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## Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable CINDY HYDE-SMITH, a Senator from the State of Mississippi.

### PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Precious Lord, spirit of light and life, Your mercies endure forever.

Guide our lawmakers through the turbulent waters of division and pessimism to Your safe harbor of unity and hope. Keep their hearts clean, their spirits courageous, and their minds clear.

Bless our Nation with Your continued presence as You empower our Senators to be servants for peace and freedom in this world of human need.

And, Lord, we again thank You for the life and legacy of Representative Elijah Cummings.

We pray in Your great Name. Amen.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer 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.

### APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

The assistant bill clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,

Washington, DC, October 24, 2019.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable CINDY HYDE-SMITH, a

Senator from the State of Mississippi, to perform the duties of the Chair.

CHUCK GRASSLEY,  
President pro tempore.

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

### RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

### NOMINATION OF JUSTIN REED WALKER

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, later today, the Senate will have the opportunity to confirm another brilliant nominee to the Federal judiciary. In this case, I am proud to say this new lifetime judge will be another fine Kentuckian.

For those of us who know Justin Walker and have seen his work up close, it is clear that President Trump made an outstanding choice to be a district judge for the Western District of Kentucky.

Mr. Walker has sharpened his legal skills at the highest levels, including premier clerkships to then-Judge Brett Kavanaugh of the DC circuit and former Justice Anthony Kennedy.

As a prominent attorney and law professor, he has earned the respect of his peers in the legal world and of the community that he will serve on the bench.

For his students, Mr. Walker has been a mentor who helps push them to fulfill their potential in the classroom and throughout their legal careers.

His thoughtful and deliberate approach fit the mold of a Federal judge who—imagine this—will uphold the laws and the Constitution as they are actually written, not as he might wish them to be.

So I am confident Mr. Walker will serve our Commonwealth and the coun-

try extremely well as a district judge. I look forward to voting to confirm him, and I certainly urge my colleagues to join me.

### OPIOID EPIDEMIC

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, on another matter, too many times I have had to come to the floor to speak about the pain inflicted on families and entire communities by opioid addiction and substance abuse.

It is a crisis present in every ZIP Code, one that has wrecked lives throughout our country.

My home State of Kentucky has been hit particularly hard, but I am relieved to say that we are seeing at least a glimmer of hope on the horizon.

This past summer brought news of the first nationwide decrease—decrease—in overdose fatalities in almost three decades. Kentucky saw a nearly 15-percent drop. After so much suffering, this is an indication that the tide may be starting to turn.

The result has been hard-won, after years of coordinated efforts between States, localities, and Washington. It has been a nationwide response, and we in Congress, along with the Trump administration, have been focused on doing our part.

Today marks the 1-year anniversary of one key part of our ongoing efforts. One year ago today, President Trump signed into law our landmark opioid legislation that will hopefully spare more families from the pain of addiction.

This legislation included work from 5 different committees and 70 Senators. Thanks to Chairman LAMAR ALEXANDER and so many of our colleagues, this significant package focused on providing innovative solutions, promoting long-term recovery, and empowering local leaders and first responders out on the frontlines.

A little more than a year ago, it passed the Senate with overwhelming

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



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bipartisan support. I am proud that two of my own bills were included in that package. The Protecting Moms and Infant Act safeguards of the addiction crisis from its heartbreaking consequences, and the CAREER Act addresses the major role that stable employment plays in long-term recovery. It encourages treatment facilities to form partnerships with local businesses and short-term housing facilities to “hand up” to those who need it.

We are proud of what we accomplished a year ago, and I am proud that my Kentucky colleague, Representative ANDY BARR, is leading the push for the CAREER Act’s companion legislation over in the House.

But we know all too well that, unfortunately, this work is far, far from finished. That is why, this very week, the Senate is moving forward \$25 million more for the CAREER Act’s transitional housing pilot program in the domestic appropriations we are advancing here on the floor.

The work will not stop there. This fight has been one of my top priorities since I became majority leader. We have put cutting-edge tools into the hands of healthcare professionals and first responders who face this crisis every single day.

In my State alone, I helped secure an unprecedented \$200 million to address the urgent crisis facing Kentuckians—a funding increase of more than 400 percent on this issue for Kentucky since I became majority leader.

We have committed to a comprehensive strategy of prevention, treatment, and enforcement efforts. At my invitation, the White House drug czar, Jim Carroll, saw some of Kentucky’s innovative leadership firsthand when he visited this past April. We have pushed the boundaries of research to find new ways to treat addiction and help families escape its painful consequences.

Earlier this month I joined Secretary Azar, NIH Director Collins, and an all-star research team at the University of Kentucky to celebrate the largest Federal grant in the University of Kentucky’s history. These new resources will fuel UK’s bold commitment to cutting overdose deaths by 40 percent in 16 counties over the coming 3 years. I was proud to help secure those funds.

Kentucky is proud that we are leading the national response, but I know my colleagues each have their own inspiring stories of how States are fighting back.

As I said, the work is far from over, but today we take a moment to celebrate the progress of the past year. To help mark this anniversary, the First Lady of the United States joined us here in the Senate yesterday.

I am proud to stand with her and the Trump administration and my colleagues in this body as we recommit ourselves to this effort.

#### SENATE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, this anniversary also reminds us of

how many urgent issues are crying out for substantive, bipartisan, bicameral cooperation for the good of the American people.

I am talking about funding our Armed Forces and the Department of Defense, just as both sides agreed to do back in the summer when we signed on to a bipartisan, bicameral budget agreement that Democrats have lately sort of wandered away from—just wandered right away from it.

I am talking about passing the USMCA, the most consequential update to North American trade policy in a generation, which Speaker PELOSI has put on ice in order to move Democrats’ impeachment obsession to the front burner, despite the fact that there are 176,000 new American jobs on the line if we pass the USMCA.

The needs of the American people have not been put on pause just because Washington Democrats have decided it doesn’t suit them to get along with the White House.

My friends in Democratic leadership insist over and over that their focus on undoing the 2016 election will not keep them from the substantive legislation that American families need. Well, our Armed Forces are still waiting for their funding; our workers and small businesses are still waiting on their new trade agreement.

Our Senate Democratic colleagues have enough time to push partisan resolutions, such as their effort yesterday to enact a new tax cut—listen to this—their effort yesterday to enact a new tax cut for wealthy people in blue States, like New York and New Jersey, at the expense of working families everywhere else.

But so far we have seen little—little—indication that they are really ready to put our differences aside and come to the table on significant bipartisan subjects that can actually become law.

I worry that something like the landmark opioid package that we are celebrating today would not have moved through the Congress today, just one year later. I worry it would have been another victim of Democrats’ decision to avoid working with Republicans and the White House on basically anything, to keep all of their focus trained on impeachment.

I hope I am mistaken. I hope we make real progress soon. The American people are waiting on us.

#### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The bill clerk read the nomination of Justin Reed Walker, of Kentucky, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

#### TRUMP ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, over the past few weeks, the House of Representatives has continued to hear testimony as part of its impeachment inquiry, which stems from allegations that President Trump pressured a foreign leader to investigate a domestic political rival. These allegations were deemed “credible” and an “urgent concern” by the inspector general of the intelligence community, who is a Trump appointee. That is how this all started, not with some Democrat stirring the pot but with a Trump appointee, a very well-respected man, saying that these allegations were credible and urgent.

The public record—the public record—shows that the White House delayed more than \$391 million in crucial security assistance to Ukraine to help the country stave off Russian aggression. In a memorandum of the President’s phone call with Ukrainian President Zelensky, released by the White House itself, the President requested Ukraine undertake investigations that would benefit him politically.

Only a few days ago, as we all know, the Chief of Staff to the President, Mick Mulvaney, admitted publicly that the administration held up security assistance for the same political reasons. Mr. Mulvaney, of course, later attempted to retract his comments, but his original statements were quite clear, and I would say that anyone who is not biased believed the original.

The White House continues to claim that fighting corruption in Ukraine was its only intent, but that is belied by the fact that it has proposed massive cuts to the State Department’s budget to fight corruption around the world. On the one hand they say we

want Ukraine to fight corruption, and, on the other hand, they cut in the budget huge amounts of money aimed at fighting corruption.

No one believes the President these days on so many things, but this issue is pretty clear. If you believe in fighting corruption, you don't cut the funds to fight corruption and at the same time pick out one country.

The facts are part of the public record. They are deeply troubling, and they come before Ambassador Taylor's testimony this week. By all accounts, Mr. Taylor's testimony was explosive and undeniably credible, detailing a pattern of activity that corroborated the account provided by the whistleblower—this time from a career diplomat, a West Point graduate who has served every administration, Democrat and Republican, since 1985.

Taylor is the kind of person Americans admire—down the road, non-political, served the country, West Point, served Democrat and Republican administrations ably well. But all of a sudden, of course, he is an anathema because he spoke truth to power. President Trump doesn't like that, and our Republican friends who cower before President Trump don't like it, but Americans know what is going on.

Mr. Taylor's written statement referred to additional documentation for the events he described in his testimony, notes and memos that are in the custody of the State Department. These records are part of a broader set of documents that is under subpoena by the House of Representatives, which the State Department is refusing to turn over to Congress. Yesterday, the House issued a new request for Mr. Taylor's documents.

What is it, Trump administration? What is it, Republicans? On the one hand, you say you want everything to be public when it comes to the hearings, but you will not give up any documents. Pompeo will not come and testify. Again, the hypocrisy, the self-serving nature of the President's statements and his Republican allies' here in the House and Senate are glaring: We don't want any sunlight when it comes to documents, when it comes to even bringing Secretary Pompeo here. But all of a sudden, because they don't like what is being heard in the hearings, we need everything public.

Well, one way or the other, I would like to see everything public—these documents—and the House has said that they will have public testimony. But the hypocrisy of our Republican friends and of the President is glaring on these issues.

Secretary of State Mike Pompeo—usually very eager to state what he thinks boldly, he is ducking, he is running. He hasn't explained this brazen disregard for the law and defiance of congressional oversight. Where is Secretary Pompeo? The pattern of Presidential misconduct alleged in the whistleblower complaint runs straight through his Department. It concerns

the most sensitive diplomatic interests of the United States, our national security, and the potential corruption of foreign policy. Where is Representative Pompeo?

We know people have disagreed and had the guts to disagree with the President. General Mattis is at the top of the list. We heard from Brett McGurk yesterday. He is there. Probably John Bolton is, too, even though I don't agree with his views on a whole lot of stuff. We all know that Representative Pompeo, when he was in the House, would be incensed with this defiance of congressional prerogatives. When he ran the Benghazi hearings—many believe extremely unfairly, in a partisan and biased way—he wanted everything to come out. Now he is ducking. Now he is hiding. We need Representative Pompeo back here, the one who said things should be made public, when it was a different administration.

To make matters worse, not only is Secretary Pompeo ducking, but maybe he is complicit in all of this, because his name has surfaced on multiple occasions in the tale of the administration's very questionable dealings with Ukraine. For instance, Ambassador Taylor's written statement indicates that on August 29, at the suggestion of National Security Advisor John Bolton, Mr. Taylor sent a first-person cable directly to Secretary Pompeo relaying his concerns about the delay in security aid. The State Department's stonewalling creates the appearance that the Secretary is covering up not only for the President but also for himself.

Without question, the State Department documents described by Mr. Taylor must be provided to Congress and the stonewalling of Congress must end. Secretary Pompeo must explain himself. He has too many questions to answer about events that concern his Department, his subordinates, and his actions. If he has any—regard for his own reputation, he would do these things.

Ideally, all Members of the House and Senate would agree on the need for Congress to see the full records here, but yesterday, as we know, a rump group of House Republicans stormed the secure facility in the Capitol—many with their cell phones in hand, even though that is against the rules—in an attempt to highlight the purported secrecy of the process. Some Representatives reportedly asked—let me repeat: asked—to be arrested.

It was an obvious and outrageous breach of House rules and of the security measures that exist to protect sensitive information from our adversaries, even more so because it was so transparently a stunt—a puerile, childish stunt. It is not the kind of thing that the House of Representatives—any Member of the House of Representatives—should stand for. The hypocrisy of those who stormed the Chamber is glaring. According to the reports, more than one-third of the House Repub-

licans who stormed the SCIF—the closed-off place that is secured—are Members who were already allowed in the closed hearings. They are allowed to ask questions of witnesses and participate in the factfinding. They know as well as I do that there will be public hearings in the future once the evidence is gathered.

This is not about process; this is a diversion. That is certain. This is because House Republicans do not like the facts and want to suppress them. That is the reason they are storming, trying to create this childish, infantile fuss. They don't want to open up the process; they want to shut it down.

If the White House and its congressional allies truly wanted an open and transparent process, the White House would provide the documents Congress requested. It wouldn't defy subpoenas. It wouldn't forbid executive branch employees from testifying. You can't just flip a switch—one day, suppress evidence, and the next, argue for a transparent and open process. The hypocrisy, the self-interested dealing, is self-evident.

Rather than stomp their feet in a fit of staged political theater, House Republicans—all Republicans—should join us in getting all the facts. That is what we ask for in this Chamber. We are not prejudging the facts. We may be a jury, but we want the facts to come out, not some but all. That is our responsibility, to get the facts out, all of us. Matters as grave as the ones that form the basis of the House impeachment inquiry require us to put country over party. That is what Democrats will do. That is what Republicans must do as well.

All the facts must come out. Those who are attempting to obstruct this factfinding inquiry may regret the day they said all they want to do is open up the process. Our Republican friends may get what they wished for—all the facts coming out. They will regret it because, at least from reports, the facts are very troubling.

#### TURKEY AND SYRIA

Madam President, yesterday, in an address from the White House, President Trump announced he was canceling proposed sanctions against Erdogan, this time after Assad, Erdogan, and Putin got more than they could ever hope for out of President Trump's abrupt decision to withdraw U.S. troops from northern Syria. It was another nonsensical and counterproductive foreign policy decision by President Trump. The notion that the United States should trust Erdogan or Assad or Putin to secure ISIS fighters and sympathizers is not only delusional, it is downright dangerous.

President Trump's weakness in the face of strongmen and his reckless decisionmaking are putting the lives of our partners and allies and Americans at risk. As Assad, Erdogan, and Putin exert more influence on the region, as the Syrian Kurds are driven from the region and killed, as ISIS-connected

detainees escape and regroup—many of them planning to hurt us here in our homeland—again, President Trump articulates no plan to fix what he has broken.

His top officials—Secretary of State Pompeo and Secretary Esper—have canceled two briefings with the Senate, during which they were supposed to update the Senate on the administration's plan. I think they keep canceling and ducking because they don't have a plan and wouldn't know what to say. That is very, very disturbing.

My Republican colleagues, please stand up and speak out about the obvious dangers to our national security that President Trump has invited.

Some, to their credit, have done so, but others have gone so far as to excuse the President's decision even if it results in the ethnic cleansing of the Kurds, our brave and former partners in the fight against ISIS. That is not right. Democrats and Republicans must continue to press the President to correct course in northern Syria and quickly develop a plan of action to contain ISIS and secure its enduring defeat.

#### NOMINATION OF JUSTIN REED WALKER

Madam President, on one last issue—judges—today the Senate will consider the nomination of Justin Walker of Kentucky to serve a lifetime appointment on the Federal bench. Mr. Walker is less than 10 years out of law school, has never tried a case, has never served as cocounsel, and it is not clear how much of his 10 years has been spent practicing law. Unsurprisingly, Mr. Walker earned a rare “not qualified” rating by the American Bar Association. Very few are called “not qualified,” but he is one of them.

It seems the only reason Mr. Walker has been nominated for an austere judgeship is his membership in the Federalist Society and his far-right-wing views on healthcare, civil rights, and Executive power.

Unfortunately, Mr. Walker is part of a well-established pattern of Republicans stacking the Federal bench with manifestly unqualified judges. Another brazen example is Steven Menashi, who was slated to be considered in committee today before, thank God, it was delayed. Mr. Menashi's record of extreme views is well documented. He pushed Betsy DeVos's anti-student agenda at the Department of Education and worked closely with Stephen Miller at the White House on policies that harm immigrants. His past writings show scorn for LGBTQ Americans and women. Menashi's conduct before the Judiciary Committee was insulting, his contempt for the Senate reprehensible, and his refusal to be forthcoming about his record should be outright disqualifying. Senators GRAHAM and KENNEDY, in the committee, noted that his refusal to answer questions was troubling.

Folks like Mr. Walker and Mr. Menashi have not earned the privilege of a lifetime appointment to the bench.

I am glad that one of my Republican colleagues has said they will oppose Mr. Menashi's nomination, and other Republicans should follow suit on his nomination and on Mr. Walker's vote today.

I yield the floor.

#### RECESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 12 noon.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 10:37 a.m., recessed until 12 noon and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. FISCHER).

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

##### CLOTURE MOTION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to rule XXII, the Chair lays before the Senate the pending cloture motion, which the clerk will state.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

##### CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Justin Reed Walker, of Kentucky, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky.

Mitch McConnell, Martha McSally, Rick Scott, John Thune, Lindsey Graham, Rand Paul, John Kennedy, John Cornyn, Kevin Cramer, Pat Roberts, Mike Rounds, Thom Tillis, Patrick J. Toomey, Roger F. Wicker, John Hoeven, John Boozman, Richard C. Shelby.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, the mandatory quorum call has been waived.

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Justin Reed Walker, of Kentucky, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) would have voted “yea.”

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Kaine), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 50, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 332 Ex.]

#### YEAS—50

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

#### NAYS—39

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

#### NOT VOTING—11

Booker	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Carper	Isakson	Warren
Coons	Kaine	Whitehouse
Harris	Moran	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 50, the nays are 39.

The motion is agreed to.

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Justin Reed Walker, of Kentucky, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

##### UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, we are rapidly approaching the 1-year mark since President Trump and the Prime Minister of Canada and the President of Mexico signed a new trade agreement to strengthen our economies.

The U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement, or USMCA, will replace NAFTA, the North American Free Trade Agreement, or NAFTA, and continue to guide trade with our northern and southern neighbors in the future.

It is estimated by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce that the number of jobs in the United States that have been created directly as a result of trade with Mexico ranges around the 5 million figure, with another 8 million from binational with Canada, so this is no small matter.

Since NAFTA was enacted in 1994, a lot has changed. The way we communicate and the way we shop and even go about our daily lives rely heavily on technology that didn't exist 25 years ago.

Make no mistake—NAFTA has been a huge benefit to our country, and

Texas has arguably benefited more than any other State. In 2018, Texas exported nearly \$110 billion in goods to Mexico, and we imported \$107 billion worth of goods from Mexico.

When you consider actions being taken by China to counter our interests all over the world, our reliance on North American partners has become increasingly important. That only underscores the need to ratify the USMCA and strengthen our trading relationship to ensure we are not left behind as the global economy continues to evolve.

The USMCA is the most significant update to U.S. trade policy in a generation and will propel our growing economy into the 21st century. It takes into account businesses and practices that didn't exist when NAFTA was created, such as 2-day shipping, online micro-retailers, and digital products like eBooks and music. It also requires Canada and Mexico to raise their de minimis shipment value levels, meaning additional classes of shipments can enter all three countries with expedited entry procedures. That is a big win for small and medium-sized businesses, which often lack the resources to pay customs duties and taxes.

The USMCA prohibits restrictions on the cross-border movement of data. It increases goods market access. It supports small businesses. It boosts digital trade and safeguards intellectual property and supports agriculture. It also keeps jobs here at home.

In short, this trade agreement is a big win for the American people. Some even argue that the USMCA is more important than restoring our normalized trading relationship with China.

Earlier this year, the International Trade Commission provided insight into what we could expect to see once the USMCA is ratified. Within 6 years, they say, we are looking at 176,000 new American jobs and an increase in the gross domestic product by more than \$68 billion. That is a bigger impact than the Trans-Pacific Partnership trade agreement.

The USMCA is expected to have a positive impact on every industry sector in the U.S. economy. We can look forward to a more than \$43 billion increase in exports and more than \$31 billion in imports. That is great news for North American workers, farmers, ranchers, and business men and women who will reap the benefits of this agreement.

When I am meeting with my constituents back home or here in Washington, one of the most common questions I get asked is, "When is the USMCA going to pass?"

Mexico has already ratified the agreement, and Canada is waiting for us to move before acting. The agreement has broad support in the Senate, and clearly the President is on board as well. So the only holdup in the entire process is the House of Representatives.

Up until about a month ago, I told my constituents that I thought the

prospects for passage sometime this year were looking pretty good. House Democrats did have some concerns, but Speaker PELOSI was reportedly working in good faith with the administration to work through them. There were indications of progress and productive conversations with Mexico and Canada to address their concerns as well.

It looked as though we were moving along a path to a deal, but then the House blew up all plans for a productive year in Congress. They marched headlong into impeachment and tossed aside important legislation. Forget working on a trade deal that will benefit every sector of the economy; House Democrats are too busy conducting secret hearings in an effort to force the President—someone they despise—out of office.

Whether they intend to allow the USMCA to receive a vote in the House is unknown, but I sincerely hope that House Democrats have enough good sense to avoid blowing up a vital trade deal over political disagreements with the President. As we all know, the closer you get to an election, the more challenging legislating actually becomes, and the clock is ticking away. It is a shame that the House continues to put politics ahead of good policy that will benefit the entire American people.

The USMCA is good for the economy, good for business, good for workers, and it sure is good for Texas. It is time for the House to quit playing games so we can ratify this trade agreement without further delay.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

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

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2625

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, it has been 2½ weeks since the President announced he was abruptly withdrawing U.S. forces from Syria—betraying our Kurdish allies and derailing the international fight against ISIS in Syria.

In the course of one tweet, this President blindsided our allies in the region—yes, the Kurds—but the Israelis and others as well. He blindsided our diplomats and blindsided our military from the top brass down to our forces who serve on the ground. Frankly, the

only one who seemed to know that this was coming was the Turkish President, Mr. Erdogan.

As a result, brave men and women who have fought alongside the United States are now at risk of being slaughtered by Turkish forces. Already, Kurdish fighters and unarmed civilians have been killed by Turkish armed groups—militias. Already, hundreds of ISIS detainees have escaped from prison, and ISIS is being given the space and time to regroup.

Simply put, we may be witnessing one of the most significant counterterrorism setbacks in recent history.

With nowhere else to turn, the Kurds have aligned themselves with the Assad regime. That is good news for one of history's most brutal dictators—a man who gases his own people. It is also good news for his allies in Iran.

No one has, perhaps, benefited more from this disaster than Vladimir Putin. Just this week, Russia and Turkey agreed to a new joint strategy in Syria, green-lighting Russian and Syrian forces to clear the border region of any of our remaining Kurdish allies and, unfortunately, expanding Russia's footprint in the Middle East.

The truth is that I believe the President's sudden withdrawal from Syria without his having a plan and without there being serious consideration for our Kurdish allies is a disaster that may haunt our foreign policy for decades to come.

If this is how the United States treats its allies, how will anyone trust the United States on a going-forward basis?

Frankly, I fear most of the damage may have already been done. No tweet, no press conference, and no personal assurance from Erdogan or anyone else can rebuild the years of trust and progress that have been destroyed. The least we can do—and perhaps, unfortunately, the most we can do—is to make sure those Kurdish allies who served alongside U.S. forces as translators and in other military support roles are not left to die in Syria.

That is why I have introduced the Syrian Allies Protection Act. This legislation is similar to programs in the past which have granted special immigration visas to Iraqi and Afghan nationals who have served alongside U.S. forces. The truth is these Kurdish allies and their families are now at risk because of their work with U.S. forces. They are threatened not only by the Turkish incursion but also by freed ISIS fighters and Assad regime forces.

This legislation would provide permanent American residence to Syrian nationals who have worked for the U.S. Armed Forces for at least 6 months, who have obtained a favorable recommendation from a general or a flag officer in the chain of command, and who have passed a thorough background check and screening.

The legislation also directs the administration to evacuate eligible individuals to safety. If their lives are at

risk by remaining in Syria, they can either be brought to the United States or to a third country while appropriate vetting takes place.

This legislation will not reverse what we did to our Kurdish allies, but it will show those who have worked with our military forces—in many cases, we have heard of translators and others whom the American forces left without having even said goodbye because they had to withdraw so quickly—that the American people appreciate the profound sacrifices they have made in their supporting U.S. forces in the fight against ISIS. It would at least remove part of the sting.

Mr. President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged of S. 2625 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, in reserving the right to object, ironically, the Syrian Kurds may be closer to having some degree of autonomy or homeland than they have been in decades.

With the new arrangement—or rearrangement—of alliances, the Syrian Kurds now will have an alliance with someone who will remain in Syria. Whether you like him or not, the Assad government is there to stay. There was never going to be a U.S. presence for long enough or one great enough to preserve or to create a homeland for them. I think there is every possibility, in alliance with Assad, that there will be some Kurdish arrangement. It happened in Iraq. In Iraq, the oil proceeds are shared. The Kurdish wanted more in Iraq. They didn't get as much as they wanted, but they got some degree of autonomy within their province.

I think that sort of encouraging the Syrians Kurds to abandon their country is really premature and doesn't really recognize the fluidity of what is going on on the ground there. There is actually the potential, for the first time in 8 years, to break through to a peace agreement. Peace agreements have been unable to be achieved in the past because people have refused to acknowledge that Assad is staying. It is easy to say Assad is all of the things that he likely is, but it is harder to acknowledge that no matter who he is, he is staying and that peace on the ground will, ultimately, for the Syrian Kurds, probably come through an arrangement with Assad's regime.

There has been a huge diplomatic breakthrough. As much as we have all of the talk of Sturm und Drang—that the world is ending and there is going to be a Kurdish genocide—perhaps the opposite is going to happen. I don't think we yet know, as no one can predict the future with certainty, but it

actually looks as if there has been a somewhat reasonable withdrawal. You have the Syrian Kurdish generals now saying they have agreed to the withdrawal. There is now in place, hopefully, a long-term cease-fire.

So, while nothing is ever perfect in Syria and while nothing is ever perfect in the Middle East, I think, rather than saying it is the end of the world, we should say that this is a big transition, that this is a big realignment of interests there, and that there is a possibility that the Kurds could get a homeland.

