residents of rural and urban areas, Native Americans, military families, veterans, and caregivers, and for State institutions”; and

(9) in paragraph (10), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(10) in paragraph (11), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(11) by adding at the end the following:

“(12) enabling museums to serve as anchor institutions to support community revitalization and the creation of opportunities for advancement; and

“(13) developing public and private partnerships with other agencies and community-based organizations to expand and enhance museum services.”.

(b) SERVICES FOR NATIVE AMERICANS.—Section 274(d) (20 U.S.C. 9173(d)) is amended by striking “1.75 percent” and inserting “2.25 percent”.

(c) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 274 (20 U.S.C. 9173), as amended by subsections (a) and (b), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting a period after “United States”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “technical” and all that follows through the period and inserting “technical assistance.”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “subparagraph (A)” and all that follows through “awards” and inserting “subparagraph (A). Subsequent awards”; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “section 275” and inserting “section 276”.

SEC. 19. 21ST CENTURY MUSEUM PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM.

Subtitle C (20 U.S.C. 9171 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 275 as section 276; and

(2) by inserting after section 274 the following:

“SEC. 275. 21ST CENTURY MUSEUM PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM.

“(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to develop and enhance the diverse workforce of museum professionals in order to best anticipate and serve the needs of their local communities and the public by—

“(1) recruiting and educating future museum professionals from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds, including through encouraging middle or high school students and postsecondary students to pursue careers and build skills in museum services;

“(2) developing museum leaders from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds, including by increasing the capacity of institutions that offer early career and mid-career professional development, specialized training, and leadership programs that directly relate to museum studies and management; and

“(3) supporting the professional development of current museum professionals and the museum workforce to enable them to meet identified needs of their communities.

“(b) ACTIVITIES.—From the amounts provided under section 276, the Director may enter into arrangements, including grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other forms of assistance, with museums, museum consortia and associations, institutions of higher education (as defined in section 264(b)), and other entities that the Director determines appropriate, for projects that further the purpose of this section, such as projects that—

“(1) increase the number of students from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds

enrolled in graduate and undergraduate museum-related programs as well as other relevant programs offered through other education-focused entities, such as State and local governments, associations, and nonprofit organizations, in order to effectively prepare the students for, and retain the students in, careers in museum services;

“(2) recruit future museum professionals from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds, including efforts to attract promising middle school, high school, or postsecondary students to consider careers in museum services such as through offering paid internships, mentoring, and fellowship opportunities;

“(3) develop new or enhance current professional development and retention programs for museum professionals and the museum workforce, including through mid-career skill-building, mentoring, and fellowships, and by supporting the development of local and regional networks for those who may not have easy access to such opportunities; and

“(4) support and conduct research, needs assessments, pilot programs, and evaluation of education and professional development programs to explore successful approaches that can successfully recruit, prepare, educate, and retain the next generation of museum professionals.

“(C) EVALUATION.—The Director shall establish procedures for reviewing and evaluating arrangements supported under this section.”

SEC. 20. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MUSEUM SERVICES.

Section 276 (20 U.S.C. 9176), as redesignated by section [17] 19(1), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “fiscal year 2011 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2016” and inserting “[fiscal year 2018 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2019 through 2023] each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2025”; and

(2) in subsection (c) by striking “fiscal year 2011” and inserting “fiscal [year 2018] year 2020”.

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

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

The committee-reported amendments were agreed to.

The bill (S. 3530), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 3530

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; REFERENCES.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Museum and Library Services Act of 2018”.

(b) REFERENCES.—Except as otherwise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amendment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference shall be considered to be made to a section or other provision of the Museum and Library Services Act (20 U.S.C. 9101 et seq.).

SEC. 2. GENERAL DEFINITIONS.

Section 202 (20 U.S.C. 9101) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “means the skills associated with using technology to

enable users to find, evaluate, organize, create, and communicate information.” and inserting “means the skills associated with—

“(A) using technology to enable users to find, evaluate, organize, create, and communicate information; and

“(B) developing digital citizenship and the responsible use of technology.”; and

(2) in paragraph (5), by striking “by the Secretary of the Interior”.

SEC. 3. DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE.

