



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 2019

No. 107

House of Representatives

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

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,
June 25, 2019.

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

NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

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

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

SIGN ON TO IMPEACH

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise because I love my country, and I rise now knowing that we are some 69 days since the Mueller report, which means that we are some 69 days with the President being above the law since the Mueller report was made public.

I rise today with a special message. This message has to do with leadership. I rise today with this message, and I

would like to harken back, if I may, to April 16 of 1963. I have my mnemonic notes in front of me. April 16 of 1963 is when Dr. King wrote his letter from the Birmingham City Jail.

Dr. King did not wake up one morning and decide: I think I will go down to Birmingham and get arrested, and I will write a letter from the Birmingham Jail. That was hardly the case.

Dr. King was responding to a letter from some of the leading citizens in Birmingham. These were persons who were cloaked with the robe of the clergy. These are people who had moral positions. They took firm, hardcore positions when it came to morality.

These were the persons who would set the standards, if you will, and maintain the standards for morality. There were eight of them. They decided to write a letter to Dr. King, explaining to him why he should not do what he was about to do in Birmingham.

By the way, they were also aided and abetted by some of the leading Negro citizens. In fact, in their letter, they mentioned that we should—meaning them at that time—allow persons to meet with our leading Negro citizens—they didn't say "leading" but "our Negroes"—and let's try to work this out with dialogue.

I marveled at how persons in positions of great leadership with great responsibility can be so wrong on some of the crucial issues of our time.

Dear brothers and sisters—I say "brothers and sisters" because I believe that there is but one race, and that is the human race. I think that all persons are created equal. As Dr. King put it, on God's keyboard, we are created equal, from a bass black to a treble white. I think that we are all created equal, and I call you brothers and sisters.

Dear brothers and sisters, this issue concerning these babies at the border, I just thank God that the media has fi-

nally discovered this issue and is taking it and bringing it to the forefront, to the extent that they are. I thank C-SPAN for the opportunity to be heard, C-SPAN and all the outlets that allow this opinion to be voiced.

I am pleased that this is being taken up now by the major media because what is happening to these babies at the border is unconscionable.

Some months ago, after visiting the border, I indicated that the ASPCA would not allow animals to be housed in the conditions that we see at the border currently. This is a tragedy not in the making but a tragedy that continues to exist because of inaction and because of actions that have been taken by the Chief Executive Officer of the United States of America in an attempt to deter people from coming to this country.

How heartless can someone be to use babies as a means of deterring people from coming to the country?

I am here today because I love my country. I believe that we cannot allow this to continue. Some 69 days above the law for this President, he knows that we are not going to do anything. This is why he behaves the way that he does. He knows that he can do this without guardrails because, back when he fired Mr. Comey and it was called to our attention that this was obstruction, we did nothing.

I thank God that Members are signing on now and understand the importance of it. The question is no longer: Who is going to be among the first to sign on to impeach? The question is: Who will be the last to sign on to impeach?

I beg all who have not to please give serious consideration to this notion that you can be a part of this impeachment because we cannot allow this injustice to continue.

Finally, I am working on a manuscript, a book, if you will. The title of it is "You Can't Walk Back History."

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

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



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You can walk back your comments, but you can't walk back history.

The history associated with this time will be: How did we vote when we were given the opportunity to vote on impeachable bigotry emanating from the policy of the Presidency?

There will be more to say and more to come.

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

RECOGNIZING PARTICIPANTS OF THE 2019 PITTCHFEST

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the participants of the 2019 PITTchFEST, which was held in conjunction with this year's Showcase for Commerce in Johnstown, Pennsylvania.

The event is designed to support the next generation of great ideas in Cambria County and the Allegheny region. The Shark Tank-style competition was created as a way for local entrepreneurs to present their innovative ideas and creations to potential investors. Programs like these are essential to attracting new businesses and a skilled workforce to our region.

One of the competition's categories is specifically for students at the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown. These students are a part of the summer accelerated program with PITTchFEST, which is used as a launchpad for their work.

This year's top student entrepreneurship teams included Smarchitecture, led by Alex Schork. This team project provides architects, designers, and artists the ability to render digital imagery that can be instantly shared and edited with clients in real time.

Skill Spirit was led by Ben Wargo. This team developed an incremental learning app that provides incentives and rewards for learning new languages.

Supernal Siesta was led by Laura Johnson. Laura's team focused on helping women manage hot flashes and the effects of menopause by creating a fashionably created mattress with the technology to cool and provide for a full night's sleep.

For the third year, PITTchFEST also included the social entrepreneurship category, which highlights incredible efforts and ideas for building vibrant communities. The top teams in this category included the Conemaugh Valley Conservancy team, which is developing plans to expand the Path of the Flood Trail, which would be the first safe and easily followed bicycle route from downtown Johnstown to the historic Little Conemaugh River gorge.

The Central Park Square/Gallery on Gazebo team aims to promote the arts in downtown Johnstown.

The Friends of the Inclined Plane Trails team is planning the Inclined Plane Riverside Park, which will include zip lines and a downhill mountain-biking course.

The three finalists in each category received a cash award that supports their innovations. The judges for PITTchFEST represented various aspects of the community, including social agencies, private industries, advocacy groups, and higher education.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the sponsors of PITTchFEST who made the event possible, including Ben Franklin Technology Partners, Cambria Regional Chamber, Community Foundation for the Alleghenies, Croyle-Nielsen Therapeutic Associates, Enterprise Venture Capital Corporation of PA, Entrepreneurial Alchemy, JARI, JWF Industries, and the University of Pittsburgh at Johnstown.

PITTchFEST was a tremendous success, as it showcased the community spirit and the innovative minds of the greater Johnstown region.

As their motto proclaims, they are: "Growing Great Ideas Right in Our Backyard."

CONGRATULATING SUSAN ACKERMAN, WILLIAM MCGINNIS, AND JEREMY JACKSON ON ELECTION TO NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

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

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate three of my constituents—Susan Ackerman and William McGinnis of the University of California, San Diego, and Jeremy Jackson of Scripps Institution of Oceanography—for their election to the National Academy of Sciences.

At UCSD, Susan works to enrich the field of neurology through her dedication to in-depth research of molecular pathways. William is a leader in cell and developmental biology, studying the genetic systems that control development and regeneration of tissues in animals.

Susan joins a record number of women who make up 40 percent of the newly elected class, the most ever elected in any one year, to date. This is another milestone for representation of women in science.

Jeremy is a renown ecologist, paleobiologist, and conservationist at the Scripps Institute of Oceanography, where he researches human impacts on the environment and the evolution of coral reefs.

San Diego's research institutes are vital to scientific discoveries, and each member helps fuel San Diego's innovation economy through their work. Susan, William, and Jeremy join 111 other National Academy of Sciences members from San Diego's research institutes.

This year, the National Academy of Sciences celebrates 156 years of fur-

thering science in America. The Academy has helped inform engineering and health policy, and Susan, William, and Jeremy will add the expertise of San Diego's scientific community as the Academy fulfills its mission.

Since Congress chartered the Academy in 1863, it has been at the forefront of what makes America the most innovative place in the world.

I thank Susan Ackerman, William McGinnis, and Jeremy Jackson for representing San Diego in the Academy and for their fine work.

COMMENDING JUDY KI ON HER COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Judy Ki, a Chinese American in my district who has been a force for change in San Diego.

Judy is originally from Hong Kong and taught middle school science in the San Diego Unified School District for 30 years. She has a bachelor's degree in psychology, a master's of science in computer technology, and five teaching credentials.

During her teaching career, she received a certificate from then-Vice President Al Gore, acknowledging her for her work in environmental education. Judy was also recognized as a distinguished educator by Who's Who Among America's Teachers in both 2002 and 2003, thanks to nominations from her students.

Since retiring from teaching, she has been very involved in the Poway community and continues to serve as a volunteer and mentor, especially within the Asian and Pacific Islander community.

I thank Judy for her dedicated years as an educator and for her commendable leadership in providing a voice for the San Diego AAPI community.

CONGRATULATING SCRIPPS SPELLING BEE PARTICIPANT ELLIOTT HUSSEMAN

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Elliott Husseman, winner of the 50th annual San Diego Union-Tribune Countywide Spelling Bee and a participant in the 92nd Scripps National Spelling Bee.

As an active student at Inspire Charter Schools, Elliott is an inspiration to his peers and the Poway community. Inspire Charter Schools teach students to be independent, critical thinkers and responsible San Diego citizens.

Elliott upheld the pillars of Inspire admirably, showing integrity and confidence under pressure. He demonstrated tenacity and levelheadedness beyond his years while competing in a record-breaking field of 562 spelling bee contestants.

Since 1925, the Scripps National Spelling Bee has cultivated a passion for learning among young Americans, reaching 11 million students each year. It offers a platform for students like Elliott to engage with like-minded students and represent their communities in an encouraging environment that fosters sportsmanship and respect.

□ 1015

The valuable experience of competing allows these young students to build

confidence and showcase their academic abilities, skills that are key to their future success.

Elliot's achievements in the Scripps National Spelling Bee represent the future of San Diego and the 52nd District. Please join me in congratulating Elliot here at home and on the national stage.

“NOW YOU ARE TWO”

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

Mr. NORMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a special poem that was written by Harold Renwick, Jr. to his daughter, Penny, on her second birthday.

Harold Renwick never delivered the poem as he was killed in action during the Vietnam war. The poem was discovered by Captain Bennet and mailed by a friend of Harold Renwick's, Major Charles King. It was mailed to Harold Renwick's wife, Penny's mother, on March 22, 1968.

The poem is titled: “Now You Are Two.”

Rejoice and be happy this fine day.
Have fun in all the games you play.
Run, sing, be happy and gay,
For you are 2, my daughter, today.
Of all the wonderful days of the year,
Today especially I wish I could be near
To hold you, to hug you and share your world

Of being a year older and being a girl.
But alas, my child, with you I cannot be
Because there is a need to keep the world free.

A need that was created many years ago,
When a people's thirst for freedom began to grow.

You do not know these people; they are strangers to us.

And you may ask, “Daddy, why all the fuss
For a people who live in a land far away?
Daddy, why can't you be with me on my birthday?”

As you grow older, my child, you will learn
That in men's hearts a spark will burn.
A spark so intense that it cannot be denied,
So strong it is that men have died
Fighting for what they believe is true;
Fighting for freedom the way all men do.
We have watched enough television to know
That in this world bad people will go
And try to hurt and harm the good guys.
Cheat, steal, and tell all kind of lies,
These are some of the things these bad guys do.

This is the reason that your daddy flew
Across the oceans to a land far away
To help other daddies with their children to play.

To help these daddies see their struggle through

So they can say, “Happy birthday, my daughter, now you are 2.”

Don't weep, my child, for this birthday I'll miss.