The last thing you would want is to say to all of the leaders in the Kurdish community, to all of the intellectuals, to those who speak English, and to those who are open to western ways, "Hey, come over here, and abandon your country." It would be equivalent to France's saying to George Washington during or after the war, "Hey, guys. Hey, Founding Fathers. Why don't you all come to France?" It is not a good notion to ask the leaders of a country and a movement to leave and abandon their country.

With that, I respectfully object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I disagree with my friend from Kentucky about what may or may not happen.

I believe that one thing we agree with him on is that we have not often had well-organized plans in the Middle East.

The unique thing about our alliance with the Kurds was that after trying in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other places around the region to find allies who would actually stand up and fight, in the Kurds, we found those allies, and they did a remarkable job dismantling ISIS.

Now, the prognostication of the Senator from Kentucky I don't agree with it, but time will tell. The one area, though, and what my legislation would have done and where I am disappointed we were not able to move forward on, is regardless of the changed circumstances that the Assad regime may have in terms of treating people with more respect or the Turkish militias, which we have already seen evidence of their killing of Kurdish fighters, the one group—the one group I think that it is probably safe to say will be the targets of both the Syrians, the Turks—the militias—will be those Kurdish individuals who worked directly for the U.S. military.

Even if the prognostication of the Senator from Kentucky plays out on a more macro basis, I don't think anyone with a straight face can say the Kurdish translators, who 2 weeks ago were working for the American forces, will not be victims of—whether it be Turkish, Syrian, Russian, or other—aggression.

I think it would have been the right thing. I am going to continue to try to find ways to bring this legislation to

the floor. I know it will be broadly bipartisan supported. I hope we will have a chance to revisit this.

I don't think we can ever fully reverse the actions this President has taken, but at least in terms of these transfers—I am not talking about taking the whole Kurdish leadership—but these, generally, men who 2 weeks ago were working for the American military, I think we owe them a greater debt of obligation than to simply say good luck.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I think one of the interesting things about the Kurdish situation and about Syria in general is how quickly the Kurds and Assad actually did align.

If you watched the war over the last 8 years, the Kurds and Assad have largely not fought each other. There isn't a great deal of the blood sort of lust or curdling animosity between the two, and it was actually pretty remarkable how quickly they came together.

One of the things is we think we are doing best, and we try to do the best when we insert ourselves in the Middle East, but sometimes we get unintended consequences.

So we have been there. We want peace, but we refuse to allow the Kurds to talk to Assad. There is a stalemated civil war that has gone on 8 years. Had we never been involved, Assad likely would have crushed the rebellion in 6 months, maybe 500,000 people wouldn't have died, maybe 3 million people wouldn't have left, and you would still have a dictator.

Instead, we have 500,000 people dead, 3 million refugees, and we still have a dictator.

So I think we need to question our strategy as to what our intended goal is and what ends up happening.

Syria is an utter disaster but made no better by our intervention, the Saudis' intervention, and the Qataris' intervention.

There is a great deal of unknowns as to whether the Sunni extremists who were supported by the Saudis, Qataris, and sometimes us would actually be more humanitarian or more for human rights than Assad is.

I think we can agree that Assad has abused his people, has used chemical weapons, et cetera, et cetera, but on the other side were Sunni extremists allied with the ideas of radical Islam, with radical jihad, with the things that led to 9/11.

So it is a very complicated situation over there, but I think we cannot say with certainty that there will not be a deal that sticks, actually, between Assad and the Kurds.

If the Kurds want a homeland and they believe Assad is staying, it makes all the sense in the world for them to work together. If Assad wants to actually protect that region of north Syria, either from Turkey or from others, and the Kurds are willing to help him do it,

the Kurds have proven they are good fighters.

The Kurds would probably have to acknowledge there is a greater Syria and that they are part of it. If they want to break off from Syria, there will be continual war. If they are able to make an arrangement with Assad, there is a chance that there could be an oil-sharing arrangement like we have in Iraq.

The bottom line is, we sometimes see the world in black-and-white terms and think we can get Thomas Jefferson in Syria or in Libya or in Iraq, but what happens is, time and time again, we topple a dictator, we get chaos, we get more terrorism. ISIS sprang out of the vacuum that was Iraq after a government that was incapable of doing it after we get rid of the same. The same thing happened when we got rid of Qadhafi in Libya. I think we need to rethink our approach to the Middle East.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WARNER. I will not belabor the point. I know my friend from Connecticut is here to raise another issue.

I don't agree with the analysis of the Senator from Kentucky. I hope he proves to be right. I would agree with him; sometimes our notion that we are going to find Thomas Jefferson to rebuild these countries has not proven to be the case.

This legislation I am proposing is not broad policy changing; it is simply saying let's look at a very limited universe of individuals who 2 weeks ago were working with the American military.

My fear is, at least in terms of how those translators and their families will be viewed by both the Turks and by the Assad forces, that they will not be viewed as Thomas Jeffersons, but they will be viewed as Benedict Arnolds, and my fear is their fate will be on our hands.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1247

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I want to thank my colleague from Virginia for his advocacy on this critical measure, and I support him on it and also for his advocacy on the FIRE Act. It is very similar to the measure on which I am going to ask for unanimous consent. He has done wonderful and dedicated work on both measures.

Mr. President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1247; that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I am concerned

that this bill would put an undue burden on anybody who decided to run for office in the sense that you would be burdened with trying to understand everyone you talk to anywhere in the United States—whether or not they are an agent of a foreign government or an agent of a foreign principle, such as a foreign company.

For example, I might run into Hunter Biden in the airport. I know he is an American citizen, but this bill doesn't prevent American citizens from being an agent of a foreign principle. Hunter Biden also worked for a Ukrainian oligarch and a company with mysterious origins that may well have something to do with our foreign policy.

So if I meet Hunter Biden, I am concerned that now it may be against the law or I could be reprimanded or fined by the FEC for talking to Hunter Biden.

The same might also exist—I enjoy going to the Indian New Year in Louisville, and I sometimes see 5,000 to 6,000 Indian Americans, but I can't tell you how many of them are brand new to the country, what their visa status is, whether they have a relative from government there who might come up to me.

So I think we need to be very careful about putting forward law, particularly by unanimous consent, that hasn't been scrutinized and might end up having a burden that we don't really agree with.

There has been a certain degree of hysteria over the Russian thing. Some on the other side of the aisle can't get over they lost the Presidential election, and so they continue to blame the Russians for losing the election.

It is so bad that their candidate from the last election, Hillary Clinton, had to go after TULSI GABBARD, a Democratic Member of the Congress, a sitting Congresswoman, the first female combat veteran to run for President, and she has been labeled by Hillary Clinton a Russian asset.

So you can see that the hysteria over Russia is a little bit concerning; that we may be going too far in this hysteria.

Then, once we apply this to the world, is there going to be a hesitancy to talk to someone who looks different than you, who dresses different than you, who has a different color skin than yours because you are concerned they might be from a foreign country?

So I think this would have the ability of stifling speech—stifling political speech—and I think it is a reactionary way to look at things, and it really fits in with this unseemliness of Hillary Clinton's thinking everybody is a Russian agent to many of the Democrats saying: Donald Trump is a Russian agent.

We spent \$35 million on this notion. This was probably a notion promulgated by people within the intelligence community who already hated Donald Trump before he was elected. I hope we get to the bottom of this, but I am not

about to allow, by unanimous consent, an attempt to politicize our election process and make it so absurd that you would have to worry about whom you talk to as you travel the country.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I truly regret the objection by my colleague. I regret even more the reasons for his objection, characterizing the threat of Russia interference as hysteria.

Well, I suggest that my friend from Kentucky spend a little bit of time—it will not take a lot—with members of the intelligence community, any member of the intelligence community, all the members of the intelligence community, who agree unanimously that the threat of Russian interference is real. In fact, it is ongoing.

That is the warning we have received from the CIA, the Director of National Intelligence, and, most pointedly, from the Director of the FBI. They have warned us, in no uncertain terms, that the Russians are interfering now, spreading disinformation, creating false accounts and sites and that they are planning to do it even more intensely. It is not only the Russians but other nations.

That was the warning of Robert Mueller when he said that the Russians' interference in our last election was sweeping and systematic and that they were doing it again and we need to pay attention to it.

That is exactly what my colleagues and I have been doing for the past few days, raising for floor consideration various election securities bills. We have done it not only in the last few days but for months—the PAVE Act, the Honest Ads Act, the SHIELD Act, but my colleague from Kentucky says it is hysteria.

Well, it is a well-founded fear based on fact. As one of our former colleagues, Daniel Patrick Moynihan, once said: People are entitled to their own opinions; they are not entitled to their own facts. The facts here are indisputable, set forth in numbing detail by the Mueller report but also by the intelligence community, independently, in the hearings that have been conducted by various of our committees, in open and public, in Armed Services and Judiciary, and also behind closed doors. Some of them the intelligence community—which produced a report, most recently by the Senate Intelligence Committee, a bipartisan report, showing how the Russians scan every single State to penetrate them, seeking to disrupt them, and that is an absolutely chilling fact-based, evidence-founded prospect that we need to counter, and that is the reason my colleagues and I have come to the floor for these measures. A number of them I have been proud to cosponsor and helped to lead.

The one that brings me here now is the Duty to Report Act, S. 1247, and it



very simply says there is a duty to report. If there is an illegal offer of assistance, if anyone knows of an illegal acceptance of assistance from a foreign leader or foreign national or foreign government, there is a duty to tell the FBI or some other law enforcement official.

The plain fact is our elections are under attack, and 2016 was only a dress rehearsal.

Just this week, talk about hysteria, Facebook banned dozens of fake Russian and Iranian accounts attempting to spread misinformation and disinformation to Americans—the purpose: to disrupt the 2020 election.

It isn't necessarily an ad for one candidate or another. It may be an ad that seeks to suppress the vote. The point is, that attack will continue, and opposition to it is based on hysteria about the potential political implications.

What saddens and angers me is that our Commander in Chief—not just some of our colleagues—refuses to believe that our elections were attacked and will be again. He is actively working to undermine our democracy.

The President's attempts to invite a foreign leader, the Ukrainian President, to interfere in our democratic elections was a betrayal of his oath of office and an abuse of power. It is an impeachable offense. But it will occur again by others, as well as him, if we do not pass measures like the Duty to Report Act.

It started with a whistleblower complaint, but now we have call notes between the President and Ukraine President Zelensky, the corroborating statements of multiple witnesses in the government, and President Trump's own statements—his own words—on live television, admitting that he did this. The transcript of his call chillingly shows how he literally pressured and extorted the Ukrainian President, using the threat of a cut or elimination of military aid vital to Ukrainian lives and Ukrainian defense against an ongoing Russian attack, not to mention the visit to the White House, also used as leverage with these 10 powerful words: "I would like you to do us a favor though." The favor was digging dirt on a political opponent through a full investigation to favor himself over that opponent.

The invitation to interfere in our elections goes to the core of our democratic institutions. It is literally condoning and, in fact, inviting and encouraging an attack on our democratic institution, and the President has said, when he was asked, that if he were offered foreign assistance, he would take it. His son, during the last campaign, was offered Russian assistance, and his response was: "I love it."

That is not the appropriate response for the offer of an illegal act of assistance. It should be to go to the FBI or another law enforcement agency.

Every Republican should be asked to answer the question—in fact, forced to answer this question: Is it acceptable

to solicit or accept the assistance of a foreign power to win an election?

We cannot allow this kind of practice to become the new normal. It is already illegal to accept or solicit such an assistance from a foreign government or leader, and what we want to do is make it illegal to fail to report it.

Finally, as for my colleagues' objection that it would inhibit somehow an active and honest campaign, someone who has reason to know that there is an illegal offer of assistance and someone who knows that that assistance is being solicited by his or her campaign or a member of their family, certainly, should feel a duty to report as a matter of simple patriotism and moral obligation, not to mention legal responsibility.

With the 2020 Presidential election looming, we must stop this kind of foreign interference. We must take active and effective measures against it. We must ensure that the American people—not Russia or China or Iran, and they are all gunning for our democratic institution—decide who the leaders of this country will be and what direction our democracy will take.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

#### VOTE ON WALKER NOMINATION

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to commence with the prearranged vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Walker nomination?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senators are necessarily absent: the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON), and the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) would have voted "yea."

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

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

The result was announced—yeas 50, nays 41, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 333 Ex.]

#### YEAS—50

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

#### NAYS—41

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

#### NOT VOTING—9

Booker	Hyde-Smith	Sanders
Coons	Isakson	Warren
Harris	Moran	Whitehouse

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the motion to reconsider is considered made and laid upon the table, and the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's actions.

The Senator from Tennessee.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

#### MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

The Senator for Maryland.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST— H.R. 2486

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I am on the Senate floor now, where in a moment I will be asking for unanimous consent for the Senate to take up and vote on a House-passed bill that would provide full mandatory funding for historically Black colleges and universities and other minority-serving institutions.

The reason I am here is that the authority for this mandatory spending expired 24 days ago, and we have it within our power right now to remedy that situation. We can take up a vote on what is called the FUTURE Act. We have a bipartisan Senate bill that is



championed by Senators JONES and SCOTT, and we have before us at the desk a bill passed by the House of Representatives by voice vote, which passed unanimously by the House of Representatives.

Without the passage of this bill, the FUTURE Act, our Nation's historically Black colleges and universities will lose \$85 million a year in critical funding aimed at bolstering their resources, improving their management, and enhancing their academic programs.

In my home State of Maryland, we have four terrific HBCUs—Bowie State, Coppin, Morgan State, and University of Maryland Eastern Shore. Collectively, they stand to lose over \$4 million a year, which they need for things like classroom upgrades, experiential learning opportunities, and services for supporting students and helping them stay in school.

I realize there are some who say that since we just enacted fiscal year 2019 funding, there is no urgency to take up and pass this bill now. But just this past Saturday, I met with board members of the Thurgood Marshall College Fund. That is the organization that represents our Nation's public HBCUs. When they asked me why, when there is so much agreement and support for this program, we couldn't pass the extension, I couldn't give them a good answer.

They gave me a letter they had sent to the U.S. Senate just last week, trying to dispel the myth that there is no urgency to the current situation. Their president, Dr. Harry Williams, wrote:

The expiration of this program is already having real consequences. . . . We already have examples of campuses notifying employees that their positions and programs will be terminated as of September 30, 2020, if not sooner. These are real jobs, held by people who interact with students everyday, in programs that play a critical role in graduating and retaining students in the STEM fields, among other disciplines.

He goes on to write:

The longer we wait to give certainty to these universities, the more institutions will be left with no choice but to begin winding-down programs that materially benefit students and employees alike, and strip away the institutional knowledge bases that our schools have built over time.

That is from Dr. Harry Williams, the president of the Thurgood Marshall College Fund.

I heard the same thing from our Maryland HBCUs, that they have to plan now for what is going to happen next year. They can't budget and they can't plan on hope; they have to budget and plan on reality.

So I understand—our colleague, the Senator from Tennessee and the chairman of the HELP Committee, is on the floor, and, like him, I hope we do a broader higher ed reauthorization. I think we need to do that. I know the House wants to do that. I spoke earlier today with the House Education and Labor Committee Chairman, BOBBY SCOTT. He wants to do something too. He has introduced it. But he and the

House also understand that time is of essence when it comes to this piece dealing with minority-serving institutions, which is why the House sent it over to us in the first place. So there is really no time to waste. We need to give these universities and colleges certainty.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 212, H.R. 2486; that the bill be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, with all respect, this is no way to help historically Black colleges and minority-serving institutions. What the Senator from Maryland is suggesting is that we pass a bill that would have 2 years' funding that is supported by a budget gimmick that will never pass the U.S. Senate. If we are relying on that proposal to fund historically Black colleges, it is all over.

What I have offered instead—and I introduced 3 weeks ago on the floor of the Senate—is a bipartisan package of bills that begins with permanent funding for historically Black colleges and minority-serving institutions that is fully paid for.

So if the choice is between 2 years of a gimmick that will never pass the Senate and permanent funding that is fully paid for, that is not much of a hard decision for me.

In addition to that, I suggested at the same time that we pass some other proposals that are bipartisan and have been drafted by 32 Senators—18 Democrats, 14 Republicans. In addition to the long-term, permanent solution for minority-serving institutions of \$225 million a year, we include simplifying FAFSA, which would help 20 million families a year. Senator JONES and I introduced a bill to do that just yesterday. That can pass this week and go to the President and be signed into law. There is also Pell grants for prisoners, short-term Pell grants. Senator DAINES and Senator PORTMAN and many others have suggested that. We have a proposal that simplifies the aid letters. We have a way to pay for the package. We have a way to keep parents from having to send two sets of tax information to two different agencies of government—all in this package.

The eight bills—and three bills I hope to include later—ended up being co-sponsored by 48 Senators, 25 Democrats and 23 Republicans. All of this is ready to be considered by the Senate and sent to the President and can pass this year.

So I am about to object, but what I want to make clear to the historically Black colleges—and there are six of them in Tennessee—is that the Secretary of Education has written a letter assuring them that there are suffi-

cient funds for another year and that the proposal by the Senator from Maryland would only be 2 years, is a budget gimmick, and will never pass the Senate.

So let's work together to permanently fund historically Black colleges, simplify the FAFSA, 2-year Pell grants, increase the number of students who get Pell grants—all of that can be done now. Let's not keep pretending that we are helping the colleges with a proposal that is short-term, a budget gimmick, and will never pass the Senate.

I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I would just say to the chairman of the HELP Committee that I believe the best judge of what is good for HBCUs is HBCUs themselves. They have asked the Senate to act immediately on the legislation that passed the House unanimously on a voice vote. So while we all would like to work toward comprehensive reform and reauthorization of higher education, there is no need to wait on this provision that is sitting in the Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the letters we received from the Thurgood Marshall College Fund and from the UNCF, both organizations that advocate on behalf of HBCUs.

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

Re Title III Part-F Funding to HBCUs and MSIs

THURGOOD MARSHALL COLLEGE FUND,

Washington, DC, October 14, 2019.

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,  
Majority Leader, U.S. Senate.  
Hon. LAMAR ALEXANDER,  
Chair, U.S. Senate HELP Committee.  
Hon. CHUCK SCHUMER,  
Minority Leader, U.S. Senate.  
Hon. PATTY MURRAY,  
Ranking Member,  
U.S. Senate HELP Committee.

DEAR SENATORS: We are sincerely disappointed that the Senate did not pass the FUTURE Act prior to the September 30th deadline to prevent the Title III Part-F program from expiring.

While it is true that Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) are funded through the academic school year ending in April 2020, the expiration of this program as set forth in the plain language of 20 U.S.C. §1067q, means that no more grants will be made available to HBCUs going forward and, as such, our institutions will be without the ability to preserve the status quo as it relates to the student programs and jobs supported by this funding.

In fact, the expiration of this program is already having real consequences on the campuses of the publicly-supported HBCUs that we represent. Despite having expired only two weeks ago, we already have examples of campuses notifying employees that their positions and programs will be terminated as of September 30, 2020, if not sooner. These are real jobs, held by people who interact with students everyday, in programs that play a critical role in graduating and retaining students in the STEM fields,

among other disciplines. The longer we wait to give certainty to these universities, the more institutions will be left with no choice but to begin winding-down programs that materially benefit students and employees alike, and strip away the institutional knowledge bases that our schools have built over time with the support of Title III, Part F.

While we welcome a potential long-term or “permanent” solution to Title III, Part F, what we are hearing from our campuses is clear—they simply do not have the time to wait for Congress to work out a deal, particularly on bills that have an uncertain future in both houses of Congress. Therefore, the Thurgood Marshall College Fund (TMCf) strongly encourages the Senate to finally take-up the House-passed, bi-partisan and bicameral FUTURE Act immediately and pass the bill before permanent damage is done to our campuses. This course of action is the cleanest and most expedient way to provide immediate certainty to our nation’s HBCUs and MSIs.

Following the Senate’s passage of FUTURE Act, TMCf looks forward to working with leaders on both sides of the aisle to develop a longer-term solution for Title III, Part F, and for other HEA-related issues in a broader bill like the Student Aid Improvement Act or a comprehensive HEA reauthorization that includes the permanent extension of Title III, Part F funds.

Sincerely,

DR. HARRY L. WILLIAMS,  
*President & CEO.*

UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND, INC.  
*Washington, DC, September 19, 2019.*

Hon. MITCH MCCONNELL,  
*Majority Leader, U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.*

Hon. LAMAR ALEXANDER,  
*Chairman, Senate Health, Education, Labor,  
and Pensions (HELP) Committee, Wash-  
ington, DC.*

Hon. CHUCK SCHUMER,  
*Minority Leader, U.S. Senate,  
Washington, DC.*

Hon. PATTY MURRAY,  
*Ranking Member, Senate Health, Education,  
Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee,  
Washington, DC.*

DEAR MAJORITY LEADER MCCONNELL, MINORITY LEADER SCHUMER, CHAIRMAN ALEXANDER, AND RANKING MEMBER MURRAY: UNCF (the United Negro College Fund, Inc.) submits this letter urging you to cosponsor, support, and pass the House-passed H.R. 2486, the Fostering Undergraduate Talent by Unlocking Resources for Education (FUTURE) Act. This bipartisan, bicameral bill passed the House Floor on September 17th by voice vote and has now been sent to the Senate for consideration.

UNCF is a non-profit organization with a mission to build a robust and nationally-recognized pipeline of underrepresented students who, because of UNCF support, become highly-qualified college graduates and to ensure that our network of 37-member, private Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) is a respected model of best practice in moving students to and through college.

The 101 HBCUs that exist today are valuable institutions with a large economic footprint. Despite only representing 3 percent of all two- and four-year non-profit colleges and universities, HBCUs (1) enroll 10 percent of all African American undergraduates; (2) produce 17 percent of all African American college graduates with bachelor’s degrees; and (3) graduate 21 percent of all African Americans with bachelor’s degrees in STEM fields. Moreover, these institutions have a strong economic impact, especially on the regions in which they are located, by cre-

ating 134,090 jobs, producing \$10.1 billion in terms of gross regional product, and having a total annual economic impact of \$14.8 billion.

Despite the large economic impact of these institutions, they continue to be under-resourced and have endowments that lag behind those of non-HBCUs by at least 70 percent. Unfortunately, this is common for HBCUs and Congress has recognized this and sought out ways to find parity between HBCUs and non-HBCUs. One strategic way in attempting to help HBCUs receive adequate resources was initially through the College Cost and Reduction Act of 2007. This bill allowed for HBCUs, Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs), Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), and other Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs) to receive \$255 million annually in mandatory funds for Fiscal Year (FY) 2008 and FY 2009. These mandatory funds were directed in the Higher Education Act of 1965 to be used solely for science, technology, education, and mathematics (STEM) education, among other uses largely centered around STEM. Instead of allowing this funding stream to expire, Congress continued to recognize the need of these institutions to offer quality STEM programs on their campuses and continued this funding stream in the Student Aid Fiscal Responsibility Act (SAFRA) of 2009. SAFRA extended funding for these institutions from FY 2009 to FY 2019 at \$255 million annually and was included in the Health Care Reconciliation Act of 2010 that ultimately passed both the House and Senate to become law. Every vote taken on the mandatory funding stream for these institutions has been bipartisan, and it is our desire to have the same outcome for H.R. 2486.

It is imperative that the Senate pass the FUTURE Act because funding for HBCUs, TCUs, HSIs, and other MSIs expires September 30, 2019. While we support a permanent extension of mandatory funding, H.R. 2486, due to its passage in the House of Representatives, is the surest way for these institutions to maintain funding for FY 2020 and FY 2021. We strongly believe that passing this bill now will address the immediate funding needs of our institutions and allow Congress to continue to work towards a permanent extension of this funding moving forward.

Should you have any additional questions regarding this letter, please feel free to reach out to Emmanuel Guillory, Director of Public Policy and Government Affairs.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL L. LOMAX, PH.D.,  
*President and CEO.*

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. I just underscore the fact, with respect to the chairman, that the best judge of what is good for HBCUs, I think, is HBCUs. They are worried because they are already having to provide notice to their professors and their staff that funding might not be available next year. I know, in the Senate, sometimes we think that no one needs to plan ahead, but most of the world needs to plan ahead.

We will be back on this floor in the future again, asking that we pass this urgent matter.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from West Virginia.

#### REMEMBERING CHARLES T. JONES

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I am here to recognize an unbelievable indi-

vidual who contributed so much to my home State and to our country.

My home State of West Virginia has lost a beloved family man, a noble veteran, a legendary businessman, a very proud West Virginian, and a very dear friend.

President John Kennedy, when visiting our State during our centennial in 1963, said: “The sun does not always shine in West Virginia, but the people always do.”

Charles T. Jones, whom we called “Captain Charlie,” exemplified this, and his light will forever shine through the many people who knew and loved him best. He was truly one of a kind. He was one of the most warm, kind people I ever had the privilege of knowing.

Last year, I had the privilege of submitting a CONGRESSIONAL RECORD statement for Charlie’s 100th birthday. He credited his longevity to good genes, good luck, a great wife, and very supportive family, colleagues, and friends.

Charlie was an innovator. He always had ideas for how to make something better or run more smoothly, making him a joy to work with and to work for.

There is no greater reward in life than to be in a position to give back to the place that made you who you are. While he grew up on the banks of the Kanawha River in West Virginia, Charlie attended school in New Jersey, later earning a degree in business from Babson Institute in Massachusetts.

Charlie then served his country in the U.S. Navy during World War II with the Navy Seabees in Guadalcanal and on a minesweeper as an engineering officer off the coast of Japan and the Philippines.

After the war’s end, Charlie came home to West Virginia and went to work for his family’s coking coal business—Star Coal and Coke Company—which later became Amherst Coal Company in 1946. That was the company his grandfather started in 1893.

Due to the downturn in production of and demand for coking coal, out of necessity, the company ventured into river transportation. In 1951, the family bought the Hatfield-Campbell Creek Coal Company, a business that operated steamboats, barges, and river terminals along the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers. He took over the river operations of the company and renamed them Amherst Barge Company. Along the way, the company became Madison Coal & Supply Company and is now known as Amherst Madison and still specializes in marine services like towing, construction, shipping, and equipment repairs. Amherst and its affiliated companies have proudly employed thousands of Virginians over the past 70 years.