Section 204 (20 U.S.C. 9103) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(2), by inserting “, except that if a successor to the Director has not been appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as of the date of expiration of the Director’s term, the Director may serve for not more than 1 additional year or until a successor is appointed and confirmed, whichever is earlier” before the period;

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (including programs and activities under subparts 2 and 3 of part B of title II, and parts A and B of title IV, of such Act);”;

(B) by striking paragraph (4) and inserting the following:

“(4) Federal programs and activities that increase the capacity of libraries and museums to act as partners in supporting economic and community development, providing education and research, improving digital literacy skills, strengthening financial literacy and other types of literacy skills, and enhancing public safety and health awareness.”; and

(3) in subsection (g)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking “Humanities, and the Director of the Office of Management and Budget,” and inserting “Humanities, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation for National and Community Service, the Librarian of Congress, the Archivist of the United States, and the Director of the United States Government Publishing Office,”;

(B) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) initiatives, materials, technology, or research to support education, workforce development, economic and business development, and related activities and services undertaken by libraries.”; and

(C) in paragraph (3), by striking “or technology” and inserting “technology, or research”.

SEC. 4. NATIONAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES BOARD.

Section 207(b) (20 U.S.C. 9105a(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2)(A)(i)(II), by inserting “, including rural communities” after “underserved communities”;

(2) in paragraph (3), in the first sentence—

(A) by inserting “, and the needs of,” after “persons from”; and

(B) by inserting “, including rural areas” after “United States”;

(3) in paragraph (4), by striking “and the Deputy Director of the Office of Museum Services” and inserting “the Deputy Director of the Office of Museum Services, and the General Counsel of the Institute”;

(4) by redesignating subsections (f) through (i) as subsections (g) through (j), respectively; and

(5) by inserting after subsection (e) the following:

“(f) SECRETARY.—The General Counsel of the Institute shall serve as Secretary of the Museum and Library Services Board.”.

SEC. 5. POLICY RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND MODELING, EVALUATION, AND DISSEMINATION.

Section 210 (20 U.S.C. 9108) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

“SEC. 210. POLICY RESEARCH, DATA COLLECTION, ANALYSIS AND MODELING, EVALUATION, AND DISSEMINATION.”;

(2) by redesignating subsection (f) as subsection (g);

(3) by striking subsections (a) through (e) and inserting the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall regularly support and conduct, as appropriate, policy research, data collection, analysis and modeling, evaluation, and dissemination of information to extend and improve the Nation’s museum, library, and information services.

“(b) OBJECTIVES.—The objectives of the policy research, data collection, analysis and modeling, evaluation, and dissemination of information carried out under this section include the following:

“(1) To enhance and expand the capacity of museums, libraries, and information services to anticipate, respond to, and meet the evolving needs of communities and the public, including by identifying trends and developments that may impact the need for and delivery of services.

“(2) To provide information and data on the role, value, and impact of museum, library, and information resources, including the identification of trends and potential gaps in the availability and use of museum and library services by their communities and the public.

“(3) To measure the effectiveness of museums, libraries, and information services throughout the United States, including the impact of Federal programs authorized under this Act.

“(4) To identify indicators and outcomes that can be used to create enhancements to the efficiency and efficacy of museum, library, and information services.

“(5) To promote advancement and growth in museum, library, and information services through sharing of best practices and effective strategies in order to better serve the people of the United States.

“(6) To facilitate planning for, and building of, institutional capacity in order to improve—

“(A) museum, library, and information services at the national, State, local, and regional levels; and

“(B) international communications and cooperative networks.

“(7) To support and enhance collaborative professional networks and consortia that use shared, meaningful, and actionable data analysis and modeling to advance museum, library, and information services and address community needs.

“(c) AUTHORITY TO CONTRACT AND ENTER INTO OTHER ARRANGEMENTS.—The Director is authorized to enter into grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other arrangements with Federal agencies, public and private organizations, and other entities with expertise the Director determines appropriate, to further the objectives described in subsection (b) and to carry out the responsibilities under subsection (f).

“(d) CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT.—In carrying out subsection (a) and in furtherance of the objectives described in subsection (b), the Director—

“(1) shall conduct ongoing collaboration (as determined appropriate by the Director) and consult with—

“(A) State library administrative agencies; and

“(B) National, State, tribal, and regional museum and library organizations; and

“(2) may also collaborate or consult with—
“(A) cooperative networks of geographic or discipline-based museums and libraries; and

“(B) other applicable agencies, organizations (including international organizations), entities (including entities with expertise in the fields of data collection, analysis and modeling, and evaluation), and community stakeholders.