Go to your mommy and she'll give you a kiss
From me, to remind you I've not forgot.
You see, my child, I do love you a lot.
So much, in fact, that to you I do pledge
That a world of freedom shall be your heritage.

Sleep, my child, the night is here.
Sleep, my child, and wake without fear.

Grow, my child, be happy and free,
For these are the dreams I have for thee.

This poem was written in 1968, over 51 years ago, and I submit to you that now is the time for America to heed these words of this poem written by a father who voluntarily made the ultimate sacrifice in defense of freedom.

END HUNGER NOW

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, 50 years have passed since the historic Stonewall riots in New York City which brought us one step closer to full equality for all Americans. But as we wrap up Pride Month and celebrate all we have accomplished over the last five decades, I want to take this time to raise the issue of hunger in the LGBTQ community.

A study by the Williams Institute at UCLA found that more than one in four LGBTQ adults did not have enough money to buy food for themselves or their families in the past year. That is an alarming number. It is more than double the national food insecurity rate.

The average SNAP benefit only provides about \$1.40 per person per meal. That only covers a fraction of an individual's meals. While many households go to food pantries to fill the SNAP gap, some of these food banks and pantries are affiliated with groups that may not accept people for who they are. That is because discrimination due to sexual orientation and gender identity is everywhere. In more than half of the country, there are no explicit Statewide laws that protect people from discrimination based on sexual orientation or gender identity in employment, housing, and public accommodations.

This type of discrimination has real consequences. LGBTQ Americans are much more likely to end up homeless, particularly as kids and teens, and are more likely to live in a food desert where they have trouble purchasing nutritious food nearby.

As if this weren't bad enough, these numbers are even more devastating across racial demographics. For example, in the LGBTQ community, a staggering 42 percent of African Americans, 33 percent of Hispanics, and 32 percent of Native Americans reported being food insecure. That is unconscionable, and it is unacceptable.

Mr. Speaker, this is not some abstract problem. These are our friends, these are our family members, our neighbors, our classmates, and our co-workers. We should be uplifting and supporting them, but the numbers don't lie. Our country is facing a full-blown hunger crisis and the LGBTQ community—and, in particular, communities of color within of it—are bearing the brunt of that crisis. We cannot allow their stories to be erased or muted.

We must work together to address interconnected issues like housing and hunger by gathering more data on how to specifically respond to these problems. We must increase outreach to these communities so that everyone who qualifies for hunger assistance programs can access benefits.

Sadly, instead of working to solve this problem, this President and his administration have tried to roll back the clock on equality. Whether it is blocking questions related to sexual orientation or pushing half-baked rule changes to enact a definition of gender, which would essentially erase people from our official population counts, they are working overtime to threaten the rights of Americans.

But we are working overtime to stop them. Last month the House passed the Equality Act which aims to extend civil rights protections to all Americans, regardless of gender identity and sexual orientation. Passing this bill into law would play a key role in addressing hunger in the LGBTQ community. I am proud that the House has taken action, and I urge the Senate to do the same.

This is Pride Month. As we celebrate the progress that our country has made, let us also remember all of the work we have to do to end hunger now.

THE TIMELINE OF JACIFUSEN

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

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate being recognized to address you here on the floor of the United States House of Representatives.

I rise today to honor Jaci Hermstad. She has given me so much inspiration.

I want to start, though, with the early, sad part of this story. This is a sad story with a happy part in the middle of it right now, Mr. Speaker.

Jaci's identical twin sister, Alex, was diagnosed with a very severe and aggressive form of ALS. That took place in 2005. Then, by 2010 and 2011, my staff and, especially, Sandy Hanlon in our Sioux City office, were working with the Hermstads to do those things we could do, in a limited fashion, admittedly.

On St. Valentine's Day of 2011, sadly, Jaci's identical twin sister, Alex, passed away at age 17. Now, that is 8 years ago. About 2015 or so, Jaci and her mother, Lori, came to my office to talk with me about ALS, this dreaded Lou Gehrig's disease, that always ends up fatal. It always ends up in a sad, tragic ending. They had experienced that with Jaci's identical twin sister.

Even more sadly, there was news that symptoms showed up in Jaci late last fall, around the holiday time. By Christmas she couldn't get up the stairs any longer, and again, on St. Valentine's Day of this year, Jaci was diagnosed with the aggressive form of ALS that her identical twin sister had passed away from.

Now, they had donated some of her sister's tissue to science, and two significant companies, Columbia University, and Dr. Neil Schneider began doing DNA work on that preparing a treatment for Jaci. This treatment wasn't available for Jaci soon enough in her view, her family's view, or in my view. The FDA had to work through their regulations. As we worked through that, it looked like Jaci couldn't get this potentially miraculous treatment before perhaps September or October. At the rate of the digression of her condition, it didn't look like she was going to be with us long enough to receive the treatment.

Some of us went to work to step up and help Jaci. I got involved on April 13 of this year when my wonderful district staff person, Andrea Easter, who had been working with the family all along, brought me up and we did a fundraiser there at the Spencer AG Center on April 13, a Saturday.

It was a cold and chilly day when we arrived there. There were pickups parked on either side of the road to the Spencer AG Center. It looked like we were going to a farm sale there were so many vehicles there.

They had only expected maybe 100 people, and the Clay County Cattlemen were there to flip maybe 100 burgers and put out a basket for people to put a check in. They thought they could raise \$3,000 to \$5,000 just as a token, as a way to help.

The story about that day is, it turned out that there were over 1,000 people who came. And they raised in the end, the last report I got, was over \$200,000.

I sat with Jaci that day and talked about her dreams to build a riding arena and train horses for therapy for others and to be able to help people.

She is a cowgirl, Mr. Speaker. I committed that I will come up and grade that arena on the house, and I will be on the machine to do it. I look forward to that day.

But we had more work to do. So that story that day got us all energized. We kept her in our prayers every day. By May 2 we had a meeting with Dr. Woodcock and the FDA.

We moved along even further. By May 20 I introduced a private bill. I tried to convince my Senators to do the same. They thought there would be an objection to a UC in the Senate.

I brought this to Speaker PELOSI. She was terrific to work with. We had several meetings all together, with STENY HOYER and with her staff. Before that bill could come to the floor for a unanimous consent request, the FDA opened the door and Jaci went wheels up January 5 to go to Columbia.

She received her first treatment on June 11, and today, starting 5 minutes from now, Mr. Speaker, she will receive her second treatment. There has been no noticeable digression in her condition. I am hopeful and prayerful that it will improve. We have a chance here at a miracle.

So many people worked so well together to get this done, including the

press people around the Spencer, Iowa, area. I want to especially mention Stella "With the Good Heart" Daskalakis. I always call her Stella "With the Good Heart." She has done so much, along with KICD Radio, KTIV, KUOO, and KSFY in Sioux Falls.

Mr. Speaker, I am so grateful for everyone who has formed a link in this chain of miracles. We are on our way to an extraordinary miracle. We will keep Jaci in our prayers this day as she receives her second treatment for ALS.

PEACE CORPS

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

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to introduce the Peace Corps Reauthorization Act of 2019.

I want to thank my returned Peace Corps volunteers; JOE KENNEDY and DONNA SHALALA, the co-chairs of the Peace Corps Caucus; as well as Mr. GRAVES, Mr. SIREs, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Ms. SHALALA for their support as original cosponsors.

Like successive generations of young Americans, my wife, Patti, and I answered President John F. Kennedy's call and served in the Peace Corps in Ethiopia from 1966 to 1968. This foundational experience inspired our lifetime of service that continued into State government in California, the Clinton administration, and now the United States Congress.

Since the establishment of the Peace Corps in 1961, more than 230,000 Americans have volunteered and have served in 141 countries around the world. When the Africans fought for their independence, the Peace Corps volunteers came, and they were there to assist in the transition in countries throughout that continent. They were there as teachers, community development, and agriculture, and so that tradition carried on in countries all around the world. Today there are some 8,000 Peace Corps volunteers in 65 countries.

Now more than ever, Congress should and must support the Peace Corps mission and realize President Kennedy's vision of generations of young Americans, ready to serve their Nation and make the world a better place and return home to America and continue to educate all Americans about what is going on around the world.

Our Peace Corps Reauthorization Act of 2019 would do just this by providing additional Federal resources to better support current, returning, and former Peace Corps volunteers by doing the following: First, since 2002 the Peace Corps has not been reauthorized. So we would pick up that and make the Peace Corps reauthorization good for the next 5 years. We would authorize \$450 million per fiscal year for the Peace Corps, an increase over the flat \$410 million that has been provided in the current year.

We would also direct the Peace Corps to establish new volunteer opportunities that promote internet adoption and development in countries and engage tech savvy American volunteers.

We would increase the monthly allowance for Peace Corps volunteers and leaders to \$417 per month of service completed to reflect the increase in the cost of living and provide \$10,000 for the 2-year full term of service.

We would reform the Peace Corps National Advisory Council that has been in abeyance since 1980 by providing that donated funds from a qualified nonprofit organization would cover all administrative costs for the advisory council with no cost to the taxpayers.

We would include Respect for Peace Corps Volunteers Act, H.R. 1411, sponsored by Congressman SIREs of New Jersey since 2013, allowing use of the Peace Corps logo in headstones and other funeral materials, in recognition of the meaning the deceased's Peace Corps service had for their lives.

We would codify President Kennedy's 1963 executive order affording returned Peace Corps volunteers a 12-month hiring preference for most Federal job openings and also deal with the shutdowns that occasionally occur.

□ 1030

We would require the Peace Corps and the U.S. State Department Bureau of Diplomatic Security to routinely update existing memorandums of agreement for Peace Corps volunteer security and consular protection in foreign countries.

We would clarify that American Samoans and other U.S. nationals have an opportunity to serve in the Peace Corps as volunteers as well as in leadership positions.

We would also increase the workers' compensation rate for Peace Corps volunteers.

This bipartisan bill builds upon the success of the Sam Farr and Nick Castle Peace Corps Reform Act of 2018, public law 115-256, sponsored by former Congressman Ted Poe of Texas.

Our bill also builds upon legislation sponsored by my California colleague Sam Farr, who served in the Peace Corps from 1964 to 1966.

As co-chairman of the Peace Corps Caucus, I am proud to continue the work in support of the Peace Corps mission, its volunteers, and the indelible impact of their service.

I ask all Members of Congress to cosponsor this legislation and support it. It is important, and I look forward to working with the Foreign Affairs Committee, Chairman ENGEL, and Ranking Member MCCAUL to advance the Peace Corps Reauthorization Act.

RECOGNIZING RABBI DR. STEVEN MOSS OF B'NAI ISRAEL REFORM TEMPLE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN) for 5 minutes.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to rise today recognizing Rabbi Dr. Steven Moss of B'nai Israel Reform Temple, who is retiring after serving his community for over 47 years.