Charlie was one of the most hard-working, humble, and giving people the Mountain State has ever known and was a longtime supporter of many business, charitable, and community organizations throughout the Kanawha

Valley. Over the years, he served on numerous boards and committees, including the Yeager Airport Authority Board, Board of Trustees for the University of Charleston, Chairman Emeritus of the Inland Waterways Users Board, Trustee Emeritus of the West Virginia Chapter of the Nature Conservancy, Director Emeritus of the Mariners' Museum, past Chairman of the West Virginia Mining and Reclamation Association, former Director of the Charleston Area Medical Center Foundation, One Valley Bancorp, the Western Pocahontas Corporation, Ohio Valley Improvement Association, and so many more.

In recent years, Charlie was honored as a Distinguished West Virginian by the Governor, entered into the Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels by the people of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, inducted into the West Virginia University College of Business and Economics Business Hall of Fame, and recognized as a West Virginia "Who's Who" by the State Journal.

Additionally, he received previous honors, such as the Charleston YMCA's Spirit of the Valley Award, induction into the Coal Mining Hall of Fame, Charleston Gazette-Mail's West Virginian of the Year, Seamen's Church Institute Lifetime Achievement Award, and the National Rivers Hall of Fame Achievement Award, to name only a few.

Put simply, Charlie was a regular Renaissance man. What stands out about Charlie's character was he that he was beloved by those who worked with him and knew him. He was compassionate and considerate and was also a strong leader and motivator with an unparalleled work ethic. It was an honor to call him a friend.

Once again, Gayle and I send our deepest condolences to his children, Laura Jones Pray, C. Tandy Jones, and Jennifer Jones. I am honored to join each of you in remembering Charlie's legacy, as well as the unwavering love he had for his loved ones, community, and, most importantly, our home State.

I know he and Mary Ellen and their son Nelson are looking down on each of them fondly today.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

#### VENEZUELA

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the crisis in Venezuela, a defining human rights issue of our time. Nicolas Maduro is starving his own people, and innocent children are dying. What is happening in Venezuela is pure genocide. With every day that passes, the situation in Venezuela grows more dire.

I will not stand by and let Maduro continue terrorizing his people. I will not let Democrats in Congress use the Venezuelan people as a political prop. I will not allow the inaction to continue.

Americans have always stood up for freedom, and today is no exception. That is why I am here again to ask unanimous consent to pass my amendment to H.R. 549, granting temporary protective status for Venezuelans fleeing Nicolas Maduro's oppressive regime. Even though Senate Democrats blocked the same proposal last month, I refuse to give up. I stand with the proud Venezuelans.

My proposal has the support of all Senate Republicans. I believe that the President will sign this into law. It is the only solution that stands a chance of becoming law. We have to act.

We also need to be responsible. The courts have, basically, made a temporary program permanent, which is not sustainable. Despite what some confused Democrats, including Speaker PELOSI may say, the "T" in TPS actually does mean "temporary."

In addition to protecting Venezuelan people right now, my amendment makes much needed reforms to our TPS program and returns the program to its intended purpose. We want those seeking refuge from war and oppressive regimes to have a safe haven in our country, but we need a system that works and is truly temporary. We need to act now to save the Venezuelan people.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate in Spanish.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. (English translation of the statement made in Spanish is as follows:)

We need TPS now.

I stand with the people of Venezuela, and I will continue to fight for freedom and democracy in Latin America.

It is time for Maduro and his thugs to leave power.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST— H.R. 549

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 549. I ask unanimous consent that my 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 (Mr. CRAMER). Is there objection?

The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, in reserving the right to object, I share the concerns expressed by my colleague, the Senator from Florida, about the situation in Venezuela.

I have met with many of my constituents of Venezuelan heritage and have discussed with them the crises that their relatives back in Venezuela face every day—shortages of food, water, medicine, and state-sponsored violence, which has caused 4.3 million people to flee the country.

That is exactly why I joined many of my colleagues in supporting legislation from many months ago of granting temporary protected status to people who flee the horror in Venezuela. Of course, the House of Representatives passed legislation to do exactly that. I have a copy of H.R. 549 in my hand, and it is sitting here in the U.S. Senate.

I say to my colleague, the Senator from Florida, that I am happy to sit down with him and discuss how we can revise and reform the entire TPS system in our going forward. In fact, I introduced legislation back in March of this year, S. 879, to extend temporary protected status to all of the people who are, right now, in great fear of being deported from the United States when their protected statuses expire. Yet I recognize there may be reforms we can make to the overall system.

I suggest that a bill that is just focused on TPS to Venezuela is not the place to try to reform the entire TPS system, about which I am more than happy to have a discussion. As the Senator knows, we have people with TPS status from many countries, including El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti, and a number of African countries. To try to overhaul the entire system in one piece of legislation by passing something right now for Venezuela doesn't make a lot of sense, which is why I support what the House did, for it immediately addresses the situation in Venezuela with our current TPS system.

Let's not try to rewrite the whole TPS set of rules now. Let's address the emergency situation right now. The Senate can do that by passing the House bill, which, in a moment, I will ask to take up.

I object to the Senator's request to pass this version, which also tries to overhaul the entire TPS system.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration and that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 549. I ask unanimous consent that my 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. Is there objection?

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my unanimous consent request.

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

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST— H.R. 549

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 549

and that the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; further, that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, in reserving the right to object, I appreciate the opportunity to work with my colleague from Maryland, and I look forward to working with him again in the future. It would be great if we could work together to try to figure out how to provide temporary protected status for Venezuelans and also to fix the program so it continues to work not just for Venezuelans but for people all over the world.

The Democrats know their proposal cannot become law. It lacks support in the Senate, which is why I proposed an amendment that has support and that can actually become law immediately.

My amendment grants TPS to Venezuelans for 18 months. It requires congressional approval for TPS extensions of no more than 18 months at a time. My amendment limits the ability of illegal aliens who have no connection to the TPS designation to benefit from TPS. It ensures that human rights violators who are identified under the Magnitsky Act are not eligible for TPS status. It includes provisions to distinguish that TPS status does not count as an admission for purposes of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Under my amendment, TPS recipients cannot return to the TPS country during the period of designation. Finally, the amendment requires that current TPS designations come up for congressional review 2 years after the enactment of this amendment.

My amendment is the only way to help the Venezuelan people. It is the only proposal that can become law. There is no path forward for the Democrats' plan, and, unfortunately, they know it.

It is clear, now more than ever, that, unfortunately, the Democrats don't want to get anything done on this issue. That is why they are standing in our way. All Republican Senators have signed off on this. Unfortunately, the Democrats have decided to use the Venezuelan community as a political prop instead of working with us to find a solution.

We cannot lose sight of the fact that Nicolas Maduro is killing his citizens. It is a genocide. Who will we be if we turn our backs on a genocide right here in our hemisphere? We cannot. We must help Venezuelan families.

It is also time to reform TPS in this country. Temporary protected status was never meant to be endless. It was meant to help families in need. So let's get the program to work.

I look forward to working with my colleague from Maryland and with all of my colleagues to help the families in

Venezuela and to finally create a long-term solution to TPS. I will not rest until we do.

My colleague Senator RAND PAUL asked that I object to the Senate Democrats' proposal. On behalf of Senator PAUL, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Maryland.

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

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

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 3055

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order to offer the following amendments: No. 961, No. 1019, and No. 1067. I further ask unanimous consent that no second-degree amendments be in order to these amendments prior to the votes and that at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, October 28, the Senate vote in relation to these amendments in the order listed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

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

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

#### TURKEY AND SYRIA

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I want to take the next 15 or 20 minutes today to talk about the ongoing situation in Syria and the region surrounding that country.

It is a part of the world that some folks might not be all that familiar with, so let's take a look at the area that I will be discussing today: Syria, the Mediterranean, with Greece up here.

Just north of Syria, we have Turkey. To the southeast of Syria, we have Iraq. Further to the east of Iraq, we have Iran. To the south-southwest of Syria, we have Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan. South of Jordan is Saudi Arabia. Over here we have Egypt, the Red Sea, and Georgia—not the State, the country. That gives us just a little bit of the lay of the land. The focus of my remarks today will be on Syria.

Three years and 4 months ago this week, I stood here on the Senate floor

in front of a map of Syria and spoke of the progress that was about to be made in that country in the battle to degrade and destroy ISIS.

We are going to look at another map. It is pretty much the same area, blown up—Syria, Iraq, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, and Israel. The area here in what I call a peach color is where ISIS was running the show or had undue influence.

At this particular point in time, ISIS had been making undeniable progress in building what they called their caliphate, their country, their capital. Again, this is the area they covered at the height of their influence.

ISIS at that time had recruited more manpower than any terrorist group in the world and was also the richest terrorist group in the world. They would literally go into an area of the town or country and loot the banks, empty the vaults, take the cash, take the money, and run.

Through their dominant social media presence, ISIS was attracting some 2,000 foreign fighters per month. That included 10 Americans per month, which would mean over 100 Americans per year on an annual basis. ISIS controlled most of northern Syria, including Raqqa, which it claimed as its capital, and the strategic city of Manbij, which is close by.

ISIS was able to project an image of strength to the world, reeling in potential recruits by touting their victories in the region. You know how everybody wants to be the winner in football, and you see a lot of people wearing Boston Patriots clothing. We will probably see a lot more Nats fans in the months to come and Houston Astros fans as well. But ISIS was projecting an image of strength to the world, and they were reeling in potential recruits by touting their victories in the region and their growing territory.

Three years and four months ago, when I stood here on the Senate floor, progress was actually being made in reversing ISIS's growth. U.S. and Kurdish forces had recaptured Manbij, sending ISIS recruitment tumbling, from about 2,000 fighters a month down to 200. I will say that again. They were recruiting 2,000 a month, and they were down to about 200.

We had found where they kept a lot of their money, not all of it, but we destroyed about one-third of it. ISIS had previously held the strategically important Sunni Triangle in nearby Iraq. But when I spoke on the floor, right here, 3 years ago, in 2016, Iraqi forces recaptured the cities of Tikrit, Fallujah, and Ramadi, and we were poised to make additional gains in the months that followed in the battle against ISIS.

Just over a year later, in 2017, Raqqa was recaptured from ISIS control. Around that time, and in the months that followed, ISIS's sphere of influence undoubtedly diminished by about two-thirds.

I referred to that map already, but we will look at it again. This is where

they were about 3 years and 4 months ago. That is basically where they were. In short order, from there, they lost about two-thirds of the land they were controlling and are down to this point right here.

When I speak of the progress we made, I am not just referring to U.S. forces or the United States alone or one or two of our allies. I am speaking of a coalition—get this—of over 60 nations that would come together to fight the rise of ISIS and prevent it from establishing the caliphate that I referred to earlier.

Each member of the coalition found that it was in their own naked self-interest to join this fight as part of a bigger coalition. Among the forces that contributed the most, though, were—believe it or not—the Syrian Kurds.

If you asked most people, who are the Kurds, where are they from, tell us something about the Kurds, they would have no idea. It turns out, the Kurds are one of the largest ethnic groups in the world without a nation of their own to call their own home. There are 30 million of them. They are largely divided across four countries: Syria, Turkey, Iran, and Iraq.

For decades, the Kurds have sought self-determination and basic rights, something we all want for ourselves and our families. But too often, instead, they have been victimized, attacked, and slaughtered, including by President Erdogan of Turkey.

Over the last several years, though, Kurdish soldiers trained and fought against ISIS alongside of our soldiers as part of the Syrian Democratic Forces. They call themselves the SDF, or the Syrian Democratic Forces. The Kurdish soldiers put their lives at risk to stop ISIS from successfully establishing a caliphate from which to wreak even more havoc around the globe and even here in the United States.

In fact, the Kurdish SDF fighters were the ones carrying out most of the ground operations, while U.S. troops provided support. Their willingness—the willingness of the Kurdish fighters—to risk their lives and shed their blood likely meant that countless American lives were spared.

I am going to say that again. The willingness of Kurdish fighters to risk their lives and shed their blood likely meant that countless American lives were spared.

Some 11,000 Kurdish fighters have been killed in combat while fighting ISIS. Compare that to the four American lives we have lost during the same campaign. Think about that. Eleven thousand Kurdish fighters laid down their lives. Four Americans lost their lives. That is too many, but what an imbalance. We have heard it said oftentimes: They laid down their lives to spare ours. And that is exactly what happened.

Earlier this month, President Trump abruptly announced that he would be pulling the remaining coalition forces

from Syria, effective immediately. He did not do so after thoughtful consideration of the risks involved to U.S. interests. He did not consult with our allies. As far as I know, he did not consult with our military leadership—certainly not some of the ones retired now who are speaking up, raising their voices. Rather, he did so after a weekend phone call with Turkish President Erdogan.

In the process, he left our Kurdish allies hanging out to dry.

As someone who has actually served this Nation in uniform at a time of war, I have served with coalitions before. Two of the most important factors in building a successful coalition are communication and trust.

Our abrupt abandonment of Kurdish forces and their people will not serve to encourage other countries around the world to risk the lives of their soldiers and join a coalition led by us, the Americans. In fact, what we have done in abandoning the Kurds is going to discourage other nations from deciding to join a coalition with us in the future—certainly in the near future and maybe longer than that.

The decision to abandon our Kurdish allies isn't just morally wrong—and it is. It is not just harmful to our credibility with allies around the globe—and it is harmful. It is a gift to several of our greatest adversaries.

Here is what President Trump's abrupt decision to pull U.S. ground forces from Syria has achieved. He has created almost overnight a power vacuum in which ISIS can regroup and wreak havoc again. According to recent news reports, ISIS fighters are cheering President Trump's decision on social media channels viewed around the world.

Just this week, our Secretary of Defense confirmed that over 100 ISIS prisoners have escaped, adding that the United States does not know where they are today. And what does our President say in response to all of this? He tells us that captured ISIS prisoners are secured. Unfortunately, that does not appear to be true.

And, when presented with the possibility that ISIS prisoners might be released as a result of his hasty withdrawal, what did our President say? This is what he said: "Well, they're going to be escaping to Europe." Think about that. "Well, they're going to be escaping to Europe."

Who do we know in Europe? Do we have friends? Yes, we do—NATO, which we have been a part of for half a century. They are our friends. They are our allies.

Somehow, the idea that that is where the escaped ISIS folks are going to head is OK. Well, it is not OK. Those words, in my view, are disgraceful.

As chairman and ranking member of the Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee for a number of years, I worked with my colleagues—Democrats and Republicans alike—and others to find ways to effectively combat ISIS.

Of course, it was critical to degrade and destroy ISIS extremists overseas on the battlefield, but, unfortunately, in today's day and age, ISIS's message of hate doesn't need a visa and doesn't need a plane ticket to reach our shores. It has been just as important to find ways to counter ISIS's abhorrent and twisted messages in order to prevent the radicalization of American citizens right here at home, in the United States of America.

We worked tirelessly during the Obama administration to reach out to communities across our country and worked with local officials, with faith leaders, and with family members to combat terrorist groups' efforts to radicalize and recruit our own citizens—our own citizens who might be vulnerable to their hateful ideology.

ISIS fighters never have to step foot on American soil to spread their hate and inspire unspeakable violence. For our President to brush off the escape of 100 or more of these prisoners and say it is not our problem because they will go to Europe I think is callous. I think it is thoughtless. It is foolish, and it demonstrates a fundamental lack of understanding of the ever-evolving terrorist threats we face in this world today.

President Trump's decision to pull out of Syria without a plan to protect our gains hasn't just energized ISIS fighters there. It has also given Russian President Vladimir Putin a long-desired foothold in the Middle East. Just yesterday, President Putin and Erdogan announced that their forces will jointly establish and patrol a 20-mile-wide safe zone along the Syrian-Turkish border.

I don't know if we can look at this. Here is Syria. Turkey is up here. Close to the Euphrates, there is an area there, about a 20-mile safe zone, that will be patrolled not by the Syrian Kurds but by the folks from Russia and the soldiers from Turkey.

If the Kurds want help fighting Erdogan's ethnic cleansing and chemical attacks, instead of turning to the United States, they now have only another dictator to turn to, and that is Vladimir Putin. And because we left the region without a plan for exit, Mr. Putin has secured an important public relations win of his own.

At least one base where American forces used to work side by side with Kurdish forces in Syria to gather and share critical intelligence regarding ISIS's movements—now it not in our hands, not in the hands of the Syrian Kurds, but it is in Russian hands. You know what they are doing with that change of hands? They are tweeting their videos to prove it and laughing all the way to—I don't know—where ever they go.

If empowering Russia, Erdogan, and ISIS wasn't enough, President Trump's decision to leave the region also creates a golden opportunity for Iranian hardliners to achieve a long-desired goal of their own—that is, to establish

a land bridge across the Middle East in order to further antagonize our allies the Israelis.

President Trump has repeatedly promised to fulfill his campaign promise to end what he calls America's endless wars. We should not be fooled. Not one war has ended during his Presidency. In fact, more troops have actually been deployed to the Middle East than have come home.

Today, roughly 200,000 U.S. troops are deployed all around the globe. Some of those troops are in war zones, in places like Iraq, Afghanistan, Somalia, and a small number remain in Syria. Even more troops remain overseas from legacy missions, in places like Japan, Germany, the Philippines, and Australia. For instance, right now more than 28,000 U.S. troops are stationed in South Korea. Just 2 weeks ago, President Trump announced that he would be sending an additional 3,000 troops to Saudi Arabia.

Prior to President Trump's reckless withdrawal from Syria, there were roughly 1,000 American troops stationed in the northeastern corner of that country. Compared to America's military presence elsewhere, that is a small fraction. Think about that. Some 200,000 American troops are spread around the world. Roughly 1,000 of them, which is less than one-half of 1 percent, were serving in this part of the world, in Syria.

In spite of their strategic presence, President Trump chose to abruptly pull a small number of troops out of Syria. As it turns out, with the death of John McCain, I am the last Vietnam veteran serving in the U.S. Senate. I know well what it is like to come home from a long deployment. When I was with my squadron, we deployed overseas 6 months three times to Southeast Asia.

I agree that we cannot afford to entangle our men and women in uniform in endless conflicts around the globe. It is not fair to them, and it is not fair to their families. But what Donald Trump has achieved is not a carefully negotiated cease-fire to shore up the gains we have made against ISIS and to fulfill our commitments to the allies who helped us along the way. Oh, no, make no mistake, this is a retreat.

The last thing I will say is this: I am not alone. In fact, I am far from alone in criticizing this administration's decision with respect to the withdrawal of a small number of troops from Syria.

In the past week, I have been joined by some unlikely colleagues to warn about the dangers of Mr. Trump's Syria policy. We have also heard from top national security officials, past and present—in uniform and out of uniform—who have extensive experience when it comes to American foreign policy and military policy.

Just last week, a senior member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee described the Trump administration's decision to pull American troops out of Syria as—in his words—“out of line” and also as “dangerous.”

That Senator also warned that—these are his words—“ISIS is the biggest beneficiary.” That is what he said. “ISIS is the biggest beneficiary.” Of what? Of the administration's abrupt decision to pull U.S. troops out of Syria and leave our Kurdish allies open to predictable invasion and, unfortunately, likely slaughter by the Turks.

You might be surprised to learn those remarks were made by a Republican colleague from South Carolina, someone who was also in uniform in his life, LINDSEY GRAHAM.

Another one of our colleagues stood right here on the Senate floor this last week and said that President Trump's decision to abandon our Kurdish allies “strikes at American honor.” He goes on to say: “What we have done to the Kurds will stand as a bloodstain”—as a bloodstain—“in American history.” He went on to say that the ceasefire deal described last week by Vice President PENCE as a victory—and these are words of our colleague—“does not change the fact that America abandoned an ally, adding insult to dishonor.”

That Senator went on to say:

The administration speaks cavalierly, even flippantly, even as our ally has suffered death from casualty. Their homes have been burned and their families have been torn apart.

Again, those are the words of not a Democratic colleague but a Republican colleague—our friend from Utah, Senator MITT ROMNEY.

Just this past weekend, we were warned by a highly decorated, retired U.S. Marine Corps general, one who served in the Persian Gulf war, one who served in the war in Afghanistan, and one who served in the Iraq war. In his warning, he said that the administration's abrupt withdrawal of U.S. troops from the Syrian-Turkish border will lead to “disarray”—disarray in Syria—and that “ISIS will resurge.” Those are not my words, not a Democrat's words, but the words of President Trump's former Defense Secretary, Gen. Jim Mattis, affectionately known as “Mad Dog.”

Colleagues, I am not describing a misguided foreign policy here today. I am describing an abandonment of the values that we as Americans have embraced since the founding of our democracy. I am going to say that again. I am not describing a misguided foreign policy—oh, no. I am describing something much bigger than that—an abandonment of the values that we as Americans have embraced since the founding of our democracy.

A bipartisan group of Senators, including myself, have introduced a package of sanctions that ought to be passed and imposed on Turkey. These sanctions are stronger than the ones President Trump imposed on Turkey this week, which he has already, apparently, lifted. He lifted those sanctions as part of the retreat negotiated by his administration, and he lifted those sanctions in the face of evidence that

Turkish forces continue to attack Kurds outside of the agreed-upon safe zone and continue to commit possible war crimes. But even strong sanctions such as those contained in our bill, if passed, would not solve the urgent crisis President Trump has created by abandoning our Kurdish allies.

Here is what the President said in the last week or two: “I alone can fix it.”

Well, Mr. President, for once, that might be true. You alone can fix it. After a single phone call with an authoritarian leader, you created this mess, and maybe you alone can reverse that decision. I urge you to do so. In fact, I think we urge you to do so. Don't turn your back on the Kurds. Don't give up on the gains against ISIS that our service men and women, along with our allies, fought for so bravely.

That would be leadership. That would protect our national security. And that is what the American people and our allies look to the President of the United States to do.

Tom Friedman, a noted author and columnist for the New York Times and someone who has been here in the Capitol a number of times, has something he calls the Trump Doctrine. He said the Trump Doctrine is—it goes something like this: Barack built it. I, Trump, broke it. You fix it.

I want to turn the Trump Doctrine on its head and say: No, no, no, Mr. President. You broke it. It can be fixed, and you need to do the fixing.

With that, I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SULLIVAN). The Senator from Virginia.

Mr. KAINE. Mr. President, I thank my colleague from Delaware for his comments.

I rise to continue to speak about the U.S. retreat from Syria and our alliance with our Kurdish allies.

The hasty withdrawal of the United States from northern Syria produced vivid and painful pictures of U.S. troops being pelted with stones and rotting vegetables as they walked away from the Kurdish allies they had stood alongside in the fight against ISIS for years—those Kurdish allies who had fought so valiantly with the United States—our best battlefield partners—in the defeat of ISIS.

The Trump retreat has been pitched by the President as a great victory for American foreign policy. It isn't. It is a grave failure that will ultimately make our country less safe. It is paving the way for potential ethnic cleansing. That has been testified to by administration officials.

In the last 2 weeks, 176,000 Kurds—more than half of them children—have been displaced.

President Trump claims that the Kurds understand we are doing them a great service. That is just flatly wrong.

The Trump retreat empowers Russia, empowers Iran, empowers the Syrian dictator, Bashar al-Assad, who is an international pariah because he is responsible for human suffering at an unimaginable scale, and it also empowers



Turkey, which, despite being a NATO member, has undergone a troubling slide toward authoritarianism.

The Trump retreat has led us to abandon a steadfast U.S. ally, the Syrian Kurds. It is more than just abandoning them and walking away from them; the President reached out personally to say that they were no angels, thrashing them on the way out of the door. For what reason?

The Trump retreat has already led to more than 100 ISIS prisoners escaping, according to the testimony of the special Ambassador who has been charged to be the envoy for the region, Ambassador Jeffrey. The President declared that they had “been largely recaptured,” but when Ambassador Jeffrey was asked yesterday about the President’s claim, he stated: “We do not know where they are.”

Based on testimony from military leadership and diplomats—testimony which was just read by Senator CARPER—it is pretty clear that the President has increased the likelihood of a resurgence of ISIS with this move. We hope that does not happen, but it has largely been predicted by our defense leaders.

What is the grand strategy here? If you look at this highly consequential decision, which is literally a life-and-death decision, and you look at how it was made, it becomes pretty clear to me that there wasn’t a grand strategy.

President Trump encouraged a career State Department diplomat, Ambassador Jim Jeffrey, who spent his whole life in this region, to come out of retirement and take a portfolio of responsibility for Syria and the anti-ISIS campaign. Ambassador Jeffrey was charged directly with this task, but Ambassador Jeffrey testified before the Foreign Relations Committee the other day that he was not even asked or consulted about the cause of action that this President took.

Imagine how that would make you feel. You have retired. You are recruited by the President to come and lead the coalition against ISIS, to be responsible for the Syrian portfolio. The President makes a life-and-death decision about the Syrian mission and does not even ask you for your advice about it. This speaks volumes about the chaotic nature of the retreat.

In July, Ambassador Jeffrey announced—and this was good news—that he and the team had convinced Britain and France to add troops to the mission—the anti-ISIS mission in Syria—to deal with this ISIS threat. That was announced 2 to 3 months ago. But what we heard after President Trump’s announcement was that he did not consult with Britain and France, the nations that had made commitments and then bulked up their troop strength in the area. President Macron of France said he heard of President Trump’s decision by tweet.

So when neither the U.S. Ambassador charged with the responsibility of this mission, nor the British and French al-

lies, who are also together with us on the battlefield, were consulted about this, that adds to the sense of chaos.

I believe this: If the administration had come to Congress 3 months ago or 3 weeks ago and said: Here is our proposal. We want to empower Russia, Turkey, Iran, and Assad. We want to raise the risk of ISIS reconstituting. We want to walk away from the Kurds. We want to make other allies wonder about whether we will be loyal to them. And we want to send a message that protecting oil wells is more important than protecting allies—if the administration had come to the Armed Services or Foreign Relations Committee and said “We have an idea. This is what we want to do. What do you think?” I know what we would have done. I think virtually everyone in the body would have asked questions but would have laughed the strategy out of the room.