“(e) ASSISTANCE TO MUSEUMS AND LIBRARIES.—The Director shall provide technical support and assistance (and other resources, to the extent practicable) to ensure consistency in data reporting and help the museum and library fields with meeting the objectives of this section.

“(f) DISSEMINATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each year, the Director shall widely disseminate, as appropriate to further the objectives described in subsection (b)—

“(A) the results, data, reports, findings, studies, surveys, and other information obtained under this section;

“(B) the means and approaches by which the objectives described in subsection (b) were accomplished; and

“(C) information regarding the manner and extent to which collaboration and consultation were conducted, as required by subsection (d).

“(2) FORMATS TO BE USED.—The information described in paragraph (1) shall be shared in formats that facilitate access and ease of use and are searchable.”; and

(4) in subsection (g)(1), as redesignated by paragraph (2)—

(A) by striking “fiscal year 2011” and inserting “each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2025”; and

(B) by striking “and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2016”.

SEC. 6. ADMINISTRATIVE FUNDS.

Section 210C (20 U.S.C. 9111) is amended—
(1) by striking “a total of 7 percent of the funds” and inserting “\$17,000,000 of the total funds”; and

(2) by striking “sections 210(f), 214, and 275” and inserting “sections 210(g), 214, and 276”.

SEC. 7. PURPOSE RELATING TO LIBRARY SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY.

Section 212 (20 U.S.C. 9121) is amended—
(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, education,” after “library”; and

(2) by striking paragraph (5) and inserting the following:

“(5) to promote literacy, education, and lifelong learning, including by building learning partnerships with school libraries in our Nation’s schools, including tribal schools, and developing resources, capabilities, and programs in support of State, tribal, and local efforts to offer a well-rounded educational experience to all students.”;

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (6) through (9) as paragraphs (8) through (11), respectively;

(4) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) to enable libraries to develop services that meet the needs of communities throughout the Nation, including people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, individuals with disabilities, residents of rural and urban areas, Native Americans, military families, veterans, and caregivers;

“(7) to enable libraries to serve as anchor institutions to support community revitalization through enhancing and expanding the

services and resources provided by libraries, including those services and resources relating to workforce development, economic and business development, critical thinking skills, health information, digital literacy skills, financial literacy and other types of literacy skills, and new and emerging technology.”;

(5) in paragraph (8), as redesignated by paragraph (3), by inserting “, including those from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds,” after “professionals”;

(6) in paragraph (10), as redesignated by paragraph (3), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(7) in paragraph (11), as redesignated by paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(8) by adding at the end the following:

“(12) to encourage, support, and disseminate model programs of library and museum collaboration.”.

SEC. 8. DEFINITION OF LIBRARY.

Section 213(1) (20 U.S.C. 9122(1)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (E) as subparagraphs (D) through (F); and

(2) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) a tribal library.”.

SEC. 9. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR LIBRARY SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY.

Section 214(a) (20 U.S.C. 9123(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “fiscal year 2011 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2016” and inserting “each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2025”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “fiscal year 2011 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2016” and inserting “each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2025”.

SEC. 10. RESERVATIONS AND ALLOTMENTS.

Section 221 (20 U.S.C. 9131) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)(A), by striking “1.75” and inserting “2.25”; and

(2) in subsection (b)(3), by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) EXCEPTION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if the sum appropriated under the authority of section 214 and not reserved under subsection (a) for any fiscal year exceeds the aggregate of the allotments for all States under this subsection for fiscal year 2019—

“(I) the minimum allotment for each State otherwise receiving a minimum allotment of \$680,000 under subparagraph (A) shall be increased to \$1,000,000; and

“(II) the minimum allotment for each State otherwise receiving a minimum allotment of \$60,000 under subparagraph (A) shall be increased to \$100,000.

“(ii) INSUFFICIENT FUNDS TO AWARD ALTERNATIVE MINIMUM.—If the sum appropriated under the authority of section 214 and not reserved under subsection (a) for any fiscal year exceeds the aggregate of the allotments for all States under this subsection for fiscal year 2019, yet is insufficient to fully satisfy the requirement of clause (i), such excess amount shall first be allotted among the States described in clause (i)(I) so as to increase equally the minimum allotment for each such State above \$680,000. After the requirement of clause (i)(I) is fully satisfied for any fiscal year, any remainder of such excess amount shall be allotted among the States described in clause (i)(II) so as to increase equally the minimum allotment for each such State above \$60,000.”.