Rabbi Moss became the first ordained rabbi for B'nai Israel in June of 1974 and has honorably served his community ever since.

Rabbi Moss' service to his community and his accomplishments are nothing less than extraordinary. He has been the chair of the Suffolk County Human Rights Commission since 1992 and has served as the chaplain to the Suffolk County Police Department, with the rank of deputy chief of chaplains, since 1986.

Additionally, Rabbi Moss is the co-chair of the Suffolk County Anti-Bias Task Force; chair of the Islip Town Anti-Bias Task Force in the battle against anti-Semitism and other bias crimes; director and founder of STOP/BIAS, an educational program for people who have committed hate and bias crimes; former president of the Suffolk County Board of Rabbis; board member on the New York Board of Rabbis and the Center for the Holocaust, Diversity and Human Understanding at the Selden campus of Suffolk Community College; founder of the Jewish Hospital Referral Service; pastoral care coordinator of the Suffolk Partners in Dignity; hospital chaplain at Good Samaritan Hospital, Brookhaven Memorial Hospital, and Southside Hospital; and is the longest sitting member of the Islip Town Board of Ethics.

I have known Rabbi Moss since I was a little kid. Nearly 27 years ago, he was the rabbi who presided over the bar mitzvah service for me and, this November, will be the rabbi for my daughter's b'nai mitzvah. He has left a lasting impact on so many lives, including my own.

One of the things I love the most about Rabbi Moss is how he visits people in hospitals, nursing homes, and elsewhere all the time, every day. If you think you have lost touch with Rabbi Moss and it has been 20 years since you have last spoken to him, even if you weren't really that close with him back in the day, if he finds out that you are at a local hospital, he will come and visit you and pray for you.

His family services during the High Holy Days are amazing for the kids. He involves everyone. It is not easy to get every single kid in a temple totally engaged, all in, without much effort, but Rabbi Moss has charisma that is second to none.

Most importantly, he is simply a very kind, warm, and decent human being who loves everyone.

Rabbi Moss is now en route to Poland, where he will bike 60 miles from the gates of Auschwitz to the Jewish Community Center in Krakow, which is also known as the "Ride for the Living," in honor of the millions of people who were murdered during the Holocaust.

Rabbi Moss and about 300 other bikers will be biking the entire 60 miles in one day to raise money for the Jewish Community Center in Krakow, which supports the growing Jewish population there and in the surrounding areas.

When asked about his upcoming experience, Rabbi Moss stated he believes the experience will be overwhelming but that he is excited to witness the growth of the Jewish diaspora.

On Sunday, B'nai Israel held a going-away party for Rabbi Moss, where they gifted him with a bronze plaque signifying that the sanctuary within the synagogue will be named after him. Rabbi Moss deserves nothing less after having served over 47 years at the synagogue.

He has been an incredible role model and mentor to both my family and me, and he has continued to be a remarkable role model for thousands of others.

I look to him as a community leader, an inspiration, and a teacher, one with an amazing ability to connect with anyone. I would like to thank Rabbi Moss for all he has done for our community, and I wish him nothing but the best in his retirement.

HUMANITARIAN STANDARDS

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

Mr. RUIZ. Mr. Speaker, today the House will vote on legislation to provide our immigration agencies the humanitarian resources they need for children, women, and families. However, that is not enough when this administration has argued in court that children in CBP custody do not need soap, toothbrushes, or blankets as basic necessities for hygiene.

This bill funds items and resources for a dysfunctional system that treats children and families inhumanely. It does not create humanitarian standards that will change behavior, and it will not meet the humanitarian needs of children and families.

We need to pass my legislation, the Humanitarian Standards for Individuals in CBP Custody Act, a comprehensive, public health approach to address the basic humanitarian needs of children and families under CBP's custody and responsibility.

Why? Why are these humanitarian standards needed? Because, when I visited the border, I saw open toilets and crowded cells without privacy. I saw one latrine for 200 individuals. I saw babies who were dirty and didn't have diapers and didn't have free access to water and formula. Because six children have now died while in the custody and responsibility of CBP, under their supposed TEDS standards.

Why? Because my bill will define what a health screening is. It will say that a health screening is an interview, a questionnaire, and it will have vital signs, an actual physical examination, and consultation with an emergency

care provider. The appropriations bill doesn't.

My bill will say that high-priority individuals, upon detention, within 3 hours, must have a health screening. The appropriations bill doesn't.

My bill says that there needs to be emergency care backup for every individual who has a healthcare screening. The appropriations bill doesn't.

In terms of water, my bill will say that every adult will, at least, have free access to 1 gallon of water. The appropriations bill doesn't give those metrics.

It says that there should be one closed, private, functioning toilet per 12 men or 8 women. The appropriations bill doesn't.

It says that individuals should have the ability to bathe once a day. The appropriations bill does not.

In terms of shelter, an individual should have 2 meters squared of space. Right now, they are piled on top of each other. The appropriations bill will not change that practice.

It says that temperatures should be kept within a humane range. Currently, they are keeping them in very, very cold rooms, interrupting their sleep, which decreases their immune system and makes them prone to more illnesses and mental health disorders.

The appropriations bill does not require them to allow the children to sleep 8 hours.

The appropriations bill does not say that they need to keep temperatures in a humane range.

In terms of food, my bill says that an adult should have, at least, a minimum of 2,000 calories a day. The appropriations bill doesn't. We are just funding a lot of food, and we already know that children are given frozen burritos.

My bill will say that a pregnant woman or a child under 12 years old or the elderly should have age-appropriate food and age-appropriate calories per day. This appropriations bill does not enforce those behavioral changes.

So, today's vote is a desperate bill for a desperate situation. But, don't be fooled that this bill is going to meet the humanitarian needs of women and children at the border. Don't be fooled into thinking that we should pat ourselves on the back and walk away thinking that this problem is over or that children and families will be treated humanely—not when an administration is arguing that toothbrushes and soap are not needed for basic hygiene for children.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a vote on my bill, and I urge my fellow Representatives to support my bill, the Humanitarian Standards for Individuals in CBP Custody Act, to bring humanity back to our treatment of women, children, and families seeking asylum and prevent the needless loss of life.

CONGRATULATING KEITH AND
EMMA SWARTZ

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from

Missouri (Mrs. HARTZLER) for 5 minutes.

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure and personal blessing to be able to congratulate and thank my friends Keith and Emma Swartz for serving the Lord for over 40 years.

Pastor Keith Swartz has been a leader in my community, making a difference in the lives of countless families, achieving 13 years as principal and coach at the Harrisonville Christian School, as an elder for over 20 years, and 26 years as associate pastor at my church, the Harrisonville Community Church.

Emma Swartz inspired and equipped students from kindergarten to sixth grade for 19 years at Harrisonville Christian School, as both principal and teacher. She used her gift of teaching beyond the classroom as a respected Sunday school teacher and a leader of adult Bible studies.

Together, they have ministered to countless individuals, visiting them in the hospital and being by their side during the final days of an illness, as well as supporting the families afterwards.

The foundation of their service began at home, where they raised four beautiful children to love God and to love others; and, now, this legacy of faith and service is being lived out in the lives of their 10 grandchildren.

Keith and Emma are special people individually, but, together, they make a remarkable team that I have been blessed to know over the years, and our church has been blessed by their service.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Keith and Emma on their retirement. I hope they enjoy the days which they have worked so hard to earn, and I wish them continued health and happiness in this new phase of life and pray God's richest blessings on them.

CONGRATULATING RICH HILL HIGH SCHOOL BOYS
TRACK AND FIELD TEAM

Mrs. HARTZLER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the Rich Hill High School boys track and field team for winning the Class 1 State championship.

As a former track runner and track and field coach, I am thrilled to have a school in my district take home the State championship. This truly is a feat due in no small part to the hard work and talent of the team and its leadership.

A Class 1 State record was also broken during the State competition. Rich Hill, sophomore, Clifton Bridgewater, threw 177 feet to win the boys javelin competition, breaking the previous record of 169 feet set last season.

The outstanding performances by these Tigers mark a great milestone for Rich Hill High School, and I would like to ask all Missourians to join me in congratulating these Tiger teammates on this momentous achievement.

HONORING COLORADO REGENT
EMERITUS TILMAN "TILLIE"
BISHOP

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

Mr. NEGUSE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a great Colorado statesman and a devoted community member, University of Colorado Regent Emeritus Tilman "Tillie" Bishop, who passed away on June 16.

Born and raised in Colorado, Tillie dedicated his long and influential life to service for the people of our great State.

He held a wide variety of elected offices, including 28 years in the Colorado General Assembly, making him the longest serving State senator from Colorado's western slope, as well as 6 years on the University of Colorado Board of Regents.

Tillie's passion for education and his commitment to promoting a school system that diligently serves each and every student was tangible and, no doubt, came from the over 30 years he worked as a public school teacher and college administrator.

It was my honor to serve on the board of regents with Regent Bishop. He always found ways to work across the aisle to ensure that the students at the University of Colorado were given a top-tier education that would prepare them for a successful future.

And I will never forget Tillie's determination and his devotion to those he served. He was a great statesman, and I know that many in Colorado, myself included, will miss him.

I send my deepest condolences to Regent Bishop's wife, Pat, and to all of his family, and we thank him for his incredible service.

□ 1045

PRESCRIPTION FOR LIFE PROGRAM

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

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Arkansas Attorney General Leslie Rutledge and her program, Prescription for Life.

Arkansas has the second-highest opioid prescription rate in this country. Prescription for Life is a drug abuse prevention program used in high schools across Arkansas. This program aims to encourage students to avoid taking prescription drugs in an illicit manner.

The course is interactive and designed to educate young people through animated videos about the dangers of prescription drugs. This course also teaches students how to recognize the symptoms of a drug overdose and abuse and how to help people who may be suffering from an overdose.

Prescription for Life is provided at no cost to Arkansas schools.

Thank you to Attorney General Leslie Rutledge, and to all the contributors for this important effort.

VASCUGENIX BUSINESS PLAN

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Vascugenix, a medical device company representing the University of Arkansas at Little Rock, for winning the undergraduate division of the 2019 Delta Plastics Arkansas Governor's Cup Collegiate Business Plan Competition.

Vascugenix is a Little Rock startup that is run by students at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock and led by Dr. Dwight Chrisman, a cardiologist with Arkansas Cardiology and Baptist Health in Little Rock.

Dr. Chrisman invented Vascugenix's flagship product, the Speed-Torque, which is a device that allows surgeons to perform heart surgery faster and safer, all while being minimally invasive.

Vascugenix is partnering with local hospitals such as Arkansas Heart Hospital and Baptist Health, along with Arkansas' medical university, UAMS.

I congratulate the team who served this great new product and great new company in Little Rock.