But the President didn’t come to Congress, didn’t come to the relevant committees to share his thought or his idea about what should be done. Instead, he took the unilateral action, and now we are seeing the consequences of the Trump retreat.

The Trump retreat was promoted at a press conference by the President yesterday with a branding, and the branding was “Mission Accomplished and Promise Kept.” That branding sent a very bizarre, chaotic, and contradictory message: We are protecting oil fields but not our allies from ISIS. We are pulling out of the region, but we are also putting thousands more troops in Saudi Arabia. We are pulling out of the region, but we have, in fact, added 14,000 more troops to the gulf since May. We are pulling back from the safe zone that we spent months trying to implement, just to put Russia in charge of that safe zone. We are empowering dictators, but we are abandoning allies. We are sending the signal in Saudi Arabia that the reason we are putting troops there is, as the President said, because they will pay for it, sending the message that our military are now mercenaries, that we would go to the country where the country will pay for it regardless of the human rights situation in that country.

The withdrawal has made it very difficult for anybody to think about partnering with us in the future against a threat like ISIS.

The Syrian Kurds and the Iraqi Kurds, by the way, are both very, very strong partners in the battle against ISIS. If ISIS does resurge, the normal reaction would be to go to our best battlefield partners and ask them if they would help us to defeat ISIS. The President has made it virtually impossible for us to go back to the Syrian Kurds and say: OK, well, now can you help us defeat ISIS again? And I think the President’s actions this week have sent a message to other nations as well that when the United States asks you to get on the battlefield, you have to be worried about whether the United

States will abandon you when it has decided your time is up.

I want America—and I know the Presiding Officer does as well because of his background—to be the country that tells the world “You can count on us,” not the country about which the world says “Don’t believe a word they say.”

In my capacity as a member of the Senate Armed Services and the Senate Foreign Relations Committees, I have spoken with a number of Senate colleagues on both sides of the aisle about what we can do because I don’t think the President is going to reverse course. But there are things we can do as the article I branch here to repair some of this or at least start on the road to repair.

There is strong bipartisan support for the passage of the Risch-Menendez bill, which provides a path forward. This is a bill that deals with sanctioning Turkey for its behavior and calling the administration forward to present us with the anti-ISIS plan that should exist right now. I urge the Senate to take up that bill and pass it immediately. It has strong bipartisan support.

I further urge the Senate to pass either the House resolution condemning the President’s action or the resolution that Senator MCCONNELL has introduced to condemn the President’s action. I think either or both of those would be strong statements that the Senate could make.

For some reason that has not yet been explained, the administration has refrained from implementing the mandatory CAATSA sanctions against Turkey following Turkey’s purchase of the S-400 missile system from Russia. These are mandatory sanctions. By law, the President was supposed to have implemented them by now.

We have heard from Brett McGurk, who is working in the region, that Vladimir Putin has looked at Americans and said: Hey, look, Turkey bought our system, and you guys haven’t sanctioned Turkey yet, so you are a paper tiger.

The actions of these sanctions are noticed in the region, and the region is wondering: They are mandatory. Yet the United States isn’t implementing the sanctions. Why not?

I call on the administration to reverse this decision and immediately implement the sanctions to send an important message to both Turkey and Russia.

I call on Congress and the administration to be focused on the need for increased humanitarian assistance in the region. The 176,000 Kurds who have been displaced from their land already are likely to be followed by tens or hundreds of thousands more, and we should focus on what we might do in the humanitarian space to assist them. I believe that humanitarian assistance to international NGOs is important and, also, I would argue, humanitarian assistance to the KRG—to the Kurdistan Regional Government.



Naturally, as the Kurds leave the space in northern Syria under attack from Turkey, one of the places they are likely to go is to Kurdistan and northern Iraq. In the first 10 days, nearly 9,000 Kurdish refugees from Syria have crossed the border into Iraq.

So as we are looking to humanitarian assistance to deal with the scope of this crisis created by President Trump's action, I hope we will consider humanitarian support to the KRG as Kurds cross the border.

I call on Congress to pass the bill that has been introduced by Senators WARNER and BLUMENTHAL, which would provide special immigrant visa opportunities for Kurdish translators and others who have worked alongside our military. This is something we have had a good track record of doing with people who supported our troops in Iraq and supported our troops in Afghanistan and then are left in harm's way because of that support. Those on the Kurdish side who have worked together with our troops in northern Syria, I think, should be extended the same special immigrant visa status.

The administration should be asked to come to both Houses of Congress and testify about the plan to prevent a resurgent ISIS. This is something Americans should be afraid of. Maybe the administration has a plan about how they will try to protect against that happening, but whether they have a plan or not, they should come to Congress, and we should ask them about it.

Finally, I want the White House to release the transcript of the call between President Trump and President Erdogan in which this deal was hashed. When I heard the testimony of Ambassador Jeffrey at the hearing yesterday—the testimony was public—that he wasn't consulted and that the British and French, who have just recently put in troops, weren't consulted, I still have real questions about why this decision was made. I believe those questions would largely be answered if the transcript of the call between Presidents Erdogan and Trump were delivered, whether in a classified or other context to Congress, so I call on the White House to release the transcript.

I am going to conclude with this: Along with many of our colleagues today, I gathered here in the Chamber at 10:30 to go over to the memorial service for Elijah Cummings, and it was a powerful one. It was a powerful one. Not many Members of Congress—Senate or House—lie in state in the Capitol, and it was a moving occasion.

I knew Elijah Cummings pretty well, being kind of a next-door neighbor of Virginia and Maryland. Over the years, we did a number of events together. One of the things that Representative Cummings used to say in one of these voices that sounded like it was coming out of the Old Testament—you know, it was a fire-and-brimstone voice—was this powerful, powerful statement: "We are better than this."

He would say that, and when he would say it, he would say it about a

number of circumstances. He said it probably most recently, most vividly, when pictures emerged of children in cages at the border. But he would often say it, and he would say it to criticize actions. It would sound like a tough criticism.

But as some of the eulogists today were mentioning that statement of Representative Cummings, I thought about "We are better than this," what it means, and it suddenly struck me as not a critical statement. It suddenly struck me as an extremely optimistic and positive statement. I hadn't really thought of it that way until I heard it earlier today.

Why do I say it was optimistic and positive? The statement "We are better than this" says that whatever the imperfections of the day, we are really more defined by our ideals than our imperfections. We are more defined by our values than our vices. And, sure, when he would use that statement, he would be criticizing an imperfection of the day—a bad decision or bad policy—but he would be criticizing it by saying that we as a country, we as a Congress, we as a Senate, even we as individuals are actually better than this. Our ideals are better than the way we are acting right now.

If you look at reality, you can define it by its imperfection or you can try to define it by its ideals, and I would like to have a judge who looked at me and judged me by my ideals more than my imperfections, even while calling me to live up to my ideals.

The fact that an Elijah Cummings, who had suffered throughout his life many kinds of second-class treatment of discrimination, even being routed into special ed classes as a kid because people thought he was slow when he was actually really, really gifted, the fact that he would go through life and still believe so strongly that our country's values and ideals were a more accurate reflection of who we are than our imperfections and vices is something that I found pretty inspirational as I thought about his life.

I do believe we are better than this with respect to this particular issue. I think we are better than abandoning battlefield allies. I think we are better than empowering authoritarian dictatorships. I think we are better than suggesting we care more about oil than we care about people. I think we are better than facilitating ethnic cleansing of a proud population, including kids. I think we are better than this.

So in the spirit of Representative Cummings, I am going to define us as a nation, us as a Senate, us as individuals more by our ideals than by our imperfect actions and then call us to live up to it. There are concrete steps we can take—some of which I have outlined—that I think will be more in tune with who we actually are and the ideals we hold.

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

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

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

#### VOTE EXPLANATION

• Ms. HARRIS. Mr. President, I was absent, but had I been present, I would have voted no on rollcall vote No. 332, the motion to invoke cloture on Executive Calendar No. 457, Justin Reed Walker, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky.

I was absent, but had I been present, I would have voted no on rollcall No. 333 the confirmation of Executive Calendar No. 457, Justin Reed Walker, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Kentucky. •

#### CUBA

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the travel section of the New York Times on Sunday, October 6, 2019, included a lengthy article about the extraordinary music of Cuba and the rich culture that has developed over many generations around the creation and performance of music in that country. The article is too long to insert into the RECORD, but I encourage all Senators to read it as it describes in colorful detail the unique creativity, ingenuity, and complexity of Cuban music that derives from the infinite variety of sounds, instruments, artistry, and talents of Cuban musicians drawing on their African, Haitian, and European heritage.

I mention this because it is illustrative of the many aspects of Cuban society today that Americans should be able to experience for themselves. The Cuban people, who endure many hardships, are as resilient, ingenious, and hard-working as any people I have met. Despite an economy broken by mismanagement that discourages private initiative, a one-party political system that punishes dissent, racial, and gender inequality, and only dreams for a better future, they know how to enjoy life's pleasures and to make strangers feel welcome.

Unfortunately, rather than encouraging Americans to travel to Cuba to experience Cuban society and build relations with the Cuban people, as we do with people living under other autocratic governments, President Trump has slammed the door.

Egged on by a handful of Cuban-American hardliners in the White House, the State Department, and Congress—few, if any, of whom have ever set foot in Cuba—the President has adopted a bankrupt approach toward that country that is steeped in hypocrisy.

These are the same people who for years have unreservedly supported

spending hundreds of millions of dollars on TV and Radio Marti, despite abundant evidence that they were little more than anti-Cuba propaganda broadcasts masquerading as objective journalism. Finally, thanks to a recent investigation, the Office of Cuba Broadcasting has new leadership and reforms are underway. Those reforms should include relocating the Office to Washington, DC, where it would be less vulnerable to the political interference and ideological influence that has plagued it in the past.

Every few weeks or months, this White House devises a new way to ratchet up pressure on the Cuban Government and, in doing so, cause greater hardship for the Cuban people on whose behalf the White House professes to act. The latest was announced last week, when the Commerce Department said it is revoking licenses for aircraft leases to Cuban airlines and will deny future applications for aircraft leases. It will also expand sanctions to cover more foreign goods containing as little as 10 percent U.S. content.

Since this, like other sanctions against Cuba, will backfire, there is only one rational explanation: The White House, and their enablers in Congress, care little about the impact of these punitive policies on the Cuban people. They are motivated by personal and ideological animus.

The White House has imposed onerous restrictions on travel by Americans who want, and have a right, to visit Cuba as they can to every other country, except North Korea, and by Cubans who want to visit or resettle in the United States. Just to apply for a U.S. visa, Cubans must now travel to a third country at a cost of hundreds of dollars that very few can afford. Cuban entrepreneurs, whose fledgling small businesses depend on American customers, have seen their incomes plunge as visits to Cuba by Americans have fallen by 50 percent.

For the first time that I can remember, Cubans with claims of being threatened and arrested for their political activism in Cuba and who have requested asylum in this country have been locked up in U.S. jails and deported.

The White House has severely limited remittances, on which many Cuban families depend. President Trump apparently believes it is his prerogative to dictate to Cuban-Americans how much—or how little—of their hard-earned income they can send to needy relatives.

The State Department ordered the departure of U.S. Embassy personnel from Havana and Cuban Embassy personnel from Washington, which has brought diplomacy to a virtual halt. Discussions on a wide range of topics, from public health to climate change that began under President Obama have all but ceased, and our top diplomat, Secretary of State Pompeo, has nothing but praise for a failed policy that is completely at odds with the

mission of his Department. Exhaustive investigations have not produced any evidence that illnesses suffered by U.S. Government personnel in Havana that triggered the ordered departure were caused by the Cuban Government, as some initially charged. Yet, 3 years later, our Embassy is barely functioning with a skeleton staff, and the State Department has done nothing to try to mitigate the adverse impact this is having on our relations with Cuba.

Under President Obama, negotiations began to seek a resolution of the thorny issue of expropriated property claims. The Trump White House summarily abandoned that process and has instead encouraged lawsuits against American companies that want to do business in Cuba, if doing so involves property confiscated during the Cuban revolution 60 years ago. Airports, seaports, warehouses, hotels, homes, and restaurants, many of which were once owned by Cuban elites who profited off the spoils of the U.S.-supported Batista dictatorship, are now off limits. This is a legitimate issue that needs to be addressed, but tying up U.S. courts for years and hurting American companies is not the way to do it.

The White House has insisted that each of these and other punitive actions is designed to bring democracy to Cuba and human rights to the Cuban people. And I have little doubt that creative minds in the White House will conjure up additional sanctions in the coming months. None of them will achieve those goals or anything positive for Cuba or its people.

Anyone who knows Cuba, and who knows the Cuban Government, understands the fallacy of the White House's approach. I wish it were otherwise, but human rights have not improved since President Trump announced his punitive policy 3 years ago. In fact the situation is worse, as the recent re-arrests of Jose Daniel Ferrer, Berta Soler, and other dissidents illustrates. As access to the Internet in Cuba has increased, so has persecution of critics of the government. With only a handful of staff at our Embassy in Havana, there is no one to regularly interact with the Cuban dissident community or their families.

Cuba is no closer to being a multi-party democracy than it was 3 years ago, nor is the Cuban Government any closer to withdrawing its support for Nicolas Maduro despite his corrupt, abusive, and disastrous reign in Venezuela. So yes, we have profound disagreements. But while the administration continues to tighten the screws on Cuba, making the lives of the Cuban people even more difficult, President Trump sings the praises of other foreign dictators and pretends to be concerned about corruption in Ukraine.

He called Egypt's President al-Sisi a great leader. He invited President Erdogan to the White House. He admires Vladimir Putin and Roberto Duterte. He has spoken endearingly of Kim Jung Un, and he has praised Xi

Jinping and the Saudi Crown Prince. How can one possibly reconcile embracing these ruthless, corrupt strongmen while at the same time throwing the book at Cuba, a tiny, impoverished country that poses no threat to the United States and whose people want closer ties with the United States?

This is what happens when national policy is subverted by local politics, when promises derived from campaign contributions take precedence over the national interest, when family grievances and the personal vindictiveness of a few with political influence trample on the aspirations of the majority of Americans.

This administration's policy toward Cuba is no different from past failed attempts to force the Cuban Government to transform itself into a democracy, or to incite the Cuban people to rise up and overthrow it. It has not worked, and it won't work. And in the meantime, the Russians are eagerly filling the vacuum, only this time it is 90 miles from Florida, not 6,000 miles away in Syria. Russia's Prime Minister Medvedev visited Cuba just 3 weeks ago.

No one is saying that we should provide aid or sell weapons to the Cuban Government the way this administration does to despotic governments in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and the Philippines.

No one is saying that we should not criticize the Cuban Government for its repressive policies and its abuse of those who speak out for greater political, economic, and journalistic freedom.

No one is saying that we should excuse Cuba's support for Maduro or for the corrupt and repressive Ortega Government in Nicaragua.

What we are saying is that pursuing a policy that has failed for more than half a century is nonsensical, indefensible, and wrong. It has achieved none of its objectives, while it is harming the Cuban people and infringing on the rights of the American people.

And if we are serious about controlling the spread of deadly viruses; mitigating the effects of climate change; combating organized crime, drug trafficking, and human trafficking; protecting fisheries and other marine resources; addressing the causes of migration; expanding export markets for American companies; and countering the influence of Russia and China in this hemisphere, we need to engage with every one of our neighbors whether we agree with their policies or not.

I hope the new National Security Advisor will review this policy. I hope he will put it to the test of time and common sense. I hope he will assess whether it is achieving its objectives and whether it is serving our national interests. I hope he will ensure that the right people, who will put the national interest first, are the architects of our policy toward Cuba. And I hope he will consult widely on ways to improve our

policy, rather than rely on a handful of extreme voices that are not representative of the majority of the American people or the majority of Members of Congress.

### POLIO

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, today is World Polio Day, and I want to comment briefly about the funding to support global polio eradication efforts in the Senate version of the fiscal year 2020 Department of State and Foreign Operations appropriations bill, which was reported unanimously by the Appropriations Committee on September 26.

Polio is a highly infectious, crippling, and potentially fatal disease. While there is no cure, there are safe and effective vaccines. The global strategy to eradicate polio, therefore, focuses on preventing infection by immunizing every child until transmission stops and the world is polio-free.

Through the U.S. Agency for International Development, USAID, the United States provides financial support and technical leadership around the world to support the eradication strategy. USAID focuses specifically on recognizing and raising the importance of identifying and reaching mobile populations, cross-border coordination, communications, and the need for more women vaccinators and community-based disease surveillance.

Since global polio eradication efforts began 30 years ago, when cases numbered 350,000 annually, polio has been eliminated in more than 120 countries and remains endemic in only three—Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Pakistan.

While significant progress has been made, much work remains. Cases of polio persist in insecure areas and in countries with porous borders and large migratory populations, posing considerable obstacles to eradication. However, while there have been real setbacks, and the goal posts continue to change, complacency is not an option.

To that end, the Appropriations Committee has recommended \$61 million in fiscal year 2020—an increase of \$2 million over last year—for USAID's polio eradication activities. Increased resources are necessary to get over the finish line in Afghanistan, Nigeria, and Pakistan, and to demonstrate the continued U.S. commitment to polio eradication. It is our hope that this increase will cause other donors to follow our example.

I am not alone in my support for these activities. The State and Foreign Operations Subcommittee heard from more than 20 members, Republicans and Democrats, requesting funding for global polio eradication efforts in fiscal year 2020.

So while many Senators have advocated for this critical funding, I want to be sure that all 100 Senators are aware of these efforts which are essential to achieving a polio-free world.

### REMEMBERING ELIJAH CUMMINGS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, my heart is heavy today as we mourn the loss of Congressman Elijah Cummings. He was a powerful voice for the people of Baltimore, a champion of justice for our country, and a dear friend to me and so many others.

I first met Elijah when he was elected to the Maryland House of Delegates, where I was the speaker, but our lives had intersected in formative ways even before that. We both grew up in Baltimore and shared a deep and abiding love for the city. We went to the same high school—Baltimore City College High School—and we both earned law degrees from the University of Maryland before balancing private law practices with public service in the Maryland General Assembly.

So when I met Elijah, I couldn't help but feel a kinship with him, but I think that was perhaps just Elijah's power—the ability to build kinship with anyone and the commitment to do so with everyone. He was constantly searching for common ground, always looking to make human connections. As a result, he developed meaningful friendships with people all over the political, social, religious, and geographic map.

Elijah's talent for building consensus, as well as his work ethic and dedication to his constituents, propelled him early on to positions of leadership in the Maryland House of Delegates. There, he became the youngest ever chairman of the Legislative Black Caucus and the first African American to be named speaker pro tempore. He served in that chamber for 14 years, during which he worked tirelessly to advance the rights and opportunities of Maryland residents.

Then, in 1996, Elijah was elected to represent Maryland's Seventh District, including our home of Baltimore, in the U.S. House of Representatives. He filled a seat previously occupied by civil rights legacies Parren Mitchell and Kweisi Mfume, and, let me tell you, there was no person more prepared to carry on their fight for equality and freedom.

Elijah was the son of sharecroppers who worked the same land in South Carolina where his ancestors had been enslaved. His parents moved to Baltimore to build a better life for their family, but the city was rife with racial intolerance. From a young age, Elijah faced prejudice and discrimination. He attended a segregated elementary school, and he was pelted with bottles, rocks, and jeers when he and other children integrated the local public swimming pool.

In the face of all that hatred, he found the hope and determination to overcome every obstacle set before him so that he could rise up and lift others up too. He worked diligently, excelling as an undergraduate at Howard University, going to law school even though people told him he could never become a lawyer, successfully practicing law, and then launching a career of public

service that led him to the U.S. Congress. Elijah continued to climb until he was elected Chairman of the House Oversight Committee.

All the while, he remained firmly based in his community. He lived in the same house in West Baltimore for more than 30 years—in the inner inner city, as he put it—and he returned home every night after a long day of work in DC. He was known to sit on the stoop of that house and feed the neighborhood pigeons. And every Sunday, he went to church, where he was often met by a line of people waiting to share their concerns, and he would listen to them and try to help them all.

Elijah never for a moment forgot that his purpose was to represent the folks back home in his district, to be a voice for the many who were silenced. He once said that while it was his "constitutional duty to conduct oversight of the executive branch," it was his "moral duty" to fight for his constituents. And fight, he did. In the 23 years that he spent in Congress, he was a fierce advocate for his district, especially for Baltimore. Where others saw problems and danger, he saw opportunities and solutions. He advanced measures to improve education, to expand affordable housing, to curb addiction, to enhance public infrastructure, to promote gun safety, and to reform police practices. He worked to erase the racial and class divides that he had grown up with, so that future generations of Baltimoreans would not face the same obstacles he did.

Although he never shied away from contentious issues, he also understood when harmony and healing were needed. After the tragic death of Freddie Gray, Elijah went to the streets to ask the citizens of Baltimore to come together and find a peaceful path forward. Then, true to form, he launched into action, pushing hard for policies and programs to help the city recover.

Because of his heroic service to his constituents, Elijah was beloved by his community, perhaps more than any other elected official I have known. His loss is a devastating blow to Baltimore and to Elijah's entire congressional district.

But it is not just Maryland that will feel this loss—Elijah's passing leaves an unfillable void for the Nation as a whole. He loved this country deeply. Elijah believed in the potential of American ideals, so he held us to the highest moral standards. In moments of moral crisis, he would famously remind whoever was listening, "We are better than this!"

He was passionate about rooting out corruption, protecting our democracy, and achieving equality and freedom for all. As chairman of the Oversight Committee and in life, he fought for what was right simply because it was right. And Heaven forbid anyone should stand between Elijah Cummings and justice, because, while Elijah was always calm and respectful, he was never afraid to hold someone's feet to the fire.

He gave every ounce of himself, up until his last day on Earth, to defending the honor of our Republic. We have lost a booming voice for truth, fairness, and liberty that can never be replaced.

I grieve for a nation without Elijah's leadership. I know that we will hold his legacy close to our hearts and that we will strive to follow his example of moral clarity, but the loss of Elijah Cummings has ripped a hole in the fabric of our country that cannot be fully mended.

My thoughts and prayers are with Elijah's wife Maya, his three children, and all of his loved ones. Know that we are mourning alongside you.

And to Elijah—you left this world a better place than how you found it. Now it is time to rest.

#### HONORING RADIOMAN 2ND CLASS FLOYD A. WELLS

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the life and patriotism of Radioman 2nd Class Floyd A. Wells. A native of Cavalier, ND, he answered the call to defend his country during World War II. At the age of 24, he made the ultimate sacrifice on December 7, 1941, along with 2,402 other soldiers and sailors during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

It was not until earlier this year that his remains were positively identified, and on October 1 he was brought home to be buried at the North Dakota Veterans Cemetery. Attending this burial were members of his family who traveled from across the Nation to pay their respects to this beloved member of their family. Even though most of them had never met him, together they mourned the lost blessings of Floyd not being a part of their family for the past 78 years.

He was remembered as a generous man and a gifted athlete who had a full life ahead of him. Floyd's life could have included competing in sports at college and having a family and home of his own.

Floyd's burial service was a poignant reminder of how the sacrifice of heroes defending our country has an impact on those who knew and loved them far into the future. He died so Americans could live in peace and prosperity. I am thankful he is now back in his home State, lying in eternal rest with other North Dakota heroes, and I am grateful for the continued work of the many patriots who are committed to identifying the remains of all unknown soldiers and bringing them home.

Mr. President, to the family of Radioman 2nd Class Floyd A. Wells, I join citizens across the Nation in sending our sincere condolences. It is heroes like Floyd whose service has kept our communities, State, Nation, and world safe. His life made a difference in the lives of all of us, and we are forever grateful.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### REMEMBERING THOMAS D'ALESSANDRO III

• Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I stand here today to grieve the loss and honor the memory of Thomas D'Alessandro III, a true public servant. I feel extremely fortunate to have benefited from Tommy's wisdom, his friendship, and his example over the years. He will be dearly missed.

Thomas—or "Little Tommy," as he was known—was born in Baltimore in 1929. He grew up in a very politically active home. His father was a Congressman and three-term mayor of Baltimore. His sister, NANCY PELOSI, went on to become the first female Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives. So, in a sense, it seems that Tommy was destined for life in the public sphere. But he never behaved like leadership was his birthright. Whatever the import his name carried, Tommy was always humble, always hard-working, always determined to earn the support and trust of his community. And that is exactly what he did. As president of the Baltimore City Council and then as the city's mayor, Tommy was on the ground, fighting alongside his constituents for what was right.

Tommy was the mayor of Baltimore from 1967 to 1971. It was a tumultuous time for Baltimore and for the entire Nation. After just 4 months in office, Tommy had to lead his city through the grief and unrest that followed the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. Despite being personally devastated, he did that with courage and grace. He went on to serve a term marked by an unyielding commitment to civil rights.

Tommy passed laws to ban discrimination in housing and public accommodations. He fought the racist practice of blockbusting in real estate. He funded anti-poverty programs and new schools in underserved neighborhoods. And he appointed more African Americans to public posts than any Baltimore mayor before him, including to positions that had only previously been held by White people.

He was a man of ideals, certainly. His Catholic upbringing instilled in him the values of generosity and fairness. He had a nuanced understanding of racial inequality in the United States, and he was profoundly disturbed by the intolerance plaguing the country.

But I believe that he earned the support and trust of his community because he didn't just espouse ideals—he didn't simply demand justice or condemn hatred. He delivered concrete, meaningful action to make Baltimore a more equal and harmonious place.

Tommy did all of this because he sincerely cared, not because it was politically convenient. In fact, he faced a lot of criticism for his leadership on civil rights from those who wished to preserve their own privilege. The easy thing would have been to turn a blind

eye to the injustices around him and protect the status quo, but that wasn't Tommy. He wasn't concerned with what was easy; he was concerned with what was right. He had a good heart, and he listened to it.

Even after leaving political office, Tommy continued to give back as a mentor and adviser to future leaders. I am immensely grateful for the counsel that he offered me as a budding lawmaker. As a Baltimore native myself, I have long looked up to Tommy and strived to follow in his footsteps. I can only hope to emulate his integrity, bravery, and compassion.