SEC. 11. STATE PLANS.

Section 224(b)(6) (20 U.S.C. 9134(b)(6)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) programs and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (including programs and activities under subparts 2 and 3 of part B of title II, and parts A and B of title IV, of such Act);”;

(2) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) in clause (i), by striking “and” after the semicolon; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(iii) the activities carried out by the State in support of adult education and literacy under title II of such Act; and”;

(3) in subparagraph (D)—

(A) by inserting “, business,” after “economic”; and

(B) by striking “and health information” and inserting “, health information, critical thinking skills, digital literacy skills, financial literacy and other types of literacy skills”.

SEC. 12. GRANTS TO STATES.

Section 231(a) (20 U.S.C. 9141(a)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)—

(A) by inserting “(including new and emerging technology)” after “formats”; and

(B) by striking “workforce development, and digital literacy skills” and inserting “workforce development, economic and business development, health information, critical thinking skills, digital literacy skills, and financial literacy and other types of literacy skills”;

(2) in paragraph (3)(B), by inserting “, including those from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds,” after “professionals”; and

(3) in paragraph (4), by inserting “, tribes,” after “agencies”.

SEC. 13. STATE ADVISORY COUNCILS.

Section 251 (20 U.S.C. 9151) is amended—

(1) by inserting “tribal,” after “public”; and

(2) by striking “and libraries serving individuals with disabilities” and inserting “and libraries serving people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, individuals with disabilities, residents of rural and urban areas, Native Americans, military families, veterans, and caregivers”.

SEC. 14. NATIONAL LEADERSHIP ACTIVITIES.

Section 262 (20 U.S.C. 9162) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—
(i) by striking “of awarding grants or entering into contracts or cooperative agreements”; and

(ii) by striking “museums” and all that follows through “activities that may include—” and inserting “museums, including by carrying out activities such as—”;

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by inserting “and emerging” after “new”;

(C) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(D) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) conserving, preserving, and digitizing library materials and resources, giving priority to projects emphasizing coordination, optimizing conditions for storage and future use, offering staff training, avoiding duplication, and providing access by researchers beyond the institution or library entity undertaking the project;

“(4) enhancing the ability of libraries to provide services to affected communities in the event of an emergency or disaster through—

“(A) the development of national, regional, statewide, or local emergency and disaster management plans that—

“(i) address communication and coordination of information and services for affected communities; and

“(ii) ensure the preservation of knowledge and library collections; and

“(B) the implementation of the emergency and disaster management plans described in subparagraph (A), or otherwise enabling libraries to provide services consistent with this Act to affected communities in the event of an emergency or disaster; and”;

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director may carry out the activities described in subsection (a) by entering into arrangements, including grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other forms of assistance, with libraries, library consortia and associations, institutions of higher education, museums, and other entities that the Director determines appropriate.”; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “and cooperative agreements” and inserting “cooperative agreements, and other arrangements or forms of assistance”; and

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking “activities assisted under this section are administered” and inserting the following: “activities assisted under this section—

“(1) are administered”;

(B) by striking “experts.” and inserting “experts.”; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) reflect and serve a range of library types and geographically diverse areas;

“(3) include evaluation, analysis, and dissemination components; and

“(4) to the extent practicable, actively involve, have direct impact on, or provide future application in, libraries.”.

SEC. 15. LAURA BUSH 21ST CENTURY LIBRARIAN PROGRAM.

Section 264(a) (20 U.S.C. 9165) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by inserting “from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds” after “librarians”; and

(ii) by striking “middle” through “postsecondary” and inserting “at the middle school, high school, and postsecondary levels”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting “from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds” after “library leaders”; and

(C) by striking paragraph (3) and inserting the following:

“(3) enhancing the training and professional development of librarians and the library workforce to enable librarians and the library workforce to meet the needs of their communities, including those needs relating to education, lifelong learning, workforce development, economic and business development, health information, critical thinking skills, digital literacy skills, financial and other types of literacy skills, and new and emerging technology.”.