MACARTHUR MUSEUM RECOGNITION

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the MacArthur Museum of Arkansas Military History for receiving the Outstanding Achievement in Collections Care and Conservation Award by the Arkansas Museums Association.

This award recognizes excellence in preservation and conservation and practices that illustrate exceptional standards that are set forth by the American Alliance of Museums and Society of American Archivists.

The museum received this award for renovations last year of the historic Arsenal Building built in 1841, which now houses the military history educational exhibits.

MacArthur Museum's Executive Director, Stephen McAteer, was also recognized and received the Distinguished Museum Professional of the Year Award for his oversight role in these renovations.

MacArthur Museum opened in May 2001, and continues to educate local, State, national, and international visitors about Arkansas' military heritage.

Thank you to my friend, Stephen, and all of the dedicated workers at the MacArthur Military Museum of History for your service and leadership in the preservation of Arkansas' heritage.

RECOGNIZING THE RECIPIENT OF THE 2019 STEVE
WILLBANKS AWARD

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate my friend, John Maus, for being awarded the 2019 Steve Willbanks award for community service in his outstanding work in Morrilton, Arkansas.

The Steve Willbanks award was established in 2011 to honor his more than 40 years of leadership as president and CEO of Community Service, Incorporated.

Maus is a lifelong resident of Conway County, and serves as president of the Sacred Heart School Board, where he

graduated in 1981. He also serves as president of the Sacred Heart Parish Council, and recently co-chaired their \$3 million school and church renovation project.

John is active in the community, and serving on the Board for Community Service Properties, and a member of the ASU Beebe Ag-Tech advisory board, as well as the University of Arkansas Community College at Morrilton Board of Visitors.

John's service to the State of Arkansas, and commitment to our youth will never be forgotten, and I join all Arkansians in congratulating John Maus on this recognition, and I wish him much continued success.

STOP NAFTA 2

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. President, American workers and organized labor do not support your renegotiated NAFTA. Corporate America and wealthy elites might, but don't make any effort to sell NAFTA's half-baked, repackaged broken promises to our workers, be they industrial or farmhands. You defy the liberty of our democracy when corporate elites speak as the democratic process.

The promise of higher wages and returning jobs is not to be believed without engagement to ensure the dignity of labor, of labor rights, and labor enforcement on this continent.

Hidden between the lines of the current NAFTA text are dollar signs and profits for self-dealing, transnational corporations that have outsourced our jobs, and very wealthy lobbyists who negotiated NAFTA 2's deal. They do not prioritize living-wage jobs, family-sustaining wages, or workers' environmental safety and health conditions across America. NAFTA 2 is still an escalator to the bottom for workers in industrial plants and farmhands.

The ravages NAFTA inflicted on America's workers are etched across American communities devastated by the outsourcing of factories, many left in economic ruin. NAFTA served as the "model" of modern integration of First World and emerging world economies. It was replicated in Central America with what is called CAFTA-DR. The same plundering of non-rich communities ensued throughout Mexico and Central America. Many fell victim then to drug cartels and gangs, overridden with violence. Economic hope further vanished.

Many of those refugees are coming to our borders, if we but understand the force driving them.

Today's proposed new NAFTA will be worse. In the quarter century under NAFTA, more than a million American jobs were outsourced, our workers' wages stagnated, and U.S. trade deficits with Mexico and Central American countries increased exponentially, not just a little bit.

The minimum million jobs lost in our country are only those that are certified. Can you imagine how many other jobs were lost related as suppliers to those jobs?

Our Nation lost thousands of jobs to penny-wage environments where workers could not even afford to buy what they made as they toiled in sweatshops, which I have visited in the maquiladoras, exposed to unimaginable toxins. And millions upon millions of Mexico's small farmers were obliterated due to NAFTA.

This man knew the fate that would be dealt him back in 1993, and it was. This is a Mexican farmer that no longer holds his land.

The original NAFTA fueled massive migration from Mexico's countryside to our Nation, as thousands of very, very, small farmers had their livelihoods extinguished. A minimum of 2 million—million—Mexican farmers were displaced as U.S. agricultural products, heavily subsidized, flowed tariff-free south over a 10-year period, and Mexico's white corn industry was decimated.

Does anybody here care?

Wages in Mexico have gone down under NAFTA, and U.S. wages and benefits have been stuck for the majority of over a quarter century in our country.

Due to NAFTA and CAFTA nations alone, our southern neighbors stock us with fresh produce. Meanwhile, our multinational grain outfits send millions and millions of tons of feed grain down there, displacing Mexico's farmers, and creating an endless flow of desperate, cheap labor across this continent.

Some very powerful people must love this system, as ordinary, hardworking people are quashed across this country and held in bondage.

America must wake up to the impact our trade deals impose on people. Surely our own citizens, but also people who are exploited from other places when you have unequal economies that are joined at the hip by transnationals who don't give a hoot about people.

When multinational corporate interests dominate negotiations, and they have a heavy thumb on the scales of economic justice across the Americas, trade with our closest neighbors is never simply a zero-sum game, because too few control those levers of negotiating power.

It is no surprise that nearly half a million migrants have been taken into custody at our southern borders this year alone. Half a million. In the past, undocumented immigrants were overwhelmingly single men from Mexico, but that flow has changed.

As the President continues to negotiate NAFTA, I urge him to include an enforceable labor rights section, a Labor Secretariat in NAFTA 2, or this exploitation will continue.

Let's stop NAFTA 2.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

SIX-MONTH REVIEW OF THE 116TH CONGRESS

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

Mr. MEUSER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer some observations regarding my first 6 months as a new Member of the 116th Congress.

2019 began with Democrat leadership denying the existence of an illegal immigration crisis at our southern border during a 35-day government shutdown. On 17 separate occasions since then, House Republicans have attempted to pass legislation that would provide \$4.5 billion in humanitarian assistance.

While Democratic leadership is considering H.R. 3401 this week to discuss humanitarian aid at the southern border, their proposal will not direct funds toward expanding detention centers, nor will it provide resources to correct the crisis, which is precisely where this kind of funding is needed.

While this bill is fundamentally flawed, at least, at this point, there is a bipartisan majority that admits we have a real crisis that requires action.

Recent figures at the border are staggering. U.S. Customs and Border Protection announced officers have apprehended or turned back nearly 700,000 migrants in the past 8 months. Further, apprehensions in May marked the highest monthly total in 13 years near the southern border, with U.S. authorities detaining or turning away more than 140,000 people.

It is our sworn duty to put the American people over politics, especially in the people's House. As elected Representatives, it is our responsibility to deliver on issues that are important to the American people.

This year's Democratic leadership agenda has focused on policy proposals that incentivize illegal immigration. Democratic leadership thought H.R. 1 was important to pass, though refused to support a motion that would have expressed that allowing illegal immigrants to vote be prohibited as it devalues and diminishes the voting power of an American citizen.

How would Democrat leadership expect this to pass in Congress, let alone get signed by the President?

This is certainly not in the spirit of compromise but is most certainly a dead-end bill.

Further, Democrat leadership passed H.R. 6, which includes various blanket amnesty provisions. Amnesty should never be passed by this House, especially when that bill includes no improvements to border security.

Not only is putting illegal immigrants ahead of legal immigrants wrong, but to propose an amnesty bill is an obvious incentive for illegal immigrants to cross over the U.S. border.

Another example is H.R. 987, a bill originally focused on lower prescription drug costs which was politicized so it, too, has no chance of becoming law.

The provisions of propping up failed aspects of ObamaCare and banning association health plans is contrary policy to what will drive down healthcare costs, which is choice, competition, innovation, and State's jurisdiction.

Making the Federal Government a monopoly over healthcare is exactly the wrong thing to do if we want to achieve the goal of quality, affordable healthcare for all. This goal can be accomplished while assuring a safety net is in place, protecting preexisting conditions, and keeping Medicare strong.

Additionally, bringing to the floor and passage of the proposed United States-Mexico-Canada agreement, known as the USMCA, is critical to our continued economic growth.

I state this as an objective outsider. House Republicans and the President continue to focus on growing the economy for all Americans, a strong national defense, including orderly humanitarian border security, reducing healthcare costs, free- and fair-trade agreements, revitalizing our stressed communities, regulatory reform, and improving the quality of life of American families. We need bipartisan policy which puts Americans first, not America alone, but country first.

□ 1100

REAUTHORIZE NUTRIA ERADICATION AND CONTROL ACT

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk about a challenge that we have in California's waterways. It is a challenge of an invasive species called nutria.

Nutrias are commonly known as swamp rats to many. They came from South America decades ago, but they raise havoc wherever they go.

They are a problem for California's already challenged water system. They destroy canals and levees, which, in turn, could lead to flooding and threaten water delivery to our farmers and our farm communities.

Usually detected in large numbers, they rapidly reproduce, which makes eradication difficult.

Last week, I cosponsored legislation with fellow Congressmen JOSH HARDER and TJ COX to help fight the nutria population growth. The bill will reauthorize the Nutria Eradication and Control Act of 2003 and provide \$7 million toward efforts to rid the species from California once and for all.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this important legislation for California.

CELEBRATING PORTUGUESE HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize June as National Portuguese Heritage Month.

Representative COX and I have introduced legislation, along with the Portuguese Caucus, to officially recognize the key role that Portuguese Ameri-

cans have played in the growth of our Nation and highlight their valuable and significant contributions to our society.

Portugal was the first neutral nation to establish diplomatic ties with the United States over 240 years ago. They have contributed to every facet of American society, from manning the early whaling ships in New England to the introduction of agriculture throughout the country.

They have served with distinction and proudly in our military and have been leaders in government at every level in our country. In 1979, Tony Coelho, my friend from California, was elected as the first American of Portuguese descent to the United States House of Representatives.

In addition to lawmaking, Portuguese Americans have made lasting contributions to science, music, and in other areas of business, through people like former Secretary of Energy and nuclear physicist Ernest Moniz and the famous March King, John Philip Sousa, who wrote the iconic song "Stars and Stripes Forever" as he headed the Marine Corps band.

They are also leaders in agriculture throughout our Nation—in California, most notably in the dairy industry.

The Portuguese American story is the American story of immigrants past and immigrants present who have come here through generations to have a better life for themselves and their families.

Values that my own parents and grandparents instilled in myself and my sister have never been far from my heart, that family and tradition and that an ethic of hard work are important in our country for all immigrant groups, and realizing that with that ethic, anything can be accomplished in America.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues today to join me in recognizing and celebrating the many ways in which the Portuguese American communities have changed, shaped, and influenced our country through our industries and, most importantly, through their ideals and their love of family and becoming a part of that American Dream.

Mr. Speaker, I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 1½ minutes remaining.