We have lost a hero and a legend but not a legacy. Tommy was somebody who always led by example. Even though he is no longer here with us, his example lives on. It lives on in the blossoming Baltimore that he cultivated. It lives on in the generations of dedicated public servants that he inspired. And it lives on in the quest for justice that he championed.

Nevertheless, this loss is a painful one. My heart and prayers are with Tommy's wife, children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and all of his loved ones as they grieve and heal.●

#### TRIBUTE TO SARA MEDALEN

• Mr. CRAMER. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize a remarkable woman who has been named North Dakota's Teacher of the Year. Sara Medalen is a reading and math interventionist at Sunnyside Elementary School in Minot.

While working with students to improve their reading and math skills, she has also implemented other innovative programs helping Sunnyside students gain greater self esteem. Girls arrive mornings before school for Books and Braids, so she can braid their hair while they read to her. The Girl Power group does charitable projects and hears from local women in various professions around town. Her STEAM Saturdays bring students together to collaborate on science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics projects, and Strides for Sunnyside is a running group encouraging students to embrace healthy habits and physical fitness. Through these programs and her genuine love for teaching and learning, Ms. Medalen has made a profound difference at Sunnyside School. She is an inspiration to her students, parents and fellow educators across North Dakota.

Mr. President, I congratulate Sara Medalen on this well-deserved recognition. We all remember favorite teachers from our own schooldays, and no doubt they share many of the good qualities that Ms. Medalen brings to her classroom. WalletHub recently ranked North Dakota as one of the best States for teachers, and my State has many top quality educators who are just as remarkable as Sara Medalen. We cannot thank them enough for the positive impact they have every day on North Dakota students.●

TRIBUTE TO JOCELYN TAYLOR,  
MICHAELA OSBORNE, AND  
ADDISON EVANS

• Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this week I have the honor of recognizing Jocelyn Taylor, Michaela Osborne, and Addison Evans of Cut Bank Middle School in Glacier County for their extraordinary impact on the local community.

Jocelyn, Michaela, and Addison all had grandparents who suffered from cancer. Because of that, the three young women wanted to do more in their community to raise awareness for cancer with hopes to help folks detect the disease early.

Jocelyn's mom, Cherie, suggested that the girls aim their fundraising efforts towards upgrading the Winkley Women's Center mobile mammography unit that visits Cutbank often. Kalispell Regional Healthcare had been working to raise the funds for a new unit.

Jocelyn, Michaela, and Addison joined Kalispell Regional Healthcare at the Lewis and Clark Festival in July to bake goods for a bake sale. They managed to raise \$109.50 and donated all proceeds to the cause.

Kalispell Regional Healthcare Foundation shared the story of the girls' efforts with their supporters, and the story caught fire. The message about their donation kept spreading, and on October 1, \$750,000 was raised because of their dedication and work.

Thanks to the extraordinary efforts of these inspirational young women, they were able to make a tremendous impact on their local community and raise funds for a cause that can save Montana lives.

It is my honor to recognize Jocelyn, Michaela, and Addison for their amazing endeavor. Montanans across our State are proud of the work they achieved, and I look forward to following the future accomplishments of these bright young women.●

TRIBUTE TO MICHIGAN'S  
VETERANS

• Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, today I wish to pay special tribute to the more than 580,000 Michigan residents who have proudly served in our Nation's Armed Forces.

For as long as Michigan has been a State and even before, our people have heard the call to serve and bravely stepped up. From the War of 1812 to Vietnam, from the Civil War to today's fight against terrorism, time and again the people of Michigan have proudly worn the uniform and proven their deep sense of patriotism.

Sergeant Don Burgett of Howell was one of these people. His story really could be a major motion picture.

Imagine landing in Normandy on D-day as a 19-year-old, parachuting into the Netherlands for Operation Market Garden, fighting behind German lines for 72 days, surviving the Battle of the

Bulge, and helping to capture Hitler's retreat in Germany.

Sergeant Burgett lost two rifles when they were shot out of his hands, was wounded three times, and wrote four highly acclaimed books about his experience, one of which received rave reviews from both President Dwight D. Eisenhower and historian and author Stephen E. Ambrose.

Of 200 soldiers in his original company, only 11 made it home. Sergeant Burgett was very lucky—and so was Michigan. He returned to Howell and kept on serving his fellow veterans and his community as an active member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, Disabled American Veterans, and the Military Order of the Cooties. He passed away in 2017 at age 91.

I was so honored to champion the legislation that renamed the Howell Post Office after Sergeant Burgett and to be there during the renaming ceremony this past June. It was touching to see just how big of an impact one veteran can have on an entire community.

Sergeant Burgett isn't alone. His story is just one of so many examples all across Michigan of veterans serving their communities.

Whether it is North Oakland VFW Post 334 donating more than \$13,000 to the VFW National Home for Children in Eaton Rapids, which serves the children and families of veterans; or the Grand Haven American Legion Squadron 28's annual Salmon Boil Dinner, which supports local charities and events, including Boys and Girls State; or Amvets members hiking 22 miles from Howard City to Big Rapids to bring awareness to veterans suicide and to connect veterans with services and support organizations; or Disabled American Veterans in Detroit hosting a job fair to help veterans and their spouses find jobs with employers who understand their sacrifice; or the Student Veterans of America University of Michigan chapter's dedication to volunteering, including at Food Gatherers Community Kitchen in Ann Arbor, when Michigan veterans hang up their military uniform, they often put on another, whether as coach, teacher, police officer, paramedic, firefighter, elected official, or community volunteer. These patriots understand that service isn't something you do just once. Instead, it is a way of living, and this way of living benefits us all.

Today and every day, we salute Michigan's veterans and thank them for their service, both in our military and in our communities. They truly are what makes America great. Thank you.●

REMEMBERING WILLIAM S. WHITE

• Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to someone who spent his career in service to others, from his Flint neighbors, to communities across the country, to people

around the world, someone whom I was proud to call my friend.

William S. White may not have been a native of Michigan—he was born in Cincinnati in 1937—but he was Michigan through and through, and his devotion to serving the people of his adoptive State was truly inspiring.

Bill earned his bachelor of arts from Dartmouth University in 1959, his master's degree in business administration from the Tuck School of Business the next year, and then spent 2 years in the Army. During that time, he also had the good sense to fall in love with and marry a Michigander, Claire Mott of Flint, whose grandfather, Charles Stewart Mott, cofounded General Motors and created the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation.

Claire's father, C.S. Harding Mott, was impressed by Bill's hard work and business skills. He brought him on as a consultant to help modernize the foundation in the wake of the Tax Reform Act of 1969. Bill did that job so well that, by 1971, he was named vice president and secretary of the foundation and elected to its board of trustees.

Over the years, Bill's role grew and so did the foundation. What started out as a small organization that mainly supported local causes in southeastern Michigan became a philanthropic powerhouse, a \$3 billion foundation that is internationally recognized for its good work around the globe.

That's not all Bill's doing, of course; he was fortunate to be supported by his wonderful family and an amazing team. However, Bill possessed a number of qualities of leadership that helped make the Mott Foundation what it is today.

Bill was creative. He was willing to think big and take big risks to solve big problems. Offering \$5 million to help launch the Federal Government's 21st Century Community Learning Centers initiative sounded crazy at the time, but Bill saw a need and a way to meet it. Today, this program provides 1.7 million children every year with activities that strengthen their academic skills to help them succeed in the classroom and beyond.

Bill was compassionate. I know just how hard the Flint water crisis hit him and how hard he worked to help his hometown recover. He showed that same heart whether providing families with access to clean drinking water, promoting peace and reconciliation in post-apartheid South Africa, supporting our Nation's Historically Black Colleges and Universities, protecting our Great Lakes, or helping Gulf Coast communities rebuild after Hurricane Katrina.

Above all, Bill was dedicated. He served as chairman of Mott's board of trustees until the day he died. And just 2 days before, he gave an emotional speech at the Council of Michigan Foundations' annual conference inspiring philanthropic leaders to keep doing good works and sharing their successes.

"Tell your stories," he implored them. "Tell people what your passion is. Tell them what your results are. Tell your stories. Get out there, and tell them."

Bill had passion, and Bill got results. His story will live on in the foundation he built, the lives he touched, and all of the good he did.

My deepest condolences go out to everyone who loved him, including his wife Louise Hartwell, his children and grandchildren, and his many friends across Michigan and around the world.

Thank you, Bill.●

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-3025. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Information and Communication Technology" (RIN1400-AE35) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 23, 2019; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-3026. A communication from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled "National Plan to Address Alzheimer's Disease: 2019 Update"; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-3027. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Subsistence Taking of Northern Fur Seals on the Pribilof Islands" (RIN0648-BH25) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on October 23, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 990. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to participate in the implementation of the Platte River Recovery Implementation Program First Increment Extension for threatened and endangered species in the Central and Lower Platte River Basin, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-146).

S. 2095. A bill to provide for certain programs and developments in the Department of Energy concerning the cybersecurity and vulnerabilities of, and physical threat to, the electric grid, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-147).

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

S. 2300. A bill to amend the Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 to establish a program to incentivize innovation and to enhance the industrial competitiveness of the United States by developing technologies to reduce emissions of nonpower industrial sectors, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-148).

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

S. 2332. A bill to provide for the modernization of the electric grid, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-149).

S. 2334. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish the 21st Century Energy Workforce Advisory Board, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-150).

S. 2335. A bill to accelerate smart building development, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-151).

By Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, without amendment:

S. 2119. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to appropriately limit the authority to award bonuses to Federal employees (Rept. No. 116-152).

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GRAHAM for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Danielle J. Hunsaker, of Oregon, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit.

William Joseph Nardini, of Connecticut, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

Anuraag Singhal, of Florida, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida.

Karen Spencer Marston, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

David M. DeVillers, of Ohio, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio for the term of four years.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 2691. A bill to establish the position of Ombudsman for Border and Immigration Enforcement Related Concerns in the Department of Homeland Security; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. CASEY:

S. 2692. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to improve direct certification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. SCHATZ (for himself and Mr. THUNE):

S. 2693. A bill to improve oversight by the Federal Communications Commission of the wireless and broadcast emergency alert systems; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. LEAHY (for himself and Mr. DAINES):

S. 2694. A bill to place restrictions on searches and seizures of electronic devices at the border; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 2695. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for the defense of

United States agriculture and food through the National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 2696. A bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to expand supportive services for Native American aging programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida:

S. 2697. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a refundable tax credit to return revenue raised from tariffs against Chinese imports to the American people; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY:

S. 2698. A bill to establish a United States Global Health Commission and a United States Global Health Attache Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 2699. A bill to reauthorize the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 2700. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for efforts relating to Move Over laws, to amend title 49, United States Code, to require crash avoidance technology on motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. PORTMAN (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 2701. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to list fentanyl-related substances as schedule I controlled substances; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 2702. A bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish an integrated energy systems research, development, and demonstration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 2703. A bill to enhance the recognition of, and response to, aircraft failure conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 2704. A bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish the Rural Innovation and Partnership Administration and to amend the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to establish the Rural Future Partnership Fund to invest in the rural areas of the United States to achieve their preferred future while maximizing their contribution to the well-being of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. SCHUMER, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 2705. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to modify the requirements relating to the use of construction authority in the event of a declaration of war or national emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 2706. A bill to amend the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 to assist States in adopting updated interconnection procedures and tariff schedules and standards for supplemental, backup, and standby



power fees for projects for combined heat and power technology and waste heat to power technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. 2707. A bill to provide for a regional center for security studies for the Arctic in the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. LANKFORD):

S. 2708. A bill to improve communication between the Federal Bureau of Investigation and State law enforcement agencies; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. COTTON, Mr. PAUL, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRUZ, and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 2709. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act to modify the authority of the National Labor Relations Board with respect to rulemaking, issuance of complaints, and authority over unfair labor practices; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. MARKEY, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. COONS, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. INHOFE, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2710. A bill to prohibit the commercial export of covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CASSIDY (for himself and Mr. CASEY):

S. 2711. A bill to require institutions of higher education to disclose hazing-related misconduct, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

## SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. KAINE, Mr. REED, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. Res. 376. A resolution emphasizing the importance of a career, nonpartisan Foreign Service of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MARKEY, and Mrs. BLACKBURN):

S. Res. 377. A resolution designating October 30, 2019, as a national day of remembrance for the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BURR, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. LEE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DAINES, Mr. PERDUE, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. HYDE-

SMITH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SASSE, Mr. TOOMEY, Ms. MCSALLY, and Mr. SULLIVAN):

S. Res. 378. A resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the House of Representatives should, consistent with longstanding practice and precedent, prior to proceeding any further with its impeachment investigation into President Donald J. Trump, vote to open a formal impeachment inquiry and provide President Trump with fundamental constitutional protections; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. KING (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. Res. 379. A resolution supporting the designation of September 2019 as "National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. JONES, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. Res. 380. A resolution supporting the goal and ideals of National Retirement Security Week, including raising public awareness of the various tax-preferred retirement vehicles, increasing personal financial literacy, and engaging the people of the United States on the keys to success in achieving and maintaining retirement security throughout their lifetimes; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. ISAKSON):

S. Res. 381. A resolution designating October 26, 2019, as the "Day of the Deployed"; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. KING, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. Res. 382. A resolution recognizing the month of October 2019 as "National Principals Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. PETERS):

S. Res. 383. A resolution supporting Lights on Afterschool, a national celebration of afterschool programs held on October 24, 2019; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER):

S. Res. 384. A resolution to authorize testimony in United States v. Margaret Murphy; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. Res. 385. A resolution celebrating the 30th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, the reunification of both Germany and Europe, and the spread of democracy around the world; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

## ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 91

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 91, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize per diem payments under comprehensive service programs for homeless veterans to furnish care to dependents of homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 106

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) were added as cosponsors of S. 106, a bill to reauthorize and extend funding for community health centers and the National Health Service Corps.

S. 133

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 133, 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. 177

At the request of Mr. ROBERTS, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 177, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and the Small Business Act to expand the availability of employee stock ownership plans in S corporations, and for other purposes.

S. 348

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 348, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions, and for other purposes.

S. 362

At the request of Mr. WYDEN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 362, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reform taxation of alcoholic beverages.

S. 632

At the request of Mr. LANKFORD, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN), the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) were added as cosponsors of S. 632, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the inclusion of certain fringe benefit expenses for which a deduction is disallowed in unrelated business taxable income.

S. 668

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 668, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests, regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening.

S. 803

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the names of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. INHOFE) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RISCH) were added as cosponsors of S. 803, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore incentives for investments in qualified improvement property.



S. 814

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 814, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve access to diabetes outpatient self-management training services, and for other purposes.

S. 849

At the request of Mr. CRAMER, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 849, a bill to provide for the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Wall of the names of the lost crew members of the U.S.S. Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969.

S. 851

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 851, a bill to direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an occupational safety and health standard that requires covered employers within the health care and social service industries to develop and implement a comprehensive workplace violence prevention plan, and for other purposes.

S. 901

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 901, a bill to amend the Older Americans Act of 1965 to support individuals with younger onset Alzheimer's disease.

S. 1032

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) were added as cosponsors of S. 1032, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of income for purposes of determining the tax-exempt status of certain corporations.

S. 1126

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1126, a bill to provide better care for Americans living with Alzheimer's disease and related dementias and their caregivers, while accelerating progress toward prevention strategies, disease modifying treatments, and, ultimately, a cure.

S. 1218

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1218, a bill to require the review of the service of certain members of the Armed Forces during World War I to determine if such members should be awarded the Medal of Honor, to authorize the award of the Medal of Honor based on the results of the review, and for other purposes.

S. 1263

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Michigan

(Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1263, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish an interagency task force on the use of public lands to provide medical treatment and therapy to veterans through outdoor recreation.

S. 1300

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. CARPER), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1300, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint a coin in commemoration of the opening of the National Law Enforcement Museum in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

S. 1602

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1602, a bill to amend the United States Energy Storage Competitiveness Act of 2007 to establish a research, development, and demonstration program for grid-scale energy storage systems, and for other purposes.

S. 1757

At the request of Ms. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1757, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States Army Rangers Veterans of World War II in recognition of their extraordinary service during World War II.

S. 1762

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1762, a bill to amend the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938 to provide the Attorney General with greater authority to promote enforcement and disclosure requirements for agents of foreign principals, and for other purposes.

S. 1767

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1767, a bill to prohibit the manufacture for sale, offer for sale, distribution in commerce, or importation into the United States of any inclined sleeper for infants, and for other purposes.

S. 1781

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1781, a bill to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal years 2020 through 2022 to provide assistance to El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras through bilateral compacts to increase protection of women and children in their homes and communities and reduce female homicides, domestic violence, and sexual assault.

S. 1992

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr.

SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1992, a bill to amend the FAST Act to repeal a rescission of funds.

S. 2054

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. JOHNSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2054, a bill to posthumously award the Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to Glen Doherty, Tyrone Woods, J. Christopher Stevens, and Sean Smith, in recognition of their contributions to the Nation.

S. 2085

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2085, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to eligible entities to carry out educational programs about the Holocaust, and for other purposes.

S. 2216

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2216, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to formally recognize caregivers of veterans, notify veterans and caregivers of clinical determinations relating to eligibility for caregiver programs, and temporarily extend benefits for veterans who are determined ineligible for the family caregiver program, and for other purposes.

S. 2340

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2340, a bill to establish the Cahokia Mounds Mississippian Culture National Historical Park in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and for other purposes.

S. 2417

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2417, a bill to provide for payment of proceeds from savings bonds to a State with title to such bonds pursuant to the judgment of a court.

S. 2443

At the request of Mr. REED, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2443, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide for investment in tomorrow's pediatric health care workforce.

S. 2500

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2500, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize a loan repayment program for mental health professionals to relieve workforce shortages, and for other purposes.

S. 2504

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2504, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to furnish hyperbaric

oxygen therapy to veterans with traumatic brain injury or post-traumatic stress disorder.

S. 2590

At the request of Mr. BRAUN, the name of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2590, a bill to protect the dignity of fetal remains, and for other purposes.

S. 2602

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. PERDUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2602, a bill to exclude vehicles to be used solely for competition from certain provisions of the Clean Air Act, and for other purposes.

S. 2625

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the names of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2625, a bill to authorize the admission of a limited number of Kurdish Syrians and other Syrian partners as special immigrants, and for other purposes.

S.J. RES. 56

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S.J. Res. 56, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Department of Education relating to "Borrower Defense Institutional Accountability".

AMENDMENT NO. 949

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 949 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 969

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 969 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 970

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 970 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 994

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the names of the Senator from California

(Ms. HARRIS) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 994 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1013

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1013 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1016

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1016 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1017

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1017 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1023

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1023 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1024

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1024 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1030

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1030 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice,

Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1032

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1032 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1044

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1044 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1060

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. CRAMER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1060 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 2700. A bill to amend title 23, United States Code, to provide for efforts relating to Move Over laws, to amend title 49, United States Code, to require crash avoidance technology on motor vehicles, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

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

S. 2700

*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 "Protecting Roadside First Responders Act".

### SEC. 2. MOVE OVER LAWS.

(a) HIGHWAY SAFETY PROGRAMS.—Section 402 of title 23, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(o) MOVE OVER LAWS.—

“(1) DEFINITION OF MOVE OVER LAW.—In this subsection, the term ‘Move Over law’ means a State law intended to ensure first responder and motorist safety by requiring motorists to change lanes or slow down when approaching an authorized emergency vehicle that is parked or otherwise stopped on a roadway.

“(2) COMPLIANCE WITH MOVE OVER LAWS.—For each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, subject to the requirements of the highway safety plan of a State under subsection (k), as approved by the Secretary, a State may use a portion of the amounts received under this section to implement statewide efforts to improve compliance with Move Over laws in the State.

“(3) USE OF FUNDS.—Statewide efforts under paragraph (2) may include—

“(A) purchasing and deploying digital alert technology that is capable of sending alerts to civilian drivers to protect first responders on the scene and en route; and

“(B) educating the public about Move Over laws in the State through public information campaigns.”.

(b) STUDY ON MOVE OVER LAW PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences under which the National Academy of Sciences shall carry out a study on the efficacy of Move Over laws (as defined in section 402(o) of title 23, United States Code) and related public awareness campaigns.

(2) REPORT.—On the completion of the report under paragraph (1), the National Academy of Sciences shall submit to the Secretary of Transportation and to Congress a report on—

(A) the findings of the study; and

(B) any recommendations to improve public awareness campaigns related to the laws described in that paragraph.

(c) NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 405 of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (6), by striking “5” and inserting “4”;

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (10) as paragraphs (9) through (11), respectively; and

(iii) by inserting after paragraph (7) the following:

“(8) PREVENTING ROADSIDE DEATHS.—In each fiscal year, 1 percent of the funds provided under this section shall be allocated among States that meet requirements with respect to preventing roadside deaths (as described in subsection (i)).”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(i) PREVENTING ROADSIDE DEATHS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants to States to prevent death and injury from crashes involving vehicles striking vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside.

“(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out an activity funded through a grant under this subsection may not exceed 80 percent.

“(3) ELIGIBILITY.—A State shall receive a grant under this subsection in a fiscal year if the State submits to the Secretary a plan that describes how the State will use funds provided under the grant, in accordance with paragraph (4).

“(4) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts received by a State under this subsection shall be used by the State—

“(A) to purchase and deploy digital alert technology (as described in section 4(b) of the Protecting Roadside First Responders Act);

“(B) to educate the public about the safety of vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside in the State through public information campaigns for the purpose of reducing roadside deaths and injury;

“(C) for law enforcement costs related to enforcing State laws to protect the safety of vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside; and

“(D) for programs to identify, collect, and report data to State and local government agencies relating to crashes involving vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside.

“(5) GRANT AMOUNT.—The allocation of grant funds to a State under this subsection for a fiscal year shall be in proportion to the apportionment of that State under section 402 for fiscal year 2009.”.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO FUNDING.—It is the sense of Congress that the national priority program for preventing roadside deaths under subsections (a)(8) and (i) of section 405 of title 23, United States Code, should receive new and additional funding in comparison to the funding level for all national priority programs under section 405 of title 23, United States Code, for fiscal year 2020.

### SEC. 3. CRASH AVOIDANCE TECHNOLOGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 301 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

#### “§ 30129. Crash avoidance technology

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall issue a final rule to establish minimum performance standards with respect to crash avoidance technology and to require that all motor vehicles manufactured for sale in the United States on or after the compliance date under subsection (b) are equipped with—

“(1) a forward collision warning and automatic emergency braking system that—

“(A) alerts the driver if the distance to a vehicle ahead or object in the path of travel ahead is closing too quickly and a collision is imminent; and

“(B) automatically applies the brakes if the driver fails to do so;

“(2) a lane departure warning and lane keeping assist system that—

“(A) warns the driver to maintain the lane of travel; and

“(B) corrects the course of travel if the driver fails to do so; and

“(3) a blind zone detection system that—

“(A) warns the driver if another vehicle or road user is in the blind zone of the vehicle; and

“(B) provides an additional alert if the driver attempts to change the course of travel while another vehicle or road user is in the blind zone of the vehicle.

“(b) COMPLIANCE DATE.—Compliance with the final rule under subsection (a) shall be required beginning for the model year that begins not later than 2 years after the date on which the final rule is published in the Federal Register.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for subchapter II of chapter 301 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 30128 the following:

“30129. Crash avoidance technology.”.

### SEC. 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL VEHICLE FLEETS.

(a) CRASH AVOIDANCE TECHNOLOGY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with section 30129 of title 49, United States Code, the head of each Federal agency shall ensure that each new vehicle purchased or leased as part of a Federal fleet of the agency is equipped with—

(1) a forward collision warning and automatic emergency braking system that—

(A) alerts the driver if the distance to a vehicle ahead or object in the path of travel ahead is closing too quickly and a collision is imminent; and

(B) automatically applies the brakes if the driver fails to do so;

(2) a lane departure warning and lane keeping assist system that—

(A) warns the driver to maintain the lane of travel; and

(B) corrects the course of travel if the driver fails to do so; and

(3) a blind zone detection system that—

(A) warns the driver if another vehicle or road user is in the blind zone of the vehicle; and

(B) provides an additional alert if the driver attempts to change the course of travel while another vehicle or road user is in the blind zone of the vehicle.