SEC. 16. PURPOSE RELATING TO MUSEUM SERVICES.

Section 272 (20 U.S.C. 9171) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (1);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (1);

(3) by inserting after paragraph (1), as redesignated by paragraph (2), the following:

“(2) to encourage and support museums in carrying out their public service role of connecting the whole of society to the cultural, artistic, historical, natural, and scientific understandings that constitute our diverse heritage.”;

(4) in paragraph (4), by inserting “diverse” before “cultural”;

(5) in paragraph (5), by striking “as a result of their increasing use by the public”

and inserting “as they serve their communities in new and different ways”;

(6) in paragraph (8), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(7) in paragraph (9)—

(A) by striking “State level” and inserting “State and regional levels”; and

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;

(8) by adding at the end the following:

“(10) to assist museums in their civic engagement efforts to ensure that every person in the United States has access to high-quality museum services.”.

SEC. 17. MUSEUM SERVICES DEFINITIONS.

Section 273(1) (20 U.S.C. 9172(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “, tribal,” after “public”; and

(2) by inserting “, cultural heritage,” after “educational”.

SEC. 18. MUSEUM SERVICES ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 274(a) (20 U.S.C. 9173(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) supporting museums in building learning partnerships with the Nation’s schools, including tribal schools, and developing museum resources, capabilities, and programs in support of State and local efforts to offer a well-rounded educational experience to all students.”;

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E); and

(C) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) curate, stabilize, and organize object-related information; and”;

(3) by striking paragraph (7);

(4) by redesignating paragraphs (5) and (6) as paragraphs (6) and (7), respectively;

(5) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following:

“(5) creating shared technology tools and data resources, and developing museum staff training plans to improve and maximize museum services through organizations such as museum associations, professional networks, community-based organizations, and foundations, and through other collaborative mechanisms.”;

(6) in paragraph (6), as redesignated by paragraph (4)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (E) as subparagraphs (D) through (F), respectively;

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) institutions of higher education.”;

(C) in subparagraph (D), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), by inserting “tribal,” after “regional.”;

(D) in subparagraph (E), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(E) in subparagraph (F), as redesignated by subparagraph (A), by inserting “and” after the semicolon; and

(F) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) other relevant research and policy organizations.”;

(7) by striking paragraph (7), as redesignated by paragraph (4), and inserting the following:

“(7) encouraging the use of new and emerging technologies and media, including new ways to disseminate information, engage varied audiences in experiential learning, and support teachers and students to enhance access to and engagement with museum collections, programs, and services.”;

(8) by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

“(8) supporting museums in developing, carrying out, and providing programs and services that meet the needs of communities throughout the Nation, including people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, individuals with disabilities, residents of rural and urban areas, Native Americans, military families, veterans, and caregivers, and for State institutions.”;

(9) in paragraph (10), by striking “and” after the semicolon;

(10) in paragraph (11), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(11) by adding at the end the following:

“(12) enabling museums to serve as anchor institutions to support community revitalization and the creation of opportunities for advancement; and

“(13) developing public and private partnerships with other agencies and community-based organizations to expand and enhance museum services.”.

(b) SERVICES FOR NATIVE AMERICANS.—Section 274(d) (20 U.S.C. 9173(d)) is amended by striking “1.75 percent” and inserting “2.25 percent”.

(c) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 274 (20 U.S.C. 9173), as amended by subsections (a) and (b), is further amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting a period after “United States”; and

(B) in paragraph (3)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “technical” and all that follows through the period and inserting “technical assistance.”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “subparagraph (A)” and all that follows through “awards” and inserting “subparagraph (A). Subsequent awards”; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking “section 275” and inserting “section 276”.

SEC. 19. 21ST CENTURY MUSEUM PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM.

Subtitle C (20 U.S.C. 9171 et seq.) is amended—

(1) by redesignating section 275 as section 276; and

(2) by inserting after section 274 the following:

“SEC. 275. 21ST CENTURY MUSEUM PROFESSIONAL PROGRAM.

“(a) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to develop and enhance the diverse workforce of museum professionals in order to best anticipate and serve the needs of their local communities and the public by—

“(1) recruiting and educating future museum professionals from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds, including through encouraging middle or high school students and postsecondary students to pursue careers and build skills in museum services;

“(2) developing museum leaders from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds, including by increasing the capacity of institutions that offer early career and mid-career professional development, specialized training, and leadership programs that directly relate to museum studies and management; and

“(3) supporting the professional development of current museum professionals and the museum workforce to enable them to meet identified needs of their communities.