STRENGTHEN U.S.-ARMENIAN RELATIONS

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize another ethnic group that has made so many contributions to America, the Armenian community, to underscore the importance and the strong relationship between the United States and Armenia.

The United States has enjoyed a long history working with the Armenian people toward a shared vision of a free and democratic society.

The Armenian community has risen over the past 100 years, after facing one of the most atrocious acts in human history: the first genocide in the 20th century.

Notwithstanding that, they have prevailed and continue to grow stronger, not only in Armenia, but also throughout the world.

In 2018, we witnessed the Armenian people standing up and peacefully demonstrating for change in their country, and it happened. Nearly 1 year later, the dawn of a new era represents an opportunity for the country and its people to reach their full potential.

The United States can provide valuable support and help to empower the Armenian people in this new and exciting chapter in their country.

I am pleased, therefore, to support H.R. 452, and I look forward to the opportunity to work with my colleagues to continue to strengthen the bilateral relations between the United States and the Republic of Armenia.

RESOLVE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS AT SOUTHERN BORDER ON BIPARTISAN BASIS

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, finally, let me say to my colleagues in the House that what is going on at the border between the United States and Mexico is simply not the American way. We can find solutions to resolve the humanitarian crisis that is taking place at our border, but we must work together on a bipartisan basis.

We must support the supplemental legislation today that will provide additional funding while working for meaningful changes to take care of people, to not separate children from their families, and to act in a humane way that reflects our values.

SOCIALISM RISKS LOSING TRUST IN COMMUNITY SOLUTIONS

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

Mrs. RODGERS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to share a story of power, people power.

This story doesn't take place in the Halls of Congress, in the department of such and such, or in D.C., which is too often called "the most powerful city in the world." This story takes place at Hope House, a women's homeless shelter in Spokane, Washington.

Hope House, which is expanding because of a grant made possible because of tax reform, helps women find a second chance.

Heather Thomas-Taylor is the director. As The Spokesman-Review reported, she knows everyone staying at the house by name. She feeds them from donations from restaurants and churches.

Once, a bride and groom, still in their dress and tux, donated 2 weeks' worth of food left over from their reception. Around the holidays, Hope House fridges are so full they can't even "fit a slice of bologna" in them.

Mr. Speaker, this is what an empowered community looks like, and it has provided more than mandates and centralized bureaucratic power can ever provide.

Why is that? Because people like the employees at Hope House, the director leading its expansion, the bride and groom, and our church congregations have the power to improve the world around them.

I have another story to share, but it isn't one of hope. It is one of people losing their ability to serve their community.

Nearly 14,000 people live in Pend Oreille County in my district. Many work in timber, mining, the hospital, or elsewhere. However, in the entire county, we are down to one childcare center, just one, which is run by the local Tribe, and they have a long waiting list.

Statewide regulations are making it too difficult for local providers to comply with licensing requirements. As one provider said in Washington, "There's a rule for a rule for a rule."

Even the public hospital in Pend Oreille County, with its resources and lawyers, couldn't comply to open a daycare center.

Just imagine if these one-size-fits-all rules were coming from the Federal Government for every single neighborhood in America. It is not that far from reality.

I hear every day from local officials, schools, farmers, and people who are overwhelmed by costly mandates forced on them by the Federal Government. This is not what a government of the people, by the people, and for the people should look like.

I rise to share these stories so that we will protect the people's voices and, ultimately, their power to create those solutions that will work in their lives and their communities.

By design and common sense, the institutions closest to the people yield the best results as well as build trust. If you were suddenly in need, who would you trust, Hope House, which you can look in the eye and know by name, or a phone number that directs you to someone sitting in a cubicle in Washington, D.C.?

Losing that trust in community solutions is what we risk when we start embracing socialism. Socialism will diminish our individual liberties, isolating us from the institutions that empower us to make a difference in the world around us. It will concentrate power, where the people's voices don't stand a chance against corruption.

That is why power doesn't belong behind an unelected bureaucrat's desk, where scandals like we have seen at the IRS, the VA, and the FBI can run rampant.

The promise of America is where people, not the government, is trusted with the potential to achieve our dreams. We have a voice. We have that power in our community.

The promise that socialism can provide these things is a false one. It never happens.

Mr. Speaker, I will say it again: We are a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. For those

words to be true, the people's House must recognize where the people have the most power and freedom to make the best decisions for ourselves and our families. It isn't in the Federal Government.

Like in Pend Oreille County, it is in the community. It is our community, our neighborhoods, our homes, our schools, PTA meetings, churches, local governments, and, yes, at Hope House and daycare centers, too. It is neighbor helping neighbor. We all need each other at different times in our lives.

Mr. Speaker, it is community that we must stand for, for the American Dream to flourish.

MAKE COMMUNITIES HEALTHIER AND SAFER

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

Ms. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to talk about making our communities healthier and safer for all Americans.

Let me start out by urging my colleagues to join me and my colleague, JIM SENSENBRENNER, in supporting the Functional Gastrointestinal and Motility Disorder Research Enhancement Act, legislation that we are introducing today.

There are millions of Americans who suffer from gastrointestinal and motility disorders. These are very common gastrointestinal disorders in the general population, but they affect tens of millions of Americans.

Symptoms of these disorders include pain in the inner organs, lack of motility, altered immune function, and altered central nervous system function. Although these symptoms can be life-threatening, effective therapies exist. Treatment, generally, focuses on management of the symptoms.

For nearly 30 years, patient advocacy organizations, like the International Foundation for Functional Gastrointestinal Disorders in my district, have been working to support affected individuals and their families.

Mr. Speaker, we are asking all of our colleagues to join us in cosponsoring this important legislation.

Mr. Speaker, while I am here addressing healthier and safer communities, I would be remiss if I did not mention the need to aggressively attack a crisis, a health crisis, a public safety crisis that is affecting all of our communities, and that is gun violence.

Mr. Speaker, it is often said that it takes a village to raise a child, but it takes a village to protect children, too.

That is why I am so inspired by my own hometown of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to see what our community is doing collectively to address gun violence. That is why I am inspired to see that Milwaukee hospitals are working to combat accidental shootings by offering free gunlocks as a tool to protect children from guns in homes. The city is also working to put violence in-

terrupters in our community to teach people how to deescalate violence.

Communities like Milwaukee have always stepped up when Congress falls short, but now, Mr. Speaker, it is time for Congress to act to pass common-sense gun violence prevention measures that have widespread support.

It has been over 100 days, Mr. Speaker, since the House has passed H.R. 8, strengthening background checks; H.R. 1585, the VAWA reauthorization that includes new provisions to prevent abusers from accessing guns; and H.R. 1112, closing the Charleston loophole that allows individuals to get a gun if their background checks haven't been completed within 3 days, all legislation that would prevent the gun violence that is hurting all our communities. Yet, the Senate has failed to act, as key Senators have opposed taking any action.

That is irresponsible.

□ 1115

We are not the only country that experiences gun violence, but it seems that we are the only ones not to do anything about it except to offer thoughts and prayers and moments of silence.

Well, I will tell you, no more silence over gun violence, from Sandy Hook where 26 were killed to the Pulse nightclub shooting where 49 were killed, to the third anniversary of the Oak Creek Sikh temple shooting where 6 were killed, to Stoneman Douglas High School in Florida where 17 were killed, to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where, last fall, a 13-year-old girl was killed by a stray bullet. Bullets don't have eyes. This spring, an 11-year-old was wounded by a stray bullet.

Enough is enough. Mr. Speaker, it is time for the Senate to take up H.R. 8 and to promote health and safety in our communities.

RECOGNIZING MICHAEL TORPY

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

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember the life of Mr. Michael Torpy, who passed away on June 10 at the age of 20.

Diagnosed with an aggressive form of bone cancer as a senior in high school, Mr. Torpy refused to let the disease break his spirit. He spent nearly 100 nights in the hospital receiving chemotherapy treatment, had numerous surgeries, and even had a prosthetic right leg.

Yet Mr. Torpy went on to attend the University of Georgia, maintain straight A's, and was named a Presidential Scholar.

He continued his favorite hobby of backpacking, kept up his wrestling form with his old coach, and made an effort every day to make his friends smile.

Although not a long life, Mr. Torpy's mother remembers that he lived his

life to the fullest. This should be an inspiration for all of us to both persevere through tribulations, while also celebrating the gift of life.

Mr. Torpy's family and friends will be in my thoughts and prayers during this most difficult time.

RECOGNIZING CECIL BOSWELL

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Cecil Boswell, an American hero from Georgia who served our Nation during World War II.

Originally from Gainesville, Georgia, Mr. Boswell deployed on the beaches of Normandy during D-Day and fought in the Battle of the Bulge, where he participated in wrestling Europe from Nazi control and also contributed to a historical turning point in Western civilization.

Dodging close calls of his own, Mr. Boswell experienced, firsthand, the bravery and sacrifice of his fellow American soldiers. Until he passed away in 2017 at the age of 99, he was known for his abundant patriotism, always flying an American flag in his yard, displaying his war medals in his home, and marching every year in the annual Gainesville Memorial Day Parade.

On this 75th anniversary of D-Day, I am proud of the rich military heritage of Georgia that helped to secure victory for the Allied Forces. I am especially proud of and thankful for Mr. Boswell for his bravery and service to help defeat tyranny overseas and protect the freedom of all of Western civilization.

RECOGNIZING DENE SHEHEANE

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mr. Dene Sheheane for his work in helping Georgia universities become national leaders in access, affordability, completion rates, and research output.

Mr. Sheheane began his work to better our State's education system nearly 30 years ago when he worked with Governor Zell Miller, who was known for spearheading the most important higher education legislation in the State of Georgia, the HOPE Scholarship.

Since 2014, Mr. Sheheane has continued this effort, working with the community relations department at Georgia Institute of Technology. In this role he has secured Federal funding for financial aid, renewal of the university's library, and projects within the Georgia Tech Research Institute that promote economic development and research of key health and environmental issues.

Because of his accomplishments thus far at Georgia Tech, he was promoted to president of the Georgia Tech Alumni Association, and on July 1 he will begin serving over 160,000 alumni worldwide.

I want to thank Mr. Sheheane for all he has done for the State of Georgia and wish him good luck in all his endeavors to come.

RECOGNIZING BLAIR GREINER

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

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing more important than character, and I rise today to recognize an educator from Bucks County, Pennsylvania, who was recently honored as Character Builder of the Year by the Pennsbury LYFT. Blair Greiner, an art teacher at William Penn Middle School, received the award from Pennsbury LYFT leaders Vicky Allen and Gary Sanderson.

The Character Builder of the Year Award is a unique distinction bestowed upon gifted teachers and faculty members who encourage their students to make upright decisions and conduct themselves in a positive manner.

Blair was nominated by several of her colleagues, who described her as a kind and passionate person who is always passionate about her work. They cite a project she spearheaded designing a mural for a retiring colleague and creating a give one, take one initiative that gives students and teachers the ability to write uplifting messages for peers having a tough day.