(b) DIGITAL ALERT TECHNOLOGY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall ensure that each vehicle in a Federal fleet of the agency—

(1) if the vehicle is used for emergency response activities, is equipped with digital alert technology that is capable of sending alerts to civilian drivers to protect first responders on the scene and en route; and

(2) is equipped with digital alert technology (which may be provided by an aftermarket device) that is capable of receiving alerts regarding nearby first responders.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

### SENATE RESOLUTION 376—EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF A CAREER, NONPARTISAN FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. KAINE, Mr. REED, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 376

Whereas the Foreign Service of the United States (referred to in this preamble as the “Foreign Service”), established under the Act of May 24, 1924 (commonly known as the “Rogers Act”) (43 Stat. 140, chapter 182), and strengthened by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999, chapter 957) and the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.), provides indispensable support to the President, the Secretary of State, and other senior leaders in conducting the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas the Foreign Service consists of members from the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Foreign Commercial Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and the United States Agency for Global Media;

Whereas members of the Foreign Service take an oath to defend the Constitution of the United States and to remain above partisan and political considerations;

Whereas members of the Foreign Service are deployed worldwide—

(1) to serve the people of the United States;

(2) to advance the interests and values of the United States; and

(3) to project the leadership of the United States globally;

Whereas the work of the Foreign Service is vital to the national security, foreign policy, and commercial interests of the United States;

Whereas members of the Foreign Service often serve in extreme hardship and difficult security situations;

Whereas not fewer than 250 members of the Foreign Service have given their lives in

service of the United States while serving the people of the United States abroad;

Whereas the presence of the Foreign Service abroad gives the United States a competitive advantage in advancing the interests of the United States;

Whereas the knowledge and expertise of members of the Foreign Service are invaluable in shaping the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas, through diplomatic engagement, the Foreign Service promotes partnerships that further good governance, the rule of law, and democratic institutions; and

Whereas the contributions of the Foreign Service are extraordinarily valuable to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) highlights—

(A) the nonpartisan nature of the Foreign Service of the United States (referred to in this resolution as the “Foreign Service”); and

(B) the oath taken by members of the Foreign Service—

(i) to defend the Constitution of the United States;

(ii) to advance the foreign policy of the democratically elected officials of the United States; and

(iii) to serve the people of the United States;

(2) recognizes the importance of a nonpartisan Foreign Service in advancing the foreign policy of the United States;

(3) calls on all people of the United States to respect the nonpartisan, nonpolitical work of the Foreign Service;

(4) condemns political retaliation against members of the Foreign Service; and

(5) urges all people of the United States to support a strong Foreign Service as essential to the national security and interests of the United States.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 377—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 30, 2019, AS A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR THE WORKERS OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MARKEY, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 377

Whereas, since World War II, hundreds of thousands of patriotic men and women, including uranium miners, millers, and haulers, have served the United States by building nuclear weapons for the defense of the United States;

Whereas dedicated workers paid a high price for advancing a nuclear weapons program at the service and for the benefit of the United States, including by developing disabling or fatal illnesses;

Whereas the Senate recognized the contributions, services, and sacrifices that those patriotic men and women made for the defense of the United States in—

(1) Senate Resolution 151, 111th Congress, agreed to May 20, 2009;

(2) Senate Resolution 653, 111th Congress, agreed to September 28, 2010;

(3) Senate Resolution 275, 112th Congress, agreed to September 26, 2011;

(4) Senate Resolution 519, 112th Congress, agreed to August 1, 2012;

(5) Senate Resolution 164, 113th Congress, agreed to September 18, 2013;

(6) Senate Resolution 417, 113th Congress, agreed to July 9, 2014;

(7) Senate Resolution 213, 114th Congress, agreed to September 25, 2015;

(8) Senate Resolution 560, 114th Congress, agreed to November 16, 2016;

(9) Senate Resolution 314, 115th Congress, agreed to October 30, 2017; and

(10) Senate Resolution 682, 115th Congress, agreed to October 11, 2018;

Whereas a time capsule for a national day of remembrance has been crossing the United States, collecting stories and artifacts of workers of the nuclear weapons program that relate to the nuclear defense era of the United States, and a remembrance quilt has been constructed to memorialize the contribution of those workers;

Whereas the stories and artifacts reflected in the time capsule and the remembrance quilt reinforce the importance of recognizing the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States; and

Whereas those patriotic men and women deserve to be recognized for the contributions, services, and sacrifices they made for the defense of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 30, 2019, as a national day of remembrance for the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States, including the uranium miners, millers, and haulers; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities to commemorate October 30, 2019, as a national day of remembrance for past and present workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 378—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD, CONSISTENT WITH LONG-STANDING PRACTICE AND PRECEDENT, PRIOR TO PROCEEDING ANY FURTHER WITH ITS IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION INTO PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP, VOTE TO OPEN A FORMAL IMPEACHMENT INQUIRY AND PROVIDE PRESIDENT TRUMP WITH FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BURR, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. LEE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DAINES, Mr. PERDUE, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SASSE, Mr. TOOMEY, Ms. MCSALLY, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:.

S. RES. 378

Whereas one of the cornerstones of the American Constitution is due process: the

right to confront your accuser, call witnesses on your behalf, and challenge the accusations against you;

Whereas the House of Representatives is abandoning more than a century's worth of precedent and tradition in impeachment proceedings and denying President Trump basic fairness and due process accorded every American;

Whereas, in our nation's history, the House has on three occasions moved to formally investigate whether sufficient grounds exist to impeach a President, and in all three of these cases, the full House voted on a resolution authorizing the House Judiciary Committee to determine whether to impeach the President;

Whereas, in the case of President Trump, a formal impeachment process involving debate and a vote by the full House prior to taking each step in the process has been replaced by a press conference by the Speaker of the House;

Whereas the proposition that the Speaker acting alone may direct committees to initiate impeachment proceedings without any debate or a vote on the House floor is unprecedented and undemocratic;

Whereas the House is denying President Trump due process within the “inquiry” itself;

Whereas, for the impeachment investigations of President Richard M. Nixon and President William J. Clinton, the House Judiciary Committee adopted rules of procedure to provide due process rights and ensure fairness;

Whereas these rights included—

(1) allowing the President to be represented by counsel;

(2) permitting the President's counsel to be present at all hearings and depositions;

(3) permitting the President's counsel to present evidence and object to the admission of evidence;

(4) allowing the President's counsel to call and cross-examine witnesses; and

(5) giving the President's counsel access to, and the ability to respond to, the evidence adduced by the Committee;

Whereas, by contrast, the House's current impeachment “inquiry” provides none of these basic rights and protections to President Trump;

Whereas the main allegations against President Trump are based on assertions and testimony from witnesses whom he is unable to confront, as part of a process in which he is not able to offer witnesses in his defense or have a basic understanding of the allegations lodged against him;

Whereas all witness interviews that have been conducted thus far in the House have been behind closed doors with limited minority participation;

Whereas the House's current impeachment “inquiry” ignores the procedural rights given to the investigating committee's minority in previous Presidential impeachments, including granting equal subpoena power to both the chair and ranking member of the committee;

Whereas, the House is denying President Trump the same basic pre-inquiry rights afforded to President Clinton;

Whereas the Whitewater Investigation involved nearly five years of painstaking investigative work by a special counsel and an independent counsel before the House even voted to have the Judiciary Committee open an impeachment inquiry;

Whereas President Clinton vigorously fought that investigation, including by raising multiple privilege claims and he was permitted to fully litigate those claims through the courts;

Whereas President Trump, by contrast, fully cooperated with Special Counsel Robert S. Mueller's investigation;

Whereas, during the course of the Mueller investigation, President Trump never raised privilege claims, he turned over more than one million pages of documents, he directed senior aides to testify freely, including making the White House Counsel available to testify for more than thirty hours, and he agreed to answer written questions on penalty of perjury; and

Whereas, rather than giving President Trump the same due process rights that President Clinton had to raise and litigate claims of constitutional privilege, House Intelligence Committee Chairman Adam Schiff has repeatedly threatened to use President Trump's assertion of his constitutional rights as evidence of obstruction and to impeach President Trump for trying to litigate those claims: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) calls on the House of Representatives, prior to proceeding any further with its impeachment investigation into President Trump, to vote to initiate a formal impeachment inquiry;

(2) calls on the House of Representatives to provide President Trump, like every other American, with due process, to include the ability to confront his accusers, call witnesses on his behalf, and have a basic understanding of the accusations against him that would form any basis for impeachment; and

(3) calls on the House of Representatives to provide members of the minority with the ability to participate fully in all proceedings and have equal authority to issue subpoenas and other compulsory process.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 379—SUPPORTING THE DESIGNATION OF SEPTEMBER 2019 AS "NATIONAL ALCOHOL AND DRUG ADDICTION RECOVERY MONTH"

Mr. KING (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:.

S. RES. 379

Whereas the theme for National Alcohol and Drug Addiction Recovery Month in 2019 is "Join the Voices for Recovery: Together We Are Stronger";

Whereas an estimated 68,000 people in the United States suffered a fatal overdose in 2018, with an average number of 186 fatal overdoses per day;

Whereas there are roughly 23,000,000 people in the United States in recovery from alcohol and drug addiction;

Whereas the estimated total cost to the economy of prescription opioid misuse is \$78,500,000,000 annually, and includes the cost of healthcare, lost productivity, and involvement of the criminal justice system;

Whereas people with substance use disorder may face stigma from health professionals as well as friends and family;

Whereas it has been demonstrated that stigma can be a barrier for people with substance use disorder to access treatment and engage in recovery; and

Whereas peer-supported communities offer people with substance use disorder better success in recovery by addressing the personal and emotional effects of addiction and easing reintegration: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the importance of education for the prevention of substance use disorder;

(2) supports efforts to explore how integrated care, community, and sense of pur-

pose can lead to effective and sustainable treatment; and

(3) shows appreciation and gratitude for family members, friends, and other individuals who support individuals in recovery.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 380—SUPPORTING THE GOAL AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL RETIREMENT SECURITY WEEK, INCLUDING RAISING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE VARIOUS TAX-PREFERRED RETIREMENT VEHICLES, INCREASING PERSONAL FINANCIAL LITERACY, AND ENGAGING THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE KEYS TO SUCCESS IN ACHIEVING AND MAINTAINING RETIREMENT SECURITY THROUGHOUT THEIR LIFETIMES

Mr. ENZI (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. ALEXANDER, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. JONES, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 380

Whereas people in the United States are living longer and the cost of retirement is increasing significantly;

Whereas Social Security remains the bedrock of retirement income for the great majority of the people of the United States but was never intended by Congress to be the sole source of retirement income for families;

Whereas recent data from the Employee Benefit Research Institute indicates that, in the United States—

(1) 40.6 percent of households in which the head of household is between the ages of 35 and 64 are likely to run out of money in retirement; and

(2) the amount that workers have saved for retirement is much less than the amount those workers need to adequately fund their retirement years;

Whereas the financial literacy of workers in the United States is important so that those workers understand the need to save for retirement;

Whereas saving for retirement is a key component of overall financial health and security during retirement years and the importance of financial literacy in planning for retirement must be advocated;

Whereas many workers may not—

(1) be aware of the various options in saving for retirement; or

(2) have focused on the importance of, and need for, saving for retirement and successfully achieving retirement security;

Whereas, although many employees have access through their employers to defined benefit and defined contribution plans to assist the employees in preparing for retirement, many of those employees may not be taking advantage of those plans at all or to the full extent allowed by Federal law;

Whereas saving for retirement is necessary even during economic downturns or market declines, which makes continued contributions all the more important;

Whereas all workers, including public and private sector employees, employees of tax-exempt organizations, and self-employed individuals, can benefit from developing personal budgets and financial plans that include retirement savings strategies that take advantage of tax-preferred retirement savings vehicles;

Whereas effectively and sustainably withdrawing retirement resources throughout

the retirement years of an individual is as important and crucial as saving and accumulating funds for retirement; and

Whereas the week of October 20 through October 26, 2019, has been designated as "National Retirement Security Week": Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of National Retirement Security Week, including raising public awareness of the importance of saving adequately for retirement;

(2) acknowledges the need to raise public awareness of a variety of tax-preferred retirement vehicles that are used by many people in the United States but could be used by more; and

(3) calls on States, localities, schools, universities, nonprofit organizations, businesses, other entities, and the people of the United States to observe National Retirement Security Week with appropriate programs and activities, with the goal of increasing the retirement savings and personal financial literacy of all people in the United States, thereby enhancing the retirement security of the people of the United States.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 381—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 26, 2019, AS THE "DAY OF THE DEPLOYED"

Mr. HOEVEN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. PETERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. DAINES, and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 381

Whereas more than 2,100,000 individuals serve as members of the Armed Forces of the United States;

Whereas several hundred thousand members of the Armed Forces rotate each year through deployments to more than 150 countries in every region of the world;

Whereas more than 2,000,000 members of the Armed Forces have deployed to the area of operations of the United States Central Command since the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks;

Whereas the United States is kept strong and free by the loyal military personnel from the total force, which is comprised of the regular components, the National Guard, and the Reserves, who protect the precious heritage of the United States through their declarations and actions;

Whereas the United States remains committed to providing the fullest possible accounting for personnel missing from past conflicts ranging from World War II through current day conflicts;

Whereas members of the Armed Forces serving at home and abroad have courageously answered the call to duty to defend the ideals of the United States and to preserve peace and freedom around the world;

Whereas the United States remains committed to easing the transition from deployment abroad to service at home for members of the Armed Forces and the families of the members;

Whereas members of the Armed Forces personify the virtues of patriotism, service, duty, courage, and sacrifice;

Whereas the families of members of the Armed Forces make important and significant sacrifices for the United States; and

Whereas the Senate has designated October 26 as the "Day of the Deployed" since 2011: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 26, 2019, as the "Day of the Deployed";

(2) honors the deployed members of the Armed Forces of the United States and the families of the members;

(3) calls on the people of the United States to reflect on the service of those members of the Armed Forces, wherever the members serve, past, present, and future; and

(4) encourages the people of the United States to observe the Day of the Deployed with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 382—RECOGNIZING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 2019 AS “NATIONAL PRINCIPALS MONTH”

Ms. SMITH (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. KING, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. CARPER, Mr. BOOKER, and Ms. HIRONO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 382

Whereas the National Association of Secondary School Principals, the National Association of Elementary School Principals, and the American Federation of School Administrators have declared the month of October 2019 to be “National Principals Month”;

Whereas principals are educational visionaries, instructional and assessment leaders, disciplinarians, community builders, budget analysts, facilities managers, and administrators of legal and contractual obligations;

Whereas principals work collaboratively with teachers and parents to develop and implement clear missions, high curriculum standards, and performance goals;

Whereas principals create school environments that facilitate great teaching and learning and continuous school improvement;

Whereas the vision, actions, and dedication of principals provide the mobilizing force behind any school improvement effort; and

Whereas the celebration of National Principals Month would honor elementary school, middle school, and high school principals and recognize the importance of principals in ensuring that every child has access to a high-quality education: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the month of October 2019 as “National Principals Month”;

(2) honors the contributions of principals in elementary schools, middle schools, and high schools in the United States; and

(3) supports the goals and ideals of National Principals Month.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 383—SUPPORTING LIGHTS ON AFTERSCHOOL, A NATIONAL CELEBRATION OF AFTERSCHOOL PROGRAMS HELD ON OCTOBER 24, 2019

Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. ROBERTS, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mr. KAINE, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. PETERS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 383

Whereas more than 30,000,000 children in the United States have parents who work outside the home;

Whereas high-quality programs that expand learning opportunities for children, such as afterschool, before-school, summer, and expanded learning opportunities, provide safe, challenging, engaging, and fun learning experiences, including experiences that encourage the study of science, technology, en-

gineering, and math, that help children and youth develop social, emotional, physical, cultural, and academic skills;

Whereas high-quality afterschool programs and high-quality expanded learning opportunities provide students with hands-on, engaging lessons that are aligned with the school day;

Whereas high-quality afterschool programs complement regular and expanded school days and support working families by ensuring that the children of those families are safe and productive during the hours parents are working;

Whereas high-quality afterschool programs engage families, schools, and diverse community partners in advancing the well-being of children and youth in the United States;

Whereas high-quality afterschool programs that partner with high-quality community-based organizations build stronger communities by integrating schools with the larger community; and

Whereas Lights On Afterschool, a national celebration of afterschool, before-school, summer, and expanded learning opportunities programs, held on October 24, 2019, highlights the critical importance of those high-quality programs to children and the families and communities of those children: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate supports Lights On Afterschool, a national celebration of afterschool programs held on October 24, 2019.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 384—TO AUTHORIZE TESTIMONY IN UNITED STATES V. MARGARET MURPHY

Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 384

Whereas, in the case of *United States v. Margaret Murphy*, Case No. 2018CMD018331, pending in the Superior Court for the District of Columbia, the Government has subpoenaed for testimony Jason Covey, an employee of the Committee on the Judiciary;

Whereas, by the privileges of the Senate of the United States and Rule XI of the Standing Rules of the Senate, no evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate can, by administrative or judicial process, be taken from such control or possession but by permission of the Senate; and

Whereas, when it appears that evidence under the control or in the possession of the Senate is needed for the promotion of justice, the Senate will take such action as will promote the ends of justice consistent with the privileges of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That Jason Covey, an employee of the Committee on the Judiciary, is authorized to testify in the case of *United States v. Margaret Murphy*, except concerning matters for which a privilege should be asserted.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the distinguished Democratic leader, Mr. SCHUMER, I send to the desk a resolution authorizing the production of testimony and ask for its immediate consideration.

Mr. President, this resolution concerns a subpoena for testimony in a criminal action pending in Superior Court in the District of Columbia. In this action, the defendant is charged with demonstrating during a Subcommittee hearing of the Judiciary Committee and continuing to dem-

onstrate after being instructed to stop by a law enforcement officer. A trial is scheduled to begin in the case on October 28, 2019. The Government is seeking testimony at the trial about Committee hearing procedures from Jason Covey, hearing clerk of the Judiciary Committee. The Committee would like to comply with the subpoena by making Mr. Covey available for testimony in this case.

The enclosed resolution would authorize the production of testimony from Mr. Covey in the upcoming trial.

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 385—CELEBRATING THE 30TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF THE BERLIN WALL, THE REUNIFICATION OF BOTH GERMANY AND EUROPE, AND THE SPREAD OF DEMOCRACY AROUND THE WORLD

Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 385

Whereas November 9, 2019, marks the 30th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall, one of the most visible symbols of communism and the “Iron Curtain” that divided Europe, which led to the reunification of Germany;

Whereas, beginning with the Russian Revolution of 1917, communist governments around the world denied freedom to and persecuted their citizens for most of the 20th Century, resulting in the deaths of up to 100,000,000 people;

Whereas, in the aftermath of World War II, the Soviet Union established control over countries in Central and Eastern Europe and further increased its power through the foundation of the Warsaw Pact military alliance between the Soviet Union, Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Romania;

Whereas the Soviet Union blockade of West Berlin in the summer of 1948 left West Berliners with only one month’s worth of provisions;

Whereas, in what became known as the “Berlin Airlift”, the United States and United Kingdom responded to the blockade by airlifting 2,325,809 tons of food and supplies during 277,569 total flights into West Berlin;

Whereas the Soviet Union was forced to lift the blockade of West Berlin on May 12, 1949, in light of the success of the Berlin Airlift;

Whereas the Berlin Wall, built in 1961, separated communist East Germany from democratic West Germany, dividing the German people and symbolically dividing the world into democratic and authoritarian spheres;

Whereas, in West Berlin in 1963, President John F. Kennedy spoke out against the Berlin Wall and communism, declaring that “[f]reedom has many difficulties and democracy is not perfect, but we have never had to put a wall up to keep our people in, to prevent them from leaving us”;

Whereas, during the 28 years of the Berlin Wall’s existence, more than 75,000 people were imprisoned for attempting to leave East Germany, and more than 1,000 people are estimated to have been killed trying to escape;



Whereas Soviet forces brutally repressed demonstrations against repressive communist governments in Hungary in 1956, Czechoslovakia in 1968, and Poland in 1980;

Whereas the United States Congress played a crucial role in the founding of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, independent and uncensored news outlets that broadcast behind the Iron Curtain and have been credited by former Russian President Boris Yeltsin and former Czech President Vaclav Havel with playing a significant role in the ending the Cold War;

Whereas, in West Berlin in 1987, President Ronald Reagan, standing at the Brandenburg Gate, symbolically referred to both the physical wall and the division of the world and implored Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev to "tear down this Wall!";

Whereas President Reagan stated, "As long as this gate is closed, as long as this scar of a wall is permitted to stand, it is not the German question alone that remains open, but the question of freedom for all mankind.";

Whereas, on August 23, 1989, several million people across the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, which were illegally annexed in 1940 by the Soviet Union, demonstrated bravery and resilience by joining hands to form a 500-kilometer long human chain to peacefully demand their independence;

Whereas, at midnight on November 9, 1989, the Berlin Wall symbolically fell, and East Berliners were allowed to cross into the West;

Whereas, that night, East Berliners took pickaxes to this hated symbol of oppression, and during the following three days more than 2,000,000 people visited West Berlin from the East;

Whereas, on November 13, 1989, the United States Senate welcomed "the opening of the Berlin Wall as symbolic of the beginning of the process of reform taking place in the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) and throughout Eastern Europe";

Whereas, after the fall of the Berlin Wall, a wave of democratic governance swept the world;

Whereas, by the summer of 1990, democratically elected governments had been formed in all former Warsaw Pact countries;

Whereas the reunification of Germany was officially declared on October 3, 1990;

Whereas the process of German reunification faced significant economic, structural, cultural, and political challenges both within Germany and in Europe and took dedicated political leaders and citizens, with the support of allied nations, over a decade to achieve;

Whereas, on December 25, 1991, the Soviet flag was lowered from over the Kremlin for the final time, replaced by the Russian flag;

Whereas Mr. Gorbachev later said, "The Soviet model was defeated not only on the economic and social levels; it was defeated on a cultural level. Our society, our people, the most educated, the most intellectual, rejected that model on the cultural level because it does not respect the man, oppresses him spiritually and politically.";

Whereas, since its reunification, Germany has become the world's fourth largest economy, has served as a leading voice in the European Union (EU), the Group of 7, and the United Nations, and has been consistently rated by Freedom House as one of the world's freest countries;

Whereas the United States and Germany share a close and multidimensional relationship, including security cooperation and an economic and trade partnership;

Whereas the United States and Germany share values of freedom, democracy, and

human rights and work in tandem to support and uphold these three pillars globally;

Whereas the 30th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall coincides with the 70th anniversary of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the 15th anniversary of the European Union "Big Bang", when 10 mostly post-communist countries joined the EU's community of democracies;

Whereas many former Soviet and communist countries are prospering as a result of their democratic and economic reforms, reflected in their memberships in the EU and NATO; and

Whereas the fall of the Berlin Wall signified the end of the division of Europe and, ultimately, the triumph of democracy over communism: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes the 30th anniversary of the fall of the Berlin Wall as the start of German reunification and democratic change in Eastern Europe and much of the rest of the world;

(2) values the significant efforts made by German and European citizens to reunify and reinvigorate a united Germany;

(3) recognizes Germany for its steadfast alliance and friendship with the United States, its leadership within the European Union, its commitment to democracy, rule of law, and market-based economics, and its efforts to support these values around the world;

(4) congratulates the former communist countries of Europe for their substantial progress over the past 30 years towards strengthening their democracies, protecting human rights, combating the corruption endemic to communist regimes, transitioning to market-based economies, and resolving longstanding disputes; and

(5) reaffirms the United States commitment to supporting democratic reform, and urges these countries to continue this progress so that their democracies and economies can thrive and their people can prosper.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1067. Mr. JONES (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1068. Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1069. Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1070. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1071. Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1072. Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY

to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1073. Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1074. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1075. Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1076. Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1077. Mrs. CAPITO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1078. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1079. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1080. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1081. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1082. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1083. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1084. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1085. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1086. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1087. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1088. Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1089. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1090. Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to





amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1141. Mr. JONES (for himself and Ms. MCSALLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 1142. Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 1067.** Mr. JONES (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 141, line 8, insert “, and of which \$5,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 310I of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1936c)” after “2021”.

**SA 1068.** Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. (a) On receipt of a written request by the chair, ranking member, or vice chair of an appropriate committee of Congress for an investigative report relating to an alien (as defined in section 101(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)) for whom a private bill to provide immigration relief has been introduced in the Senate or the House of Representatives during the 116th Congress, the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall immediately stay the removal of the alien.

(b) A stay of removal under subsection (a) shall remain in effect until March 15, 2021.

(c) This section shall take effect as if enacted on January 3, 2019.

(d) In this section, the term “appropriate committee of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on the Judiciary and the Subcommittee on Border Security and Immigration of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on the Judiciary and the Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship of the House of Representatives.

**SA 1069.** Ms. ROSEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. An additional \$2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be available for payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation for use in neighborhood reinvestment activities, as authorized by the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 8101 et seq.), and the funds available under title II for the Office of Administration under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OFFICES” under the heading “MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION” shall be decreased by \$3,000,000.

**SA 1070.** Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. SCHUMER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 381, line 23, insert the following after “airport”: “Provided further, That the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, in carrying out Section 577 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 42301 note prec.), shall, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, develop a rulemaking process that provides sufficient notice and an opportunity for public comment, shall, in determining a final rule, evaluate and include outcomes of human factors and health research and engineering and testing through the use of human volunteers representative of the flying public, and computer model simulations of evacuations in normal to extreme scenarios, and, shall, not later than 90 days after such final rule is published in the Federal Register, make public all materials and records used in the determination of such final rule.”.

**SA 1071.** Mr. MARKEY (for himself and Mr. BRAUN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, shall submit to Congress a report and recommendations on regulatory options requiring the labeling of prescription opioid bottles with a consistent, clear, and concise warning that opioids may cause dependence, addiction, or overdose.

**SA 1072.** Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

#### SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. OPIOID LABELING REQUIREMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 305(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 825(c)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)” before “The Secretary”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) The label of any container or package containing an opioid or opiate listed in schedule II, III, IV, or V shall, when dispensed (other than administered) to or for a patient, contain a clear, concise warning, in a manner specified by the Secretary by regulation, that the opioids or opiates dispensed can cause dependence, addiction, and overdose.”.

#### (b) REGULATIONS.—

(1) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall prescribe regulations under section 503(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 353(b)) to implement the amendment made by subsection (a) and such regulations shall be effective not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act.

(2) INTERIM RULES.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services may issue the regulations required under paragraph (1) by interim rule to the extent necessary to comply with the timing requirement in paragraph (1).

**SA 1073.** Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 28, line 11, strike “\$15,000,000 shall be available” and insert “\$25,000,000 shall be transferred from the Asset Forfeiture Fund”.

**SA 1074.** Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title V of division A, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to remove the prohibition on pelagic longline fishing gear under the Fishery Management Plan for U.S. West Coast Fisheries for Highly Migratory Species.

**SA 1075.** Mrs. FEINSTEIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 1 \_\_\_\_\_. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used—

(1) to terminate a grant or cooperative agreement with the California High-Speed Rail Authority;

(2) to deobligate funding associated with a grant or cooperative agreement with the California High-Speed Rail Authority; or

(3) to require the State of California or the California High-Speed Rail Authority to repay funding previously obligated and expended.

(b) Subsection (a) shall apply to Cooperative Agreement FR-HSR-0009-10-01-06 and any other grant or cooperative agreement with the California High-Speed Rail Authority in effect on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) Notwithstanding the Department of Transportation Appropriations Act, 2010 (Public Law 111-117), deobligated funds associated with Cooperative Agreement FR-HSR-0118-12-01-01 may not be made available for any purpose until the final determination of any litigation concerning such funds.