“(b) ACTIVITIES.—From the amounts provided under section 276, the Director may enter into arrangements, including grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other forms of assistance, with museums, museum consortia and associations, institutions of higher education (as defined in section 264(b)), and other entities that the Director

determines appropriate, for projects that further the purpose of this section, such as projects that—

“(1) increase the number of students from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds enrolled in graduate and undergraduate museum-related programs as well as other relevant programs offered through other education-focused entities, such as State and local governments, associations, and non-profit organizations, in order to effectively prepare the students for, and retain the students in, careers in museum services;

“(2) recruit future museum professionals from diverse and underrepresented backgrounds, including efforts to attract promising middle school, high school, or postsecondary students to consider careers in museum services such as through offering paid internships, mentoring, and fellowship opportunities;

“(3) develop new or enhance current professional development and retention programs for museum professionals and the museum workforce, including through mid-career skill-building, mentoring, and fellowships, and by supporting the development of local and regional networks for those who may not have easy access to such opportunities; and

“(4) support and conduct research, needs assessments, pilot programs, and evaluation of education and professional development programs to explore successful approaches that can successfully recruit, prepare, educate, and retain the next generation of museum professionals.

“(c) EVALUATION.—The Director shall establish procedures for reviewing and evaluating arrangements supported under this section.”.

SEC. 20. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR MUSEUM SERVICES.

Section 276 (20 U.S.C. 9176), as redesignated by section 19(1), is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking “fiscal year 2011 and such sums as may be necessary for each of the fiscal years 2012 through 2016” and inserting “each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2025”; and

(2) in subsection (c) by striking “fiscal year 2011” and inserting “fiscal year 2020”.

AUTHORIZING THE PRINTING OF A COMMEMORATIVE DOCUMENT IN MEMORY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, GEORGE HERBERT WALKER BUSH

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sen-

ate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 57.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) authorizing the printing of a commemorative document in memory of the late President of the United States, George Herbert Walker Bush.

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

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

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

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 57) was agreed to.

(The concurrent resolution is printed in today's RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 2018

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 2:30 p.m., Wednesday, December 5; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; finally, that following leader remarks, the Senate proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the McNamee nomination, with the time until 4 p.m. equally divided between the two leaders or their designees.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL TOMORROW AT 2:30 P.M.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous con-

sent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:16 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, December 5, 2018, at 2:30 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. SCOTT C. BRIDGERS
COL. THOMAS D. CRIMMINS
COL. THOMAS B. HATLEY
COL. SCOTT A. HOWARD
COL. PATRICK M. KENNEDY
COL. ROBERT G. KILGORE
COL. WILLIAM A. KINNISON, JR.
COL. TERRENCE L. KOUDELKA, JR.
COL. KERRY R. LOVELY
COL. BRIAN T. MCHENRY
COL. BARBARA C. MORROW
COL. DUKE M. OTA, JR.
COL. LOUIS J. PERINO
COL. ERIK A. PETERSON
COL. TROY E. POU
COL. MICHAEL L. REID
COL. JOHN P. RUSSO
COL. TORRENCE W. SAXE
COL. DAVID A. SMITH
COL. THOMAS M. SUELTZER
COL. TAISSON K. TANAKA
COL. JUSTIN R. WALRATH

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be major general

BRIG. GEN. JOHN D. CAINE
BRIG. GEN. LARRY K. CLARK
BRIG. GEN. SEANT T. COLLINS
BRIG. GEN. JOHN P. HRONEK II
BRIG. GEN. WENDY K. JOHNSON
BRIG. GEN. GREGORY F. JONES
BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY J. LABARGE
BRIG. GEN. RONALD S. LAMBE
BRIG. GEN. TIMOTHY T. LUNDERMAN
BRIG. GEN. THOMAS J. OWENS II
BRIG. GEN. GREG A. SEMMEL
BRIG. GEN. BRIAN M. SIMPLER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED AIR NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 12203 AND 12212:

To be brigadier general

COL. STEVEN D. MICHAUD
COL. RAYMOND H. SIEGFRIED II

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be vice admiral

VICE ADM. JAMES J. MALLOY