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Blair on this well-deserved award and would like to thank LYFT for honoring heroes in our community and for advocating for the youth in Bucks County.

RECOGNIZING THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF PERKASIE

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a faith community in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, for its innovation in providing pastoral care to members of our community.

The First Baptist Church of Perkasie recently unveiled a community center known as Revivals that serves as a soup kitchen, a counseling center, and a food pantry, among many other purposes.

Throughout the summer, members of First Baptist Church of Perkasie will hit the road with the Revivals block party trailer mobile unit to offer services to our community throughout Bucks County. These family-friendly events, in addition to other faith services, have an array of food and games to serve to bring people together.

Mr. Speaker, I applaud the faith community of First Baptist Church of Perkasie. I would like to especially thank Teaching Pastor Chris Heller, Family Care Pastor Doug Henning, and Ministries Pastor Jon Adams for all of their work that they do for our Bucks County community.

HONORING JESSICA WILCOX AND ALEX GOLDSBY

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two student athletes in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, that were recently honored at the 21st annual Kiwanis-Herald Scholar-Athlete Awards Banquet in Langhorne.

Jessica Wilcox and Alex Goldsby, seniors at Conwell-Egan Catholic High

School, my alma mater, were recently selected as recipients of the Levittown-Bristol Kiwanis Club Dick Dougherty Scholarship.

A 4-year starter on the Conwell-Egan girls volleyball team, a 4-year member of the softball team, and a two-time first-team all-Catholic selection in bowling, Jessica also served as a member of the student council for 2 years.

As a 2-year starting quarterback for the Conwell-Egan football team, Alex was named the 2018 Philadelphia Catholic League Paul Bartolomeo Top Scholar-Athlete and was a member of the 2018 Archdiocese of Philadelphia Scholar-Athlete Honor Roll. As a starter, Alex threw for 1,972 yards and 21 touchdowns, and he also rushed for over 1,100 yards and 25 touchdowns.

Mr. Speaker, I wish Jessica and Alex all the best as they continue their studies at Bucks County Community College and Ursinus College, respectively, and I congratulate both of them and my alma mater on this amazing distinction.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 11 o'clock and 23 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1200

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. ROSE of New York) at noon.

PRAYER

Dr. James Merritt, Cross Pointe Church, Duluth, Georgia, offered the following prayer:

Our Father in Heaven, we come thanking You for sending Your Son, Jesus, to die for our sins; for these men and women who have given their lives to public service; and for the freedom and the inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness that come from You, our creator.

I pray for every Member of this sacred House that You would give them the wisdom of Solomon to know what is right and the courage of Daniel to do what is right.

I pray that the golden rule would prevail in their interpersonal relationships. May they be ever mindful that they will give an account to You for every decision they make and every law they pass.

Finally, would You please revive us again that Your people may rejoice in You. Hear our prayer in the name that is above every name, Jesus Christ our Lord.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Illinois (Mrs. BUSTOS) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mrs. BUSTOS led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

WELCOMING DR. JAMES MERRITT

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

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I have the honor of hosting the guest chaplain today, and I believe you were feeling his words that we are all going to be held to account at the end, as you recall, in that vote series there. Those are powerful words, and it is not just something he shares in Congress today; it is something he shares with our entire community.

If you recognized his voice in that prayer, Mr. Speaker, it is because he is the host of the Touching Lives Ministry. It can be seen in all 50 States and around the world.

He has his lovely bride of more than four decades, Teresa, with him here in the gallery, and he leads back in my home State, Mr. Speaker, Cross Pointe Church in Duluth.

He left First Baptist Church Snellville and was called to plant a new congregation. It is a powerful ministry, not just with the Word, but with what the Word tells us we should do in deed, and it is lived out there every day.

From 2000 to 2002, Mr. Speaker, he was the president of the Southern Bap-

tist Convention. I told the gentleman earlier that, if he can handle church politics, he can certainly handle the politics that we are involved in here.

But the honor for me, because I have such deep respect for all of my colleagues here, is to share a little bit of back home with each one of you.

Dr. Merritt embodies the Seventh Congressional District values of faith and family and duty, and I am grateful to him, not just for his prayers in ministry to me, not just for his prayers in ministry to our community, but to the entire Nation and to the world.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

SECURE OUR ELECTIONS

(Mrs. BUSTOS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mrs. BUSTOS. Mr. Speaker, it is a fact that Russia, a foreign adversary, interfered in our election and even breached the voter database for the State of Illinois, my home State.

For the sake of our national security, this is an issue that must be addressed by the United States Congress because this isn't a Republican issue and it is not a Democratic issue. It is our duty as Americans and elected officials to protect our democracy.

That is why, this week, we will pass the Securing America's Federal Elections Act. Our bill would require voting machines to be manufactured in the United States of America. It would also make investments to secure our elections and prevent interference from foreign enemies in the future.

As Members of Congress, we take an oath to protect our Constitution and our democracy. I hope both Republicans and Democrats will come together to support this bill and secure our elections.

CELEBRATING RELIGIOUS FREEDOM WEEK

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, Religious Freedom Week began on Saturday and runs through June 29.

Freedom of religion is a fundamental human right and is protected by our Constitution. The First Amendment protects freedom of religion, along with freedom of speech and freedom of the press. This affords us the opportunity to have open and thoughtful debates on the floor of the House each and every day.

The United States is a place where people of all faiths can peaceably prac-

tice their religion without fear of persecution, which is something we have recognized since our founding. The very foundation of our Nation, a place of freedom and liberty for all, was conceived by individuals in search of religious freedom.

Mr. Speaker, the United States of America will always be a beacon of light in the world, and we will always protect our fundamental, unified commitment to religious freedom. It is a central part of what makes America exceptional. It affords our citizens the right to live in a free society, because no person should live in fear for their beliefs.

SPLIT TOLLING ON THE VERRAZZANO-NARROWS BRIDGE

(Mr. ROSE of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to support the appropriations bill on the floor this week that would implement split tolling on the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge.

This legislation is common sense. It is nonpartisan, and it represents a massive win for all New Yorkers. It addresses the unintended consequences of an archaic 30-year-old piece of legislation that singled out Staten Island and South Brooklyn with the only bridge in the country whose technology is controlled by Congress.

Split tolling removes an obsolete mandate that cars on the Verrazzano-Narrows Bridge only be tolled as they arrive in Staten Island, meaning that eastbound drivers across the bridge move across toll-free. Thousands of cars each day take advantage of this free ride and cause unnecessary congestion on Staten Island, in Brooklyn, and in Manhattan.

Split tolling cuts the toll in half and collects it in both directions, closing the loophole, and at no cost to commuters in Brooklyn or on Staten Island.

Cutting down on out-of-State toll shopping will also generate revenues for New York to invest in mass transit projects on Staten Island and in South Brooklyn, two places that all levels of government have consistently ignored or ripped off for a generation now.

Finally, my constituents are starting to see a new day after a long commuting nightmare: fewer cars on our streets, better buses, more mass transit options, and credible alternatives to reach the other boroughs.

This is commonsense legislation, and we are going to get it done.

PRO ACT HURTS JOB CREATORS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES

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

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today as a small business owner

concerned about the PRO Act, a bill that will harm both job creators and their employees.

The PRO Act would amend the National Labor Relations Act and repeal right-to-work laws. Right-to-work laws protect employees from being fired for not paying monetary support to a union they don't want to join.

The PRO Act also takes away employers' rights in National Labor Relations Board cases by taking away their standing and giving employers no recourse to the NLRB.

My district is home to over 2,100 small franchise business owners that could be negatively impacted by this bill. It will hurt businesses like Arrington Enterprises, Inc., which operates Dairy Queens, Bojangles' Famous Chicken 'n Biscuits, and Exxon stores in Franklin County.

Aside from delivering a quality product, Arrington Enterprises, Inc., has collected close to \$18,000 for Children's Miracle Network Hospitals and donated \$4,800 to local schools so far this year.

In closing, this bill would hurt local businesses and local workers.

WAR IN THE MIDDLE EAST

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

Mr. HIMES. Madam Speaker, I am not in the habit of praising the President from this perch, but I do want to say that I am very pleased that we are not in yet another shooting war in the Middle East today.

I think we came very, very close, and I appreciate that the President had the courage to stand down some raids that, undoubtedly, would have led to a response and led to another war in the Middle East.

I know he does that at the risk of being criticized for potentially damaging American credibility, but we are not in a war today. That is an argument for history.

What is not an argument for history is that any aggression, any military action against Iran, must be approved by the Congress of the United States. It is clear in the Constitution that a decision to go to war must be made in this building.

I urge my friends on both sides of the aisle to reflect on the reason for that. If we are going to sacrifice blood and treasure, the Representatives of the people must make that decision, not one individual at the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Now is the time for us to consider whether another Middle Eastern war makes sense for the people of the United States of America.

OBSERVING ALZHEIMER'S AND BRAIN AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize June as Alzheimer's and Brain Awareness Month.

Alzheimer's disease affects more than 5 million Americans. It is also our Nation's most expensive disease.

We have got to continue working toward finding a cure for Alzheimer's; but, in the meantime, we have to cut down on preventable hospitalizations and lower the cost of care. That is why I cosponsored the BOLD Infrastructure for Alzheimer's Act last Congress, which President Trump has since signed into law. This bill will help educate community members and doctors on dementia detection, diagnosis, and symptom management.

This Congress, I cosponsored the bipartisan Younger Onset Alzheimer's Act, to ensure younger people dealing with dementia or other symptoms have access to the counseling and support they need.

I urge my colleagues, family, friends, and neighbors to do their part and know the warning signs of Alzheimer's disease. Education and awareness can make a huge difference in a person's life.

STOP BUSTING THE BUDGET CAP

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

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise today in opposition to the appropriations minibus that we will be voting on this afternoon.

Like the first appropriations package, this legislation is being considered without reaching a budget agreement, and it would bust the budget caps by over \$350 billion in fiscal years '20 and '21.

Not only is the majority spending out of control on programs we currently have, but they are creating new programs in these bills. This circumvents the authorization process and compounds the debt problem.

Last week, I submitted an amendment to eliminate funding for one of these new pilot programs that would use Americans' hard-earned tax dollars to provide legal representation to those arriving at our southern border. My amendment would have reallocated that funding to assist victims of human trafficking and address school violence, both issues growing at the local level in our communities.

Unfortunately, Democrats on the Rules Committee voted along party lines to prevent my amendment from coming to the floor. I call on Democrat leadership to stop silencing common-sense proposals and let us debate those tough issues. It is what we were elected to do.

□ 1215

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. TITUS) laid before the House the fol-

lowing communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, June 25, 2019.