(d)(1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), upon the final determination of any litigation referred to in subsection (c), deobligated funds referred to in subsection (c) shall be made available only for high-speed rail projects under section 26106 of title 49, United States Code, in accordance with such section.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary of Transportation shall—

(A) issue a notice of funding opportunity for grants for projects referred to in paragraph (1) not later than 30 days after the final determination of litigation referred to in subsection (c);

(B) ensure that such notice of funding opportunity requires applications to be submitted not later than 30 days after the issuance of such notice;

(C) require such applications to include completed documentation with respect to any required environmental impact statements; and

(D) award grants not later than 60 days after the issuance of notice under subparagraph (A).

**SA 1076.** Mr. ENZI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the head of each Federal agency that administers a Federal housing assistance program, shall conduct an interdepartmental review of each Federal housing assistance program in order to—

(1) make recommendations to Congress for streamlining Federal housing assistance programs for efficiency to increase the quality of services provided to people in the United States who are the most in need of assistance; and

(2) develop a plan to address the programmatic fragmentation, duplication, and overlap among Federal housing assistance programs, as identified by those Federal agencies in consultation with the Government Accountability Office and in consideration of the findings of the Government Accountability Office relating to addressing fragmentation, duplication, and overlap among Federal housing assistance programs.

(b) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the head of each Federal

agency that administers a Federal housing assistance program, shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives a detailed report that outlines the efficiencies that can be achieved by, and specific recommendations for addressing fragmentation, duplication, and overlap among Federal housing assistance programs.

**SA 1077.** Mrs. CAPITO (for herself and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 5, line 19, insert “*Provided further, That, of the amounts provided under this heading, up to \$10,000,000 shall be available for the SelectUSA program:*” after “activities:”.

**SA 1078.** Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In division B, insert after section 767 the following:

SEC. 768. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay award or incentive fees for contractor performance that has been judged to be below satisfactory performance or for performance that does not meet the basic requirements of a contract, unless the Agency determines that any such deviations are due to unforeseeable events, government-driven scope changes, or are not significant within the overall scope of the project and/or program and unless such awards or incentive fees are consistent with 16.401(e)(2) of the FAR.

**SA 1079.** Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In division C, insert after section 429 the following:

SEC. 430. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay award or incentive fees for contractor performance that has been judged to be below satisfactory performance or for performance that does not meet the basic requirements of a contract, unless the Agency determines that any such deviations are due to unforeseeable events, government-driven scope changes, or are not significant within the overall scope of the project and/or program and unless such awards or incentive fees are consistent with 16.401(e)(2) of the FAR.

**SA 1080.** Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division D, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. (a) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress and post on the website of the Office of Management and Budget a report on each project funded by an agency that is appropriated funds under this division—

(1) that is more than 5 years behind schedule; or

(2) for which the amount spent on the project is not less than \$1,000,000,000 more than the original cost estimate for the project.

(b) Each report submitted and posted under subsection (a) shall include, for each project included in the report—

(1) a brief description of the project, including—

(A) the purpose of the project;

(B) each location in which the project is carried out;

(C) the year in which the project was initiated;

(D) the Federal share of the total cost of the project; and

(E) each primary contractor, subcontractor, grant recipient, and subgrantee recipient of the project;

(2) an explanation of any change to the original scope of the project, including by the addition or narrowing of the initial requirements of the project;

(3) the original expected date for completion of the project;

(4) the current expected date for completion of the project;

(5) the original cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(6) the current cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(7) an explanation for a delay in completion or increase in the original cost estimate for the project; and

(8) the amount of and rationale for any award, incentive fee, or other type of bonus, if any, awarded for the project.

**SA 1081.** Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division C, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. (a) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress and post on the website of the Office of Management and Budget a report on each project funded by an agency that is appropriated funds under this division—

(1) that is more than 5 years behind schedule; or

(2) for which the amount spent on the project is not less than \$1,000,000,000 more than the original cost estimate for the project.

(b) Each report submitted and posted under subsection (a) shall include, for each project included in the report—

(1) a brief description of the project, including—

(A) the purpose of the project;

(B) each location in which the project is carried out;

(C) the year in which the project was initiated;

(D) the Federal share of the total cost of the project; and

(E) each primary contractor, subcontractor, grant recipient, and subgrantee recipient of the project;

(2) an explanation of any change to the original scope of the project, including by the addition or narrowing of the initial requirements of the project;

(3) the original expected date for completion of the project;

(4) the current expected date for completion of the project;

(5) the original cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(6) the current cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(7) an explanation for a delay in completion or increase in the original cost estimate for the project; and

(8) the amount of and rationale for any award, incentive fee, or other type of bonus, if any, awarded for the project.

**SA 1082.** Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. (a) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress and post on the website of the Office of Management and Budget a report on each project funded by an agency that is appropriated funds under this division—

(1) that is more than 5 years behind schedule; or

(2) for which the amount spent on the project is not less than \$1,000,000,000 more than the original cost estimate for the project.

(b) Each report submitted and posted under subsection (a) shall include, for each project included in the report—

(1) a brief description of the project, including—

(A) the purpose of the project;

(B) each location in which the project is carried out;

(C) the year in which the project was initiated;

(D) the Federal share of the total cost of the project; and

(E) each primary contractor, subcontractor, grant recipient, and subgrantee recipient of the project;

(2) an explanation of any change to the original scope of the project, including by the addition or narrowing of the initial requirements of the project;

(3) the original expected date for completion of the project;

(4) the current expected date for completion of the project;

(5) the original cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(6) the current cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(7) an explanation for a delay in completion or increase in the original cost estimate for the project; and

(8) the amount of and rationale for any award, incentive fee, or other type of bonus, if any, awarded for the project.

**SA 1083.** Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division A, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. (a) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress and post on the website of the Office of Management and Budget a report on each project funded by an agency that is appropriated funds under this division—

(1) that is more than 5 years behind schedule; or

(2) for which the amount spent on the project is not less than \$1,000,000,000 more than the original cost estimate for the project.

(b) Each report submitted and posted under subsection (a) shall include, for each project included in the report—

(1) a brief description of the project, including—

(A) the purpose of the project;

(B) each location in which the project is carried out;

(C) the year in which the project was initiated;

(D) the Federal share of the total cost of the project; and

(E) each primary contractor, subcontractor, grant recipient, and subgrantee recipient of the project;

(2) an explanation of any change to the original scope of the project, including by the addition or narrowing of the initial requirements of the project;

(3) the original expected date for completion of the project;

(4) the current expected date for completion of the project;

(5) the original cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(6) the current cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(7) an explanation for a delay in completion or increase in the original cost estimate for the project; and

(8) the amount of and rationale for any award, incentive fee, or other type of bonus, if any, awarded for the project.

**SA 1084.** Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division D, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money provided under this division, all grantees receiving Federal funds included in this division, including State and local governments and recipients of Federal research grants, shall clearly state—

(1) the percentage of the total costs of the program or project which will be financed with Federal money;

(2) the dollar amount of Federal funds for the project or program; and

(3) percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that will be financed by non-governmental sources.

**SA 1085.** Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division C, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money provided under this division, all grantees receiving Federal funds included in this division, including State and local governments and recipients of Federal research grants, shall clearly state—

(1) the percentage of the total costs of the program or project which will be financed with Federal money;

(2) the dollar amount of Federal funds for the project or program; and

(3) percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that will be financed by non-governmental sources.

**SA 1086.** Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money provided under this



division, all grantees receiving Federal funds included in this division, including State and local governments and recipients of Federal research grants, shall clearly state—

(1) the percentage of the total costs of the program or project which will be financed with Federal money;

(2) the dollar amount of Federal funds for the project or program; and

(3) percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that will be financed by non-governmental sources.

**SA 1087.** Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division A, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. When issuing statements, press releases, requests for proposals, bid solicitations and other documents describing projects or programs funded in whole or in part with Federal money provided under this division, all grantees receiving Federal funds included in this division, including State and local governments and recipients of Federal research grants, shall clearly state—

(1) the percentage of the total costs of the program or project which will be financed with Federal money;

(2) the dollar amount of Federal funds for the project or program; and

(3) percentage and dollar amount of the total costs of the project or program that will be financed by non-governmental sources.

**SA 1088.** Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 7 \_\_\_\_\_. (a) There is appropriated \$5,000,000 to carry out section 1673(d) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5926(d)).

(b) The amount made available under the heading "OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY" in title I for necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary shall be reduced by \$5,000,000, which shall be derived by reducing the amount provided under that heading for Departmental Administration by \$5,000,000.

**SA 1089.** Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 26, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

SEC. 111. (a) The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administra-

tion shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study on the potential impacts of the proposed Pebble Mine in Bristol Bay, Alaska, on the ecosystem, natural resources under the purview of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (including salmonids and marine mammals), the economy, and subsistence fishing and hunting.

(b) Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to Congress a report on the findings of the National Academy pursuant to the study conducted under subsection (a), including recommended actions, timelines, and budgets needed to protect resources impacted by the Pebble Mine.

**SA 1090.** Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 14, line 12, before the period, insert the following: "Provided further, That not to exceed \$1,000,000 may be used to carry out simulation models and an experimental testbed of fifth generation wireless telecommunications technology (5G) deployment in the 24 gigahertz radio frequency spectrum band for the purposes of determining the magnitude and extent of resulting out-of-band emissions".

**SA 1091.** Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 26, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

SEC. 111. Of the amount appropriated under the heading "OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)" under the heading "NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION", \$16,000,000 shall be available for oceanic and atmospheric research relating to integrated ocean acidification.

**SA 1092.** Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 26, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

SEC. 111. Of the amount appropriated under the heading "OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)" under the heading "NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION", \$10,000,000 shall be available for year-round ocean observation capabilities in the Arctic Ocean.

**SA 1093.** Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr.

SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 26, between lines 8 and 9, insert the following:

SEC. 111. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in fiscal year 2020 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration may execute noncompetitive leases and co-location agreements for real property and incidental goods and services with entities described in subsection (b) for periods of not more than 30 years, if each such lease or agreement is supported by a price reasonableness analysis.

(b) An entity described in this subsection is—

(1) the government of any State, territory, possession, or locality in the United States;

(2) any Tribal organization (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304));

(3) any subdivision of a government described in paragraph (1) or an organization described in paragraph (2); or

(4) any organization that is—

(A) organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States; and

(B) described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

(c) The obligation of amounts for leases and agreements executed under subsection (a) is limited to the fiscal year for which payments are due, without regard to sections 1341(a)(1), 1501(a)(1), 1502(a), and 1517(a) of title 31, United States Code.

(d) Upon the execution of a lease or agreement authorized by subsection (a) with an entity, the Administrator may enter into agreements with the entity to collaborate or engage in projects or programs on matters of mutual interest for periods not to exceed the term of the lease or agreement. The cost of such agreements shall be apportioned equitably, as determined by the Administrator.

SEC. 112. (a) Notwithstanding the requirements of title 40, United States Code, in fiscal year 2020 and each fiscal year thereafter, the Secretary of Commerce, through the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, may convey, by sale or otherwise, all right, title, and interest of the United States in real property that is under the custody and control and administrative jurisdiction of the Administration, including any improvements thereon, after the Secretary has determined that the real property is excess or that the conveyance is in the best interest of the Department.

(b) A conveyance authorized under subsection (a) shall be subject to such terms, conditions, and reservations as the Administrator determines to be necessary to protect the public interest and meet program requirements.

(c)(1) As consideration for a conveyance authorized under subsection (a), the purchaser shall pay the United States an amount, or transfer other real property or provide leased space, and incidental goods and services, or any combination thereof, to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, that is at least equal to the fair market value of the property being conveyed, as determined by the Administrator.

(2) The obligation of amounts for any lease under paragraph (1) is limited to the fiscal year for which payments are due, without regard to sections 1341(a)(1), 1501(a)(1), 1502(a), and 1517(a) of title 31, United States Code.

(d) Proceeds received by the United States from a conveyance under this section shall—

(1) be deposited in the Procurement, Acquisition, and Construction account or the Operations, Research, and Facilities account of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, as determined by the Administrator; and

(2) be available to the Administrator, notwithstanding any other provision of law, until expended and without further appropriation, to pay for costs incurred to effectuate the conveyance, for related relocation and lease costs, and for the acquisition of, or construction, remediation, repair, alteration, or improvement of, any real property of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

SEC. 113. The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is authorized to acquire land, or interests therein, for which amounts have been appropriated.

**SA 1094.** Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 17, line 7, before the period, insert the following: “*Provided further*, That the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration submit to Congress a report on existing supercomputing capacity and needs of the Administration and on the incremental improvement to operational weather forecasts that would result from a significant investment in additional compute capacity”.

**SA 1095.** Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 17, line 7, before the period, insert the following: “*Provided further*, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be used to commission a study by the National Academy of Sciences on the effect of deployment of fifth generation wireless telecommunications technology (5G) using microwave radio frequency spectrum on the operations and mission of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, strategies to protect such operations and missions, and options to offset or mitigate negative effects”.

**SA 1096.** Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 18, line 19, strike “\$65,000,000” and insert “\$80,000,000”.

**SA 1097.** Ms. CANTWELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed

to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division A, insert the following: “*Provided further*, That notwithstanding the amount provided in the report accompanying this Act, \$70,000,000 are available for salmon management activities.”.

**SA 1098.** Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Ms. SMITH, Mr. CASEY, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. BOOKER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. BROWN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 7. (a) There is appropriated \$5,000,000 to carry out section 222 of the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6923).

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount provided under the heading “AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES” under the heading “AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS” in title I shall be reduced by \$8,000,000.

**SA 1099.** Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. GARDNER, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount made available under the heading “EXTENSION ACTIVITIES” under the heading “NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE” under the heading “AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS” in title I shall be increased by \$5,000,000, which shall be used by increasing by that amount the amount specified for the Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network in the table titled “National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Extension Activities” in the report accompanying this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount made available for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer under the heading “OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER” under the heading “AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS” in title I shall be reduced by \$5,000,000.

**SA 1100.** Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making

appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 263, line 9, strike “\$136,244,000” and insert “\$131,244,000”.

On page 289, line 15, strike “\$2,623,582,000” and insert “\$2,628,582,000”.

On page 289, strike lines 21 and 22 and insert “\$476,741,000 shall be for Geographic Programs specified in the report accompanying this Act, except that \$21,000,000 shall be for the Long Island Sound program under section 119 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1269) and the Long Island Sound Stewardship Act of 2006 (33 U.S.C. 1269 note; Public Law 109-359).”.

**SA 1101.** Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 381, at the end of line 16, insert the following: “*Provided further*, That for purposes of funding direct operations under the preceding proviso, the term ‘operations’, as defined in FAA Order JO 7232.5G, shall also include air traffic control services during airport snow removal vehicle movements on active runways/taxiways at any small hub FAA contract tower airport with significant snow removal operations and terrain challenges.”.

**SA 1102.** Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. BRAUN, and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division B, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, in consultation with the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, shall submit to Congress a report and recommendations on regulatory options requiring the labeling of prescription opioid bottles with a consistent, clear, and concise warning that opioids may cause dependence, addiction, or overdose.

**SA 1103.** Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. SCHATZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 120, line 17, strike “\$46,782,000” and insert “\$38,782,000”.

On page 218, line 16, strike “\$2,000,000” and insert “\$10,000,000”.

**SA 1104.** Mr. CRAPO (for himself and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division D, insert the following:

**SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. DETERRING WRONG-WAY COLLISIONS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to apply or enforce any restriction or limitation in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices, including by means of denying an application, on the use of products, devices, equipment, or systems, or a part thereof, that are patented or proprietary and intended to help deter wrong-way intrusions or wrong-way collisions, whether used in an experiment or on a permanent basis.

(b) **EXPERIMENTS.**—In the case of an application for use of a product, device, equipment, or system, or a part thereof, described in subsection (a) in an experiment referred to in that subsection, none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to restrict the experiment to a term of less than 3 years, unless a shorter term is requested by the applicant.

(c) **PERMANENT USE.**—In the case of an application for use of a product, device, equipment, or system, or a part thereof, described in subsection (a) on a permanent basis, approval for permanent use shall be preceded by completion of an experiment.

**SA 1105.** Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

**SEC. 2 \_\_\_\_\_. IMPROVING LAW ENFORCEMENT CO-OPERATION.**

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act”.

(b) **SANCTUARY JURISDICTION DEFINED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), for purposes of this section, the term “sanctuary jurisdiction” means any State or political subdivision of a State that has in effect a statute, ordinance, policy, or practice that prohibits or restricts any government entity or official from—

(A) sending, receiving, maintaining, or exchanging with any Federal, State, or local government entity information regarding the citizenship or immigration status (lawful or unlawful) of any individual; or

(B) complying with a request lawfully made by the Department of Homeland Security under section 236 or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226 and 1357) to comply with a detainer for, or notify about the release of, an individual.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—A State or political subdivision of a State shall not be deemed a sanctuary jurisdiction based solely on its having a policy whereby its officials will not share information regarding, or comply with a request made by the Department of Homeland Security under section 236 or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C.

1226 and 1357) to comply with a detainer regarding, an individual who comes forward as a victim or a witness to a criminal offense.

(c) **ENSURING THAT FEDERAL AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS MAY COOPERATE TO SAFEGUARD OUR COMMUNITIES.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY TO COOPERATE WITH FEDERAL OFFICIALS.**—A State, a political subdivision of a State, or an officer, employee, or agent of such State or political subdivision that complies with a detainer issued by the Department of Homeland Security under section 236 or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226 and 1357)—

(A) shall be deemed to be acting as an agent of the Department of Homeland Security; and

(B) with regard to actions taken to comply with the detainer, shall have all authority available to officers and employees of the Department of Homeland Security.

(2) **LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.**—In any legal proceeding brought against a State, a political subdivision of State, or an officer, employee, or agent of such State or political subdivision, which challenges the legality of the seizure or detention of an individual pursuant to a detainer issued by the Department of Homeland Security under section 236 or 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1226 and 1357)—

(A) no liability shall lie against the State or political subdivision of a State for actions taken in compliance with the detainer; and

(B) if the actions of the officer, employee, or agent of the State or political subdivision were taken in compliance with the detainer—

(i) the officer, employee, or agent shall be deemed—

(I) to be an employee of the Federal Government and an investigative or law enforcement officer; and

(II) to have been acting within the scope of his or her employment under section 1346(b) and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code;

(ii) section 1346(b) of title 28, United States Code, shall provide the exclusive remedy for the plaintiff; and

(iii) the United States shall be substituted as defendant in the proceeding.

(3) **RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to provide immunity to any person who knowingly violates the civil or constitutional rights of an individual.

(d) **SANCTUARY JURISDICTIONS INELIGIBLE FOR CERTAIN FEDERAL FUNDS.**—

(1) **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION GRANTS.**—

(A) **GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT.**—Section 201(b) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3141(b)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) the area in which the project is to be carried out is not a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in subsection (b) of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act).”

(B) **GRANTS FOR PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.**—Section 203(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3143(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following: “A sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in subsection (b) of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act) may not be deemed an eligible recipient under this subsection.”

(C) **SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS.**—Section 205(a) of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3145(a)) is amended—

(i) in paragraph (2), by striking “and” at the end;

(ii) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

“(4) will be carried out in an area that does not contain a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in subsection (b) of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act).”

(D) **GRANTS FOR TRAINING, RESEARCH, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.**—Section 207 of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3147) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(C) **INELIGIBILITY OF SANCTUARY JURISDICTIONS.**—Grant funds authorized under this section may not be used to provide assistance to a sanctuary jurisdiction (as defined in subsection (b) of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act).”

(2) **COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS.**—Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) is amended—

(A) in section 102(a) (42 U.S.C. 5302(a)), by adding at the end the following:

“(25) The term ‘sanctuary jurisdiction’ has the meaning provided in subsection (b) of the Stop Dangerous Sanctuary Cities Act.”; and

(B) in section 104 (42 U.S.C. 5304)—

(i) subsection (b)—

(I) in paragraph (5), by striking “and” at the end;

(II) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (7); and

(III) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

“(6) the grantee is not a sanctuary jurisdiction and will not become a sanctuary jurisdiction during the period for which the grantee receives a grant under this title; and”;

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(n) **PROTECTION OF INDIVIDUALS AGAINST CRIME.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—No funds authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title may be obligated or expended for any State or unit of general local government that is a sanctuary jurisdiction.

“(2) **RETURNED AMOUNTS.**—

“(A) **STATE.**—If a State is a sanctuary jurisdiction during the period for which it receives amounts under this title, the Secretary—

“(i) shall direct the State to immediately return to the Secretary any such amounts that the State received for that period; and

“(ii) shall reallocate amounts returned under clause (i) for grants under this title to other States that are not sanctuary jurisdictions.

“(B) **UNIT OF GENERAL LOCAL GOVERNMENT.**—If a unit of general local government is a sanctuary jurisdiction during the period for which it receives amounts under this title, any such amounts that the unit of general local government received for that period—

“(i) in the case of a unit of general local government that is not in a nonentitlement area, shall be returned to the Secretary for grants under this title to States and other units of general local government that are not sanctuary jurisdictions; and

“(ii) in the case of a unit of general local government that is in a nonentitlement area, shall be returned to the Governor of the State for grants under this title to other units of general local government in the State that are not sanctuary jurisdictions.

“(C) **REALLOCATION RULES.**—In reallocating amounts under subparagraphs (A) and (B), the Secretary shall—

“(i) apply the relevant allocation formula under subsection (b), with all sanctuary jurisdictions excluded; and



“(ii) shall not be subject to the rules for reallocation under subsection (c).”.

(3) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The effective date of this subsection and the amendments made by this subsection shall be retroactive to October 1, 2019.

**SA 1106.** Mr. SCOTT of Florida submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

**PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT AND SERVICES POSING NATIONAL SECURITY RISKS**

**SEC. 7.** (a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **APPROPRIATE NATIONAL SECURITY AGENCY.**—The term “appropriate national security agency” means—

- (A) the Department of Homeland Security;
- (B) the Department of Defense;
- (C) the Office of the Director of National Intelligence;
- (D) the National Security Agency; and
- (E) the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(2) **CLOUD COMPUTING.**—The term “cloud computing” has the meaning given the term in Special Publication 800-145 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, entitled “The NIST Definition of Cloud Computing”, published September 2011, or any successor publication.

(3) **COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK.**—The term “communications network” means—

- (A) a system enabling the transmission, between or among points specified by the user, of information of the choice of the user;
- (B) cloud computing resources; and
- (C) a network or system used to access cloud computing resources.

(4) **COMMUNICATIONS PROVIDER.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The term “communications provider” means any provider of interstate or international communication by wire or radio.

(B) **INCLUSION.**—The term “communications provider” includes a telecommunications carrier, as defined in section 3 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 153).

(5) **COVERED COMPANY.**—The term “covered company” means—

- (A) Huawei Technologies Co., Limited;
- (B) Zhongxing Telecommunications Equipment Corporation;
- (C) a subsidiary or affiliate of a company described in subparagraph (A) or (B);
- (D) any communications provider domiciled in the People's Republic of China (or a subsidiary or affiliate of such a company), excluding a communications provider that—
  - (i) is domiciled in the People's Republic of China; and
  - (ii) is a subsidiary of a company that is not domiciled in the People's Republic of China; and
- (E) any entity posing a national security risk, as determined by the Secretary in accordance with subsection (d).

(6) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) **PROHIBITION.**—Except as provided in subsection (c), none of the funds made available under the heading “RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS—LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)” under the heading “RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE” under the heading “RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS” in title III may

be used to purchase communications equipment and services from—

- (1) a covered company; or
- (2) any other company that is subject to extrajudicial direction from a foreign government.

(c) **EXEMPTIONS.**—The Secretary may exempt types or categories of equipment, services, or components of equipment or services that do not pose an undue risk of sabotage to or subversion of the design, integrity, manufacturing, production, distribution, installation, operation, or maintenance of communications networks in the United States.

(d) **ENTITIES POSING A NATIONAL SECURITY RISK.**—In determining the entities posing a national security risk under subsection (a)(5)(E), the Secretary shall rely solely on a determination made—

- (1) by—
  - (A) an appropriate national security agency;
  - (B) an interagency body that includes appropriate national security expertise, including the Federal Acquisition Security Council established under section 1322 of title 41, United States Code; or
  - (C) Congress; or
- (2) under Executive Order 13873 (84 Fed. Reg. 22689; relating to securing the information and communications technology and services supply chain), including any implementing regulations for that Executive Order.

**SA 1107.** Mr. SCOTT of Florida (for himself and Mr. COTTON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title I of division C, add the following:

#### DRONE PURCHASES

**SEC. 1.** (a) In this section, the term “unmanned aircraft system” has the meaning given the term in section 331 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-95; 126 Stat. 72).

(b) None of the funds made available to the Department of the Interior by this Act or any other Act may be used to purchase an unmanned aircraft system, or any component of an unmanned aircraft system, that is manufactured in China.

**SA 1108.** Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

**SEC. 7.** Section 281(7)(B) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1638(7)(B)) is amended—

- (1) by striking “includes a fillet” and inserting “includes—
  - “(i) a fillet”;
- (2) in clause (i) (as so designated), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”;
- (3) by adding at the end the following:

“(ii) whole cooked king crab and tanner crab and cooked king crab and tanner crab sections.”.

**SA 1109.** Mr. TOOMEY (for himself and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

**SEC. 7.** None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any employee of the Department of Agriculture or officer of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out, pursuant to the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.), any activity to use any funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation for—

- (1) the installation of fuel pumps and related infrastructure dedicated to the distribution of gasoline that contains greater than 10 percent ethanol by volume at vehicle fueling locations, including local fueling stations, convenience stores, hypermarket fueling stations, and fleet facilities; or
- (2) marketing, education, or data collection relating to the fuel pumps and related infrastructure described in paragraph (1).

**SA 1110.** Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. UDALL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

**SEC. 2.** An additional \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available for rental assistance and associated administrative fees for Tribal HUD-VASH under the heading “TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE” under the heading “PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING”.

**SA 1111.** Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

**SEC. 7.** There is appropriated \$499,000 to carry out section 6306 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (7 U.S.C. 2204b-3).

**SA 1112.** Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and

Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 493, line 17, strike the period and insert the following: “*Provided further*, That with respect to the allocation of funds provided under this heading for the Emergency Solutions Grant Program, if, under the allocation provisions applicable under subtitle B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, a metropolitan city, urban county, or consortium would receive a grant of less than .05 percent of the amounts appropriated to carry out that subtitle under this heading, such amount shall instead be reallocated to the State, except that any urban county that previously received and administered a grant under section 408 of such Act shall receive directly the amount allocated to the urban county under section 408(a) of such Act, and the amount allocated to a metropolitan city which fell below the threshold under such section 408(a) shall be reallocated to any urban county that has previously received and administered assistance under section 408 of such Act in the county, parish or borough in which the metropolitan city is located, provided that the urban county provides such assurances as the Secretary may require that the amount allocated to the city under section 408(a) of such Act will be used for eligible activities that address the needs of persons living in the city who are homeless or at risk of homelessness: *Provided further*, That if, under the allocation provisions applicable under such subtitle B, the urban county and metropolitan cities in a county, parish, or borough would receive an aggregate amount of grants from amounts provided under this heading for a fiscal year that is less than 0.05 percent of the amounts appropriated to carry out such subtitle B under this heading, the aggregate amount shall instead be reallocated to the State: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the previous 2 provisos, a metropolitan city shall receive the grant amount described in such provisos if the metropolitan city (1) is located in a State that does not have counties as local governments, (2) has a population greater than 40,000 but less than 50,000 as used in determining the fiscal year 1987 community development block grant program allocation, and (3) was allocated in excess of \$1,000,000 in community development block grant funds in fiscal year 1987.”

**SA 1113.** Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV of division C, insert the following:

LISTING PFAS AS CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

SEC. 4 \_\_\_\_\_. Using funds made available by this Act for the Environmental Protection Agency, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall use \$500,000 to complete, by September 30, 2020, a rule-making for the proposed rule of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency entitled “Listing Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) as a CERCLA Hazardous Substance” and identified with regulation identifier number 2050-AH09.

**SA 1114.** Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to

amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 482, line 10, strike the period and insert “: *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this paragraph, not less than \$1,000,000 shall be available to support utilization, outreach, and capacity building with tribes and tribal housing organization for the Tribal HUD-VASH program.”

**SA 1115.** Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. BOOKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In title I of division D, after section 191, insert the following:

SEC. 192. (a) Section 603(b) of title 23, United States Code, is amended by striking paragraph (8) and inserting the following:

“(8) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—Notwithstanding paragraph (9) and section 117(j)(2), the proceeds of a secured loan under the TIFIA program shall be considered to be part of the non-Federal share of project costs required under this title or chapter 53 of title 49, if the loan is repayable from non-Federal funds.”

(b) Section 502(j) of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (45 U.S.C. 822(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(5) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the proceeds of a direct loan under this section shall be considered to be part of the non-Federal share of project costs required under this section, if the loan is repayable from non-Federal funds.”

**SA 1116.** Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In the matter under the heading “CAPITAL INVESTMENT GRANTS” under the heading “FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION” in title I of division D, insert after “September 30, 2023:” the following: “*Provided*, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$1,935,000,000 shall be allocated by December 31, 2021.”

**SA 1117.** Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In title I of division D, after section 191, insert the following:

SEC. 192. (a) The following are repealed:

(1) Section 352 of the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 (Public Law 104-59; 109 Stat. 623).

(2) Section 324 of the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1986 (Public Law 99-190; 99 Stat. 1288).

(3) Section 325 of the Department of Transportation and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-50; 109 Stat. 456).

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, tolls collected for motor vehicles on any bridge connecting the boroughs of Brooklyn, New York, and Staten Island, New York, shall be collected for any vehicles exiting from that bridge in both Staten Island and Brooklyn.

**SA 1118.** Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division D, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 502(b)(3) of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (45 U.S.C. 822(b)(3)) is amended by striking “only during the 4-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the Passenger Rail Reform and Investment Act of 2015” and inserting “until September 30, 2020”.

**SA 1119.** Mr. REED submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 123, line 14, strike “\$13,500,000” and insert “\$12,500,000”.

On page 132, line 22, strike “\$1,027,916,000” and insert “\$1,028,916,000, of which \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for surveillance, testing, prevention, and research relating to Eastern equine encephalitis in impacted States;”.

**SA 1120.** Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. BENNET, Mr. DAINES, Mr. TESTER, Mr. BURR, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. HEINRICH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 225, line 20, strike “\$28,800,000” and insert “\$54,900,000”.

On page 231, line 15, strike “\$58,770,000” and insert “\$113,580,000”.

On page 231, line 20, strike the period at the end and insert “: *Provided further*, That \$2,805,000 of the amount made available under this heading shall be available for grants under the Highlands Conservation Act (Public Law 108-421; 118 Stat. 2375).”

On page 232, line 14, strike “\$30,800,000” and insert “\$59,510,000”.

On page 241, line 7, strike “\$199,899,000” and insert “\$386,079,000”.

On page 241, line 9, strike “\$140,000,000” and insert “\$270,500,000”.

On page 241, line 10, insert “, of which \$96,444,000 shall be made available for the acquisition of land, waters, or an interest in land or waters,” before “and of which”.

On page 241, line 11, strike “\$10,000,000” and insert “\$19,135,000”.

On page 263, line 16, strike “\$9,000,000” and insert “\$17,265,000”.

On page 310, line 15, strike “\$63,990,000” and insert “\$123,585,000”.

On page 313, line 10, strike “\$73,741,000” and insert “\$142,471,000”.

**SA 1121.** Mr. SCHUMER (for Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. MURPHY)) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 122, line 19, insert “; *Provided further*, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$3,000,000 shall be made available to the Office of the Secretary to carry out the duties of the working group established under section 770 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6; 133 Stat. 89)” before the period at the end.

**SA 1122.** Mr. HEINRICH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division, D, insert the following:

SEC. 1. In distributing the amounts made available under this Act to carry out section 117 of title 23, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation shall ensure equitable geographical distribution by prioritizing funding—

(1) for projects in States that have not received a prior award under that section; and

(2) for projects in States with a significant number of residents in rural areas who are members of a federally recognized Indian tribe.

**SA 1123.** Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV of division C, insert the following:

PARTNERSHIP WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS PROGRAM AND RELATED UNITS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

SEC. 4. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the amount made

available under the heading “DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)” under the heading “DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR” under title I shall be reduced by \$1,296,000.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the amount made available under the heading “OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM” under the heading “NATIONAL PARK SERVICE” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR” under title I shall be increased by \$1,296,000 to provide additional funding for the Partnership Wild and Scenic Rivers program and related units of the National Park System.

**SA 1124.** Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV of division C, insert the following:

#### BEACH PROTECTION GRANTS

SEC. 4. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the amount made available under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT” under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY” under title II shall be reduced by \$762,000.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the amount made available under the heading “STATE AND TRIBAL GRANTS” under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY” under title II shall be increased by \$762,000.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the amount made available under paragraph (16) under the heading “STATE AND TRIBAL GRANTS” under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY” under title II shall be increased by \$762,000 to provide additional funding for grants under section 406(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1346(b)).

**SA 1125.** Mr. MENENDEZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding section 1552(a) of title 31, United States Code, amounts made available under the heading “COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND” under the heading “COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT” in title VIII of the Disaster Relief Appropriations Act, 2013 (Public Law 113-2) shall be available for obligation or expenditure until September 30 of the 8th fiscal year after the period of availability for obligation of that account ends.

**SA 1126.** Ms. STABENOW submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr.

SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. . The Secretary of Agriculture shall enter into an arrangement with the National Academy of Sciences under which the National Academy of Sciences shall—

(1) conduct a study on any postponements, delays, or cancellations of activities or research or other lost research, work product, or opportunities of the Economic Research Service and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, including work impacted by loss of staff expertise and experience of those agencies, in fiscal year 2020; and

(2) submit to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the study conducted under paragraph (1), including recommendations on future research priorities for the agencies described in paragraph (1) to address challenges to agriculture, families, and the rural United States.

**SA 1127.** Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 7. (a) The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study evaluating payments made to agricultural producers through the Market Facilitation Program established pursuant to the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.).

(b) Not later than July 31, 2020, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, and the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report describing the results of the study conducted under subsection (a), including an evaluation of—

(1) whether the Department of Agriculture trade damage models for the 2018 and 2019 Market Facilitation Programs accurately assess all of the trade-related damages, including tariff and nontariff damages, and whether the payments proportionally and fairly addressed trade damage for all types of crops and geographic regions;

(2) the impact of applying the payment limitations and eligibility requirements under the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-334; 132 Stat. 4490) or the payment limitation and eligibility requirements proposed in the budget of the United States Government submitted by the President under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2020 to the 2018 and 2019 Market Facilitation Programs; and

(3) an analysis of what measures the Secretary of Agriculture has implemented or planned to address waste, fraud, and abuse in the 2018 and 2019 Market Facilitation Programs, including a comparison of the types

of measures conducted by other Department of Agriculture agencies to address waste, fraud, and abuse, such as those measures under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) and nutrition programs, such as the supplemental nutrition assistance program established under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.).

**SA 1128.** Mr. CARDIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV of division C, insert the following:

#### CHESAPEAKE BAY PROGRAM

SEC. 4. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the amount made available for Geographic Programs under the heading "ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT" under the heading "ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY" under title II shall be increased by \$9,000,000 to provide additional funding for the Chesapeake Bay Program (as defined in section 117(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1267(a)), of which—

(1) \$1,500,000 shall be for additional nutrient and sediment removal grants, as described in the report accompanying this Act;

(2) \$1,500,000 shall be for additional small watershed grants to control polluted runoff from urban, suburban, and agricultural lands, as described in the report accompanying this Act; and

(3) \$6,000,000 shall be for State-based implementation in the most effective basins.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, funds made available for Operations and Administration under the heading "ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT" under the heading "ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY" under title II in the report accompanying this Act shall be reduced by \$9,000,000.

**SA 1129.** Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. CARPER, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division A, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Not later than one day after the date of the enactment of this Act, using amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this title for the Bureau of Industry and Security for operations and administration, the Secretary of Commerce shall—

(1) publish in the Federal Register the report on the findings of the investigation into the effect on national security of imports of automobiles and automotive parts that the Secretary initiated on May 23, 2018, under section 232(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862(b)), as required under paragraph (3)(B) of that section; and

(2) submit to Congress any portion of the report that contains classified information,

which may be viewed only by Members of Congress and their staff with appropriate security clearances.

**SA 1130.** Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title II of division D, insert the following:

SEC. 2. \_\_\_\_\_. It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) more than 17,000,000 people live in manufactured homes and benefit from high-quality affordable homes which provide stability;

(2) owners of manufactured homes have disproportionately low-income households, and in 2013, the median annual household income for living in manufactured housing was \$28,400;

(3) approximately 75 percent of manufactured home households earn less than \$50,000 per year;

(4) more than 10 percent of veterans in the United States live in manufactured homes;

(5) in late 1990, manufactured housing represented ⅓ of the new affordable housing produced in the United States and remains a significant source of unsubsidized affordable housing in the United States;

(6) in 2015, the average cost per square foot for a new manufactured home was 48 dollars, less than half of the cost per square foot for a new-site built, structure-only home, which was \$101;

(7) in 2009, 43 percent of all new homes that sold for less than \$150,000 were manufactured homes;

(8) manufactured homes account for 23 percent of new home sales under \$200,000;

(9) more than 50,000 manufactured home communities, also referred to as "mobile home parks", exist throughout the United States;

(10) more than 2,900,000 manufactured homes are placed in manufactured home communities;

(11) manufactured home communities provide critical affordable housing, but receive very little Federal, State, or local funds to subsidize the cost of manufactured homes;

(12) manufactured home owners in such communities may own the home, but they do not own the land under the home, which leaves the home owners vulnerable to rent increases, arbitrary rule enforcement, and in the case of a manufactured home community owner converting the land to some other use, community closure;

(13) an eviction or closure of a manufactured home community is very disruptive to a resident who may be unable to pay the thousands of dollars it takes to move the manufactured home or find a new location for the manufactured home;

(14) in an effort to preserve a crucial source of affordable housing within the past two decades, a national network of housing providers has helped residents purchase and own the land under the manufactured home community, and manage the manufactured home community;

(15) nationwide, there are more than 1,000 stable, permanent ownership cooperatives or nonprofit-owned developments in more than a dozen States;

(16) members of manufactured home communities continue to own such homes individually, own an equal share of the land beneath the entire manufactured home com-

munity, participate in the governing of the community, and elect a board of directors who make major decisions within the manufactured home community by a democratic vote;

(17) in New Hampshire, more than 30 percent of manufactured home communities are owned by residents;

(18) resident-owned cooperatives and nonprofit owned communities have also flourished in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Washington, Oregon, and Minnesota;

(19) nationwide, only 2 percent of all manufactured home communities are resident or nonprofit-owned;

(20) when the owner of a manufactured home community or his or her heirs sell the community to the highest bidder, it can result in displacement for dozens and sometimes hundreds of families; and

(21) Congress should endeavor to protect residents of manufactured home communities by encouraging the owners of those properties to sell them to nonprofit organizations or to the residents themselves to own cooperatively.

**SA 1131.** Mr. CARPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title IV of division C, insert the following:

#### NATIONAL EMISSION STANDARDS

SEC. 4. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize the proposed revised supplemental "appropriate and necessary" finding in the proposed rule entitled "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal- and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units-Reconsideration of Supplemental Finding and Residual Risk and Technology Review" published by the Environmental Protection Agency (84 Fed. Reg. 2670 (February 7, 2019)).

**SA 1132.** Mr. SCHUMER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to Congress a report that describes—

(1) the activities of the Food and Drug Administration related to toxic metals in food, including baby food;

(2) existing or planned actions of the agency related to enforceable limits of maximum safe amounts of heavy metals in baby food; and

(3) the activities of the Toxic Elements Working Group.

**SA 1133.** Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. HOEVEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations



for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 7. (a) There is appropriated \$5,000,000 to carry out section 1450 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3222e).

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount provided under the heading "AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES" under the heading "AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS" in title I shall be reduced by \$5,000,000.

**SA 1134.** Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division A, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. Section 3524(b) of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to an individual who—

(1) has received a voluntary separation incentive payment under subchapter II of chapter 35 of that title relating to the relocation of the Economic Research Service or the National Institute of Food and Agriculture to the Kansas City metropolitan area; and

(2) within 5 years after the date of the separation on which the payment described in paragraph (1) is based, accepts employment for compensation with the Government of the United States.

**SA 1135.** Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. PETERS, and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. The Secretary of Agriculture may waive the matching funds requirement under section 412(g)(3) of the Agricultural Research, Extension, and Education Reform Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7632(g)(3)).

**SA 1136.** Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 16, line 2, strike "\$3,727,466,000" and insert "\$3,682,466,000".

On page 16, line 17, strike "\$3,919,740,000" and insert "\$3,874,740,000".

On page 16, line 2, strike "\$3,727,466,000" and insert "\$3,682,466,000".

On page 17, line 13, strike "\$1,552,528,000" and insert "\$1,507,528,000".

On page 17, line 17, strike "\$1,565,528,000" and insert "\$1,520,528,000".

On page 17, line 18, strike "\$1,552,528,000" and insert "\$1,507,528,000".

On page 51, line 19, strike "\$1,789,790,000" and insert "\$1,879,790,000".

On page 53, line 13, strike "\$150,000,000" and insert "\$240,000,000".

**SA 1137.** Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division C, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated under this Act to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for "Resource Management" shall be \$1,356,013,000.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated under this Act to the Environmental Protection Agency for "Environmental Programs and Management" shall be \$2,614,310,000.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated under this Act to the Forest Service for "State and Private Forestry" shall be \$314,160,000.

(d) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated under this Act to the Forest Service for the "National Forest System" shall be \$1,871,525,000, of which \$164,235,000 shall be for hazardous fuels management activities.

**SA 1138.** Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 124, line 14, strike "\$331,114,000" and insert "\$329,614,000".

On page 129, line 10, strike "\$304,800,000" and insert "\$303,300,000".

On page 223, between lines 13 and 14, insert the following:

SEC. 7. There is appropriated \$3,000,000 to carry out the emergency and transitional pet shelter and housing assistance grant program established under section 12502(b) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (34 U.S.C. 20127).

**SA 1139.** Ms. MCSALLY (for herself and Mr. BOOKER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 30, line 21, strike the period and insert "Provided further, That of the amount appropriated, not less than \$2,000,000 shall be available for the Environmental and Natural Resources Division for salaries and

expenses for enforcing animal welfare crimes."

**SA 1140.** Ms. MCSALLY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in division A, insert the following:

SEC. \_\_\_\_\_. None of the funds appropriated by this Act or any other Act may be used for the purpose of enforcing a suspension agreement, continuing an antidumping duty investigation, or enforcing an antidumping duty order related to fresh tomatoes from Mexico.

**SA 1141.** Mr. JONES (for himself and Ms. MCSALLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title I of division E, insert the following:

SEC. 1. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to adjust apportionments or withhold funds from apportionments pursuant to section 9503(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

**SA 1142.** Ms. SMITH (for herself, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. TESTER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 948 proposed by Mr. SHELBY to the bill H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title VII of division B, insert the following:

SEC. 7. In providing assistance under title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) using amounts made available under title III under the heading "RURAL HOUSING SERVICE", the Secretary of Agriculture shall prioritize the maintenance needs for rural housing facilities and staff needs, which shall include prioritizing—

(1) capital repairs for aging properties participating in the rental housing programs of the Rural Housing Service;

(2) the needs of staff overseeing the Rural Housing Service and field staff conducting housing inspections; and

(3) enforcement against property owners when those owners fail to make necessary repairs.

#### AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have 6 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 Thursday, October 24, 2019, at 9 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the nomination of Vice Admiral Charles A. Richard, USN, to be Admiral and Commander, United States Strategic Command, Department of Defense.

#### COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 24, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

#### COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 24, 2019, at 9 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

#### COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 24, 2019, at 9 a.m., to conduct a hearing following nominations: Halil Suleyman Ozerden, of Mississippi, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit, Danielle J. Hunsaker, of Oregon, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, Steven J. Menashi, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, William Joseph Nardini, of Connecticut, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit, Jodi W. Dishman, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Oklahoma, Karen Spencer Marston, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, Richard Earnest Myers II, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina, Sarah E. Pitlyk, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Missouri, Anuraag Singhal, to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, Daniel Mack Traynor, to be United States District Judge for the District of North Dakota, and David M. DeVillers, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, Department of Justice.

#### SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 24, 2019, at 2 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

#### PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS

The Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, October 24, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that three interns

from our Senate office here—Carter Thompson, Gil Connolly, and Tamar Epps—be granted floor privileges for today.

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

#### PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. PAUL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Samantha Romano and Sherry Gill, interns in my office, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of Congress.

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

#### DEEPFAKE REPORT ACT OF 2019

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 197, S. 2065.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2065) to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to publish an annual report on the use of deepfake technology, and for other purposes.

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

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

*This Act may be cited as the "Deepfake Report Act of 2019".*

##### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

*In this Act:*

(1) *DIGITAL CONTENT FORGERY.*—The term "digital content forgery" means the use of emerging technologies, including artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques, to fabricate or manipulate audio, visual, or text content with the intent to mislead.

(2) *SECRETARY.*—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Homeland Security.

##### SEC. 3. REPORTS ON DIGITAL CONTENT FORGERY TECHNOLOGY.

(a) *IN GENERAL.*—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for 5 years, the Secretary, acting through the Under Secretary for Science and Technology, shall produce a report on the state of digital content forgery technology.

(b) *CONTENTS.*—Each report produced under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an assessment of the underlying technologies used to create or propagate digital content forgeries, including the evolution of such technologies;

(2) a description of the types of digital content forgeries, including those used to commit fraud, cause harm, or violate civil rights recognized under Federal law;

(3) an assessment of how foreign governments, and the proxies and networks thereof, use, or could use, digital content forgeries to harm national security;

(4) an assessment of how non-governmental entities in the United States use, or could use, digital content forgeries;

(5) an assessment of the uses, applications, dangers, and benefits of deep learning technologies used to generate high fidelity artificial content of events that did not occur, including the impact on individuals;

(6) an analysis of the methods used to determine whether content is genuinely created by a

human or through digital content forgery technology and an assessment of any effective heuristics used to make such a determination, as well as recommendations on how to identify and address suspect content and elements to provide warnings to users of the content;

(7) a description of the technological countermeasures that are, or could be, used to address concerns with digital content forgery technology; and

(8) any additional information the Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) *CONSULTATION AND PUBLIC HEARINGS.*—In producing each report required under subsection (a), the Secretary may—

(1) consult with any other agency of the Federal Government that the Secretary considers necessary; and

(2) conduct public hearings to gather, or otherwise allow interested parties an opportunity to present, information and advice relevant to the production of the report.

(d) *FORM OF REPORT.*—Each report required under subsection (a) shall be produced in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(e) *APPLICABILITY OF FOIA.*—Nothing in this Act, or in a report produced under this section, shall be construed to allow the disclosure of information or a record that is exempt from public disclosure under section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly known as the "Freedom of Information Act").

(f) *APPLICABILITY OF THE PAPERWORK REDUCTION ACT.*—Subchapter I of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code (commonly known as the "Paperwork Reduction Act"), shall not apply to this Act.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent the committee-reported substitute amendment 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 with no intervening action or debate.

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

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

The bill (S. 2065), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

#### PROTECTING AMERICA'S FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ACT OF 2019

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 198, S. 2107.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2107) to increase the number of CBP Agriculture Specialists and support staff in the Office of Field Operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the bill be considered read a third time and passed and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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



The bill (S. 2107) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed as follows:

S. 2107

*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 “Protecting America’s Food and Agriculture Act of 2019”.

#### SEC. 2. FINDING.

Congress finds that—

(1) it is in the national security interest of the United States to ensure that the Nation’s food supply is sufficiently protected; and

(2) a vital part of such protection is the availability of adequate resources at the border to conduct inspections of incoming food and agricultural goods.

#### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

(A) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate;

(C) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(D) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

(2) CBP.—The term “CBP” means U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

#### SEC. 4. ADDITIONAL U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION PERSONNEL.

(a) CBP AGRICULTURE SPECIALISTS.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may hire, train, and assign 240 new CBP Agriculture Specialists above the current attrition level during every fiscal year until the total number of CBP Agriculture Specialists equals and sustains the requirements identified each year in the Agriculture Resource Allocation Model.

(b) MISSION AND OPERATIONAL SUPPORT STAFF.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may hire, train, and assign support staff to support CBP Agriculture Specialists.

(2) CBP AGRICULTURE TECHNICIANS.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may hire, train, and assign 200 new CBP Agriculture Technicians during each fiscal year until the total number of CBP Agriculture Technicians equals and sustains the requirements identified each year in the Mission and Operational Support Resource Allocation Model.

(c) CBP AGRICULTURE CANINE TEAMS.—The Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection may hire, train, and assign 20 new CBP agriculture canine teams during each of the first 3 fiscal years beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) TRAFFIC FORECASTS.—In calculating the number of CBP Agriculture Specialists needed at each port of entry through the Agriculture Resource Allocation Model, the Office of Field Operations shall—

(1) rely on data collected regarding the inspections and other activities conducted at each such port of entry; and

(2) consider volume from seasonal surges, other projected changes in commercial and passenger volumes, the most current commercial forecasts, and other relevant information.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) CBP AGRICULTURE SPECIALISTS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (a)—

(A) \$29,900,000 for fiscal year 2020;

(B) \$36,100,000 for fiscal year 2021; and

(C) \$40,500,000 for fiscal year 2022.

(2) CBP AGRICULTURE TECHNICIANS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (b)—

(A) \$11,000,000 for fiscal year 2020;

(B) \$25,000,000 for fiscal year 2021; and

(C) \$38,000,000 for fiscal year 2022.

(3) CBP AGRICULTURE CANINE TEAMS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out subsection (c)—

(A) \$3,500,000 for fiscal year 2020;

(B) \$7,400,000 for fiscal year 2021; and

(C) \$12,200,000 for fiscal year 2022.

(4) TRAINING.—There is authorized to be appropriated for training costs associated with the new CBP personnel and canine teams hired pursuant to subsections (a), (b), and (c) \$6,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022.

#### SEC. 5. GAO STUDY, BRIEFING, AND REPORT.

(a) STUDY.—The Comptroller General of the United States, after consultation with the appropriate congressional committees, shall conduct a review of the efforts of the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of Agriculture, and other Federal agencies to address risks to the agricultural supply that analyzes—

(1) interagency coordination and the distribution of responsibilities among Federal agencies with respect to the inspection of agricultural commodities entering the United States;

(2) the effectiveness of such inspection responsibilities among Federal agencies; and

(3) the training provided to, and working conditions of, CBP Agriculture Specialists.

(b) BRIEFING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall brief the appropriate congressional committees regarding the results of the study conducted pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the briefing required under subsection (b), the Comptroller General shall complete the study required under subsection (a) and make the results of the study available to the public.

#### NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE WEEK

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 362 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 362) designating the week beginning on October 13, 2019, as “National Wildlife Refuge Week”.

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

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

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

The resolution (S. Res. 362) was agreed to.

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

#### RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions, which were submitted earlier today: S. Res. 379, S. Res. 380, S. Res. 381, S. Res. 382, S. Res. 383, and S. Res. 384.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. I know of no further debate on the resolutions.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further debate?

Hearing none, the question is on agreeing to the resolutions en bloc.

The resolutions (S. Res. 379, S. Res. 380, S. Res. 381, S. Res. 382, S. Res. 383, and S. Res. 384) were agreed to en bloc.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. I ask unanimous consent that the preambles be agreed to and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table, all en bloc.

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

The preambles were agreed to en bloc.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

#### ORDERS FOR MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 2019

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m., Monday, October 28; 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 resume consideration of H.R. 3055 under the previous order.

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

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, OCTOBER 28, 2019, AT 3 P.M.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:01 p.m., adjourned until Monday, October 28, 2019, at 3 p.m.

#### CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate October 24, 2019:

#### THE JUDICIARY

JUSTIN REED WALKER, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.