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

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on June 25, 2019, at 9:21 a.m.:

Appointment:
Board of Visitors of the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO JAPAN-UNITED STATES FRIENDSHIP COMMISSION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2903, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Japan-United States Friendship Commission:

Mr. HILL, Arkansas

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER TO BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair announces the Speaker's appointment, pursuant to section 2(a) of the National Cultural Center Act (20 U.S.C. 76h(a)), amended by Public Law 107-117, and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, of the following Member on the part of the House to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts:

Mr. SMITH, Missouri

COMMUNICATION FROM THE REPUBLICAN LEADER

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable KEVIN MCCARTHY, Republican Leader:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 8, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
Speaker of the House,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to House Resolution 6 Section 104(a), I am pleased to appoint remaining Republican Members to the House Democracy Partnership:

Hon. JEFF FORTENBERRY of Nebraska.

Hon. K. MICHAEL CONAWAY of Texas.

Hon. ADRIAN SMITH of Nebraska.

Hon. STEVE WOMACK of Arkansas.

Hon. BILL FLORES of Texas.

Hon. JACKIE WALORSKI of Indiana.

Hon. TOM RICE of South Carolina.

Hon. MARKWAYNE MULLIN of Oklahoma.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

KEVIN MCCARTHY,
Republican Leader.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I urge the Speaker and Majority Leader to immediately schedule a vote to protect born-alive infants of failed abortions.

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

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION
OF H.R. 2722, SECURING AMER-
ICA'S FEDERAL ELECTIONS ACT;
WAIVING A REQUIREMENT OF
CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH
RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF
CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS RE-
PORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE
ON RULES; AND PROVIDING FOR
CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3351, FI-
NANCIAL SERVICES AND GEN-
ERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIA-
TIONS ACT, 2020

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 460 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 460

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 2722) to protect elections for public office by providing financial support and enhanced security for the infrastructure used to carry out such elections, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. In lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on House Administration now printed in the bill, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-20, modified by the amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration; and (2) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

SEC. 2. The requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII for a two-thirds vote to consider a report from the Committee on Rules on the

same day it is presented to the House is waived with respect to any resolution reported through the legislative day of June 27, 2019, relating to a measure making appropriations.

SEC. 3. At any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3351) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read. Points of order against provisions in the bill for failure to comply with clause 2 or clause 5(a) of rule XXI are waived.

SEC. 4. (a) No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution, amendments en bloc described in section 5 of this resolution, and pro forma amendments described in section 6 of this resolution.

(b) Each amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before action thereon, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 6 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

(c) All points of order against amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or against amendments en bloc described in section 5 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 5. It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 6 of this resolution, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question in the House or in the Committee of the Whole.

SEC. 6. During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 5 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

SEC. 7. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. In the case of sundry amendments reported from the Committee, the question of their adoption shall be put to the House en gros and without division of the question. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion

except one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to my good friend, the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, on Monday night, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 460. It provides for consideration of H.R. 3351 under a structured rule that makes 46 amendments in order, with 1 hour of general debate controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

It also provides for consideration of H.R. 2722 under a closed rule with 1 hour of general debate provided, controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration. It also provides same-day authority through the legislative day of Thursday, June 27, 2019, relating to appropriations measures.

Madam Speaker, this underlying package of bills is proof that this Democratic majority is committed to getting its work done both for routine matters like appropriations and emergency priorities facing our Nation.

Take the first measure, H.R. 3351, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act. This builds on our efforts to fund the government for fiscal year 2020 in a timely way. Instead of hollowing out important investments like past Republican majorities have done, this Democratic majority is investing in our future.

This legislation not only ensures both the executive and judicial branches can continue to operate for the American people, there is also language here to protect consumers from dangerous products and help small businesses thrive, especially in distressed communities.

Most notably, Madam Speaker, this bill provides hundreds of millions in grants to strengthen the integrity of our election system. This is especially important since, if left to his own devices, I don't think our President would even acknowledge that there is a crisis of confidence in our elections following Russia's meddling in 2016, let alone act so it never happens again. He seems content to welcome future interference rather than prevent it, so it is especially important that this Congress takes the lead to protect our democracy.

That is why we are also moving here to consider H.R. 2722, the Securing America's Federal Elections Act. The Mueller report made clear that Russia waged an all-out attack on our elections. Putin put his thumb on the scale for President Trump, and intelligence officials have made clear that he and others are trying to attack us again in the next election.

I want to repeat that, Madam Speaker, in case the President happens to be watching. Our very democracy is under attack. No troops have been sent into combat. No guns have been fired, but a foreign adversary is turning the internet and the ballot box into battlefields with the integrity of the vote at stake.

It is beyond me why this President has not acted as if this is a national emergency. Instead, he said the other day that he thinks he would take campaign dirt about an opponent from a foreign government. You can't make this stuff up, Madam Speaker. That is like leaving the front door wide open when you know there is a burglar in town. He is not preventing future acts, he is encouraging them.

Before my friends on the other side chalk this up to a slip of the tongue, let me remind them that his own former communications director, Hope Hicks, testified recently that she believes he is serious about accepting information from a foreign source.

This President may not be stepping up to secure our elections, but this Democratic majority is. This bill would enact things like verified paper ballots, cybersecurity upgrades, and State grants to secure voting systems.

This majority passed H.R. 1 in the opening months of this Congress. That package includes reforms to fix our democracy. But under Leader McCONNELL, the Senate did with it what it seems to do best: nothing.

He refused to even bring H.R. 1 up for a vote. Now, I don't know why Leader McCONNELL is ignoring the warnings from our intelligence officials or why he seems content with weaknesses in our election systems. Maybe he is unwilling to ever break from Donald Trump on anything, even something this important, which really is quite sad. But I hope this time he will try something radical for the Senate: have a vote. Bring this bill up so the American people can see whose side you are on.

Lastly, Madam Speaker, this bill also gives us flexibility to deal with an emergency of a different kind—the one this President is creating on our southern border. President Trump's policies have led to children sleeping on concrete floors, dirty and hungry with no access to soap or even a toothbrush, sometimes left to be cared for by children just a few years older than they are. It is hard to believe that this is happening in the United States of America today.

This House will act, and I hope the Senate does the same thing. I encourage all my colleagues to vote for this

rule and the underlying legislation, so we can do our jobs and act on these important issues.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume. I want to thank my good friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts, Chairman MCGOVERN, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Madam Speaker, we are here today on two very different pieces of legislation. Last night at the Rules Committee, I noted that these unrelated bills have only one thing in common, and that is their place in the Democratic majority's partisan, going-nowhere agenda. Unfortunately, I believe today's rule is only going to compound that recurring problem of the Democrats, frankly, not even trying to work with Republicans to actually legislate in divided government.

Our first bill today is H.R. 3351, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act of 2020. This is the 10th of 12 appropriations bills to come to the floor. As we have worked through these bills, I have raised several concerns that are applicable to this bill as well.

Like the previous appropriations bills this Congress, H.R. 3351 is marked to a high allocation figure that has no basis in reality. Remember, the House and Senate have not agreed to an overall budget for fiscal year 2020, which the Congressional Budget Act mandates be done by April 15.

□ 1230

Without a budget agreement, the budget cap numbers contained in the Budget Control Act will automatically take effect, leading to an 11 percent cut in defense spending and a 9 percent cut in nondefense spending.

Instead of working with Republicans in the Senate to reach a deal before marking and reporting funding bills, the majority has, instead, gone ahead and pushed through their own partisan appropriations bills that are marked to fake and unrealistic numbers.

The 12 appropriations bills the majority has proposed have several flaws in common. They reflect the idea that any increase in defense spending must be matched by an even greater increase in nondefense spending, which simply isn't a realistic assessment of our national priorities.

What is worse, these bills actually underfund defense and homeland security, coming in below the numbers that the President requested in order to ensure our military can adequately defend our Nation.

The FSGG bill we are considering today contains an 8 percent increase over fiscal year 2019, which makes little sense when we are simultaneously underfunding our national security.

Like the previous bills brought by my Democratic friends, the Financial Services appropriations bill also contains several partisan provisions that

must be removed before a bipartisan, bicameral agreement can be reached on spending.

The majority has removed longstanding pro-life protections, such as a rider that prohibits the District of Columbia from using government funds to provide for abortions except in cases of rape, incest, or health of the mother.

The majority has also cut out a longstanding provision that I originally sponsored several years ago barring government contractors from being forced to disclose political campaign contributions. Since I originally sponsored this provision several years ago, I find it surprising that the majority would eliminate this provision, which provides important protections for government contractors and prevents contracts from being awarded on the basis of contributions.

Of course, there was an opportunity to work through and fix these problems through the amendment process. But instead of making things better, the majority has chosen, once again, to leave out minority voices.

I want to reiterate a point I made the last time I was on the floor for a rule. During the last Congress, when Republicans were in the majority, our record shows that we allowed more amendments sponsored solely by Democrats than we did amendments sponsored solely by Republicans.

The current majority has a much sorer record. As of yesterday, of all amendments made in order this Congress, 67 percent were sponsored by Democrats, 19 percent by Republicans, and 13 percent were bipartisan.

Today's rule is right in line with that record. Sixty-seven percent of the amendments made in order are sponsored by Democrats, 24 percent by Republicans, and 9 percent are bipartisan.

Madam Speaker, this record of partisanship is a far cry from what the majority promised at the start of this Congress. There was an opportunity to move forward with fulfilling the majority's promises with today's rule. Instead, we see few Republican amendments and many Democratic amendments, resulting in a final product that will fail to achieve the bipartisan support needed to become law.

The second bill included in this rule is H.R. 2722, which the majority is promoting as a bill that provides security for elections. The reality is that this bill, like its partisan predecessor H.R. 1 that passed the House earlier this Congress, amounts to nothing less than a complete Federal takeover of elections.

Traditionally, elections are left to the States and local governments to conduct as they see fit. Localities can respond to local conditions; election officials can innovate; and elections can be operated in a way that best suits the unique needs of each community.

H.R. 2722 turns all that on its head. The bill will force all elections to be conducted using paper ballots, even if the local officials prefer more advanced technology. It will require costly recounts with no apparent purpose. It

will impose significant and wasteful spending on taxpayers.

Instead of affirming States as the laboratories of democracy, when it comes to elections, H.R. 2722 will impose a one-size-fits-all regulatory regime directed from Washington on communities across the country.

Madam Speaker, this state of affairs could and should have been avoided. Instead of pushing these partisan bills this week, the majority could have chosen to work with Republicans to craft bipartisan bills to address all of these problems.

Even if that did not come to pass, the majority at the Rules Committee still could have worked with the minority to make more minority amendments in order and give all Members the opportunity to fix these flawed bills on the floor. That they did not is yet another indication of where the majority's priorities lie: with pushing partisan bills to score political points and avoiding the bipartisan work of actually making law.

There is still a chance to change, Madam Speaker. In order to do so, the majority needs to decide whether they are here to score political points or if they are here to make law.

Before I conclude, I would be remiss if I did not highlight what is missing in today's rule. We should have been considering three bills today, not two. The missing bill is the supplemental appropriations bill providing funding for the humanitarian crisis on the southern border.

Each week, this crisis grows worse. Our facilities for holding new arrivals, particularly children and vulnerable unaccompanied minors, are already at the breaking point. Simply put, we need more resources, and we need them today.

To be fair to the President, he has been asking Congress to do that since May 1. The failure to bring forward a supplemental appropriations bill for this purpose is a major failure of governance by the majority.

All of us here, Republicans and Democrats alike, agree that we need to provide funding for this crisis. Time is wasting while we wait.

Back in 2014, when President Obama asked us for \$3.7 billion in supplemental resources for precisely the same purpose, the House acted to give him the resources he needed in 24 days. As of today, almost 2 months have gone by with the majority failing to act.

Many of my friends on the other side rightfully express concern that unaccompanied minors backing up at border stations is not appropriate nor in the best interests of the children. I couldn't agree more. The Border Patrol couldn't agree more.

By failing to bring forward a supplemental appropriations bill, the path the majority is taking us on leads only to this outcome: hurting the children I know we all want to help.

Congress has given HHS the mandate to care for unaccompanied minors.

Congress now needs to write the check so that HHS can do what Congress has mandated.

I remind my friends across the aisle that Republicans are ready and willing to work with them to pass a bipartisan supplemental appropriations package that provides needed funding for housing, for the Department of Defense, and especially for children who find themselves in an unfathomable situation at the border.

Madam Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

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

I thank the gentleman for his comments, and I would like to say for the record that when it comes to this piece of legislation, the Financial Services appropriations bill, Democrats actually did much better than the Republicans did when they were in charge.

In fact, we made more amendments in order. We made more minority amendments in order than the Republicans did when they were in charge. In fact, there is a 57 percent increase, in terms of minority amendments being made in order compared to what they did.

Let me also point out for the record that my Republican friends, I think, tend to be a little redundant in the amendments that they offer.

For example, I think they submitted three amendments on the wall. We make one amendment. Do we have to debate the wall three different times?

On spending reductions, four amendments were submitted. We make two in order, which is probably two too many. We should have made one in order.

The bottom line is, there is a habit of just offering the same old, same old, again and again and again. Quite frankly, the minority will get its opportunity to debate these issues but not over and over and over again.

Let's also get to the substance here. The gentleman said these are two unrelated bills. Well, I disagree. The Financial Services appropriations bill actually funds the Election Assistance Commission, and the other bill we are considering, the SAFE Act, authorizes the Election Assistance Commission at the same amount that is in the appropriations bill. They are very much intertwined.

Let me also say, I expect that, before the day is out, we will do a supplemental emergency bill to deal with the crisis that this President has created at the border.

Let me also be clear that what we want to make sure is that, when we provide the funding, this cruel treatment of children at the border comes to an end.

This administration's deliberate policy of separating children from their parents, of allowing children, almost infants, to sleep on cold floors, to be denied basic necessities like soap and toothpaste and toothbrushes, I mean,

it is child abuse. It is unconscionable, so we want to demand that this administration stop it.

This is the United States of America. I think the American people are horrified at the inhumanity that they are reading about that is occurring to these little children at our border.

It is unbelievable. I never thought that we would ever be on the House floor talking about how children who have fled some of the worst conditions imaginable are being so mistreated at the border.

So, yes, we will have a supplemental appropriations bill to deal with it, but we are going to demand that the cruel policies of this administration stop and stop now.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. WELCH).

Mr. WELCH. Madam Speaker, there is a crisis at the southern border. That is true. This past month, 140,000 people showed up seeking asylum: 84,000 families, 11,000 children.

But everything—every single thing—that the Trump administration is doing, led by President Trump himself, is making a very dire situation worse.

First, start with the definition that our President gives for what is going on. It is the arrival of rapists, of criminals, of gang members, when every single one of us who has been on that heartbreaking trip to the southern border knows it is children, women, and families who are fleeing violence, who are fleeing gang members, and who are fleeing destitution and grinding poverty.

Those are the people arriving at the border. Their crime, made criminal by the administration, is to seek help, to knock on America's door and ask for help.

We may not be able to do all that we would like, but is it a crime for a person to ask for assistance?

Second, by defining the crisis as an invasion of criminals—the Trump definition—the Trump policy is to treat these people worse than criminals, first starting with the family separation policy where children, literally, were yanked out of the arms of their parents.

Many of those children still don't know where their father or their mother is. That is being done in your name and mine, with the full authority of the American Government and the widespread opposition of the American people.

Then, when these people are in our custody, it is the imposition of cruel and brutal conditions on children and innocent people whose crime is to seek some assistance.

We had a Trump attorney, in Federal court, arguing that when it came to fulfilling the duty that we had of holding in custody children, it was okay to deny them toothbrushes, soap, access to showers, and sanitary conditions, and to have them sleeping on cement floors in frigid conditions.

This is shocking. It is unnecessary. It is inhumane. In short, it is a policy of calculated cruelty, family separation, and affliction of wholesale suffering.

It must end. We must immediately return all children to their parents and provide humane, sanitary, and safe conditions for those seeking asylum.

We must work with El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala to improve conditions in those countries to address humanitarian conditions.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Vermont.

Mr. WELCH. We must not withdraw hundreds of millions of dollars in aid, as the President decrees.

Mr. President, the response to this crisis must not be cruelty.

Enforce our laws, yes. Work with Central American governments, yes. But treat all who seek America's help with respect and dignity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

□ 1245

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

I want to remind my friends that it took them weeks, if not longer, to even acknowledge there was a crisis at the border. As a matter of fact, they were accusing the President of manufacturing the crisis a few weeks ago. Now, fortunately, they have come around to the idea that hundreds of thousands of people arriving over a 3-month period of time is a crisis.

Secondly, I want to remind them, they have still yet to act in the face of the crisis. They have had the ability to pass legislation. The President asked for it almost 60 days ago. We still haven't seen anything in terms of legislation reaching this floor.

Madam Speaker, I also want to point out that, frankly, it shouldn't take this long to respond. We can disagree over a lot of things. And I have no doubt about the sincerity of my friends when it comes to being concerned about the well-being of these children; none whatsoever.

But we know that part of this crisis is created because we haven't given the President the emergency funds he needs to quickly move people out of facilities where they were never designed to be, into influx facilities that we are trying to stand up, literally, right now. One of these is going to be in my district.

We dealt with this, by the way, in 2014. We did it with President Obama; supported it; gave him the funds he needed; a Republican House, a Democratic Senate, and the President. He got that money in 24 days. One of those facilities was set up in my district.

Again, we don't like using military bases in this way; don't approve of it; but we understand that President Obama faced an emergency situation,

and we gave him the tools and the resources he needed to deal with that. That needs to happen now.

Frankly, what we are seeing in the House is quite a contrast to the Senate, which has a bill in the Appropriations Committee that was reported out 30-1. It is bipartisan. It is a bill the President has expressed a willingness to sign. We ought to be working with that vehicle, if my friends can't get something to the floor to deal with this urgent crisis now.

Madam Speaker, I would also, if I may, like to inform the Chair that if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up Congressman DAVIS' Election Security Assistance Act for consideration under an open rule.

This bill provides targeted and crucially needed resources to State and local election administrators to help secure America's voting infrastructure. Unlike the majority's partisan bill that takes over all election operations and replaces local authority with a one-size-fits-all mandate from Washington, the Republican alternative provides needed resources without stepping on the toes of State and local election administrators.

It provides grants to States to update aging and at-risk election infrastructure; provides security clearances to election officials to facilitate the sharing of information about threats with frontline officials; increases resources available to States and local governments; and provides for hands-on assistance, as needed.

Madam Speaker, we all agree that our elections need to be protected, and we all agree that more resources and more assets are necessary to accomplish that goal. But rather than pushing a complicated mandate from Washington that wastes taxpayer dollars and eliminates the tradition of State and local control over the election operations, we can do better by providing resources for security improvements and reinforcements for local officials with the minimum additional regulation.

Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS), my good friend, the author of the legislation in question.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to defeat the previous question so the House may consider election security legislation that actually has a chance at becoming law.

As I explained last night during debate of H.R. 2722 at the Rules Com-

mittee, there is no place for partisanship when it comes to securing our elections.

H.R. 2722, the SAFE Act, is simply another partisan bill by the majority aimed at federally mandating election standards; like mandating that States exclusively use paper ballots, effectively banning any type of direct recording electronic voting machines which have been proven safe and efficient.

Madam Speaker, keep this in mind; that if this legislation passes, if one of our local election officials had just worked to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars purchasing new, digital electronic machines with a paper backup, those machines and that investment of their hard-earned tax dollars would be obsolete in the year 2022, 3 years from now. That is not right.

Mandating the exclusive use of paper ballots will create longer lines at polling places, and can be lost, destroyed, or manipulated far easier than electronic voting machines with a paper trail backup.

I want to highlight the fact that there is no evidence of voting machines being hacked in 2016, 2018, or ever. So why are we forcing States to get rid of what they have deemed as safe technology?

We should work together to safeguard technology. Safeguard technology not abandon it. We don't know in this institution what technology is going to look like when it comes to voting machines in the next five to 10 years. Why are we requiring a certain type of ballot process that is only going to be processed by five companies that maybe produce it today? That is not what we should be doing here in Washington.

Additionally, the SAFE Act federally mandates hand recounts, which will result in drawn-out elections that will become unnecessarily expensive.

The majority's bill also contains irresponsible funding commitments. The funding of elections is the primary responsibility of our States. Democrats are committing \$1.3 billion over 10 years, with zero funding match requirements from States.

Congress has a responsibility to be good stewards of taxpayer dollars. Funds should be given based on need, not a guess of what might be needed a decade down the road.

I want the record to be clear. Many of the provisions in the SAFE Act are inconsistent with what we have heard from experts in election administration. But the majority is ignoring their requests.

As my colleagues across the aisle know, I believe there are areas on election security where Republicans and Democrats can find and have found common ground. There is a role for Congress in election security, which is why, me and my fellow members on the House Administration Committee, introduced H.R. 3412, the Election Security Assistance Act.

I want to thank my colleagues on the committee, MARK WALKER and BARRY LOUDERMILK, for joining me in this effort, and the others who have cosponsored it since its introduction. This realistic legislation provides \$380 million in Federal grants to States to update their aging and at-risk election infrastructure, while requiring a 25 percent match from States.

If it is good for transportation projects; if it is good for DHS projects, DOJ projects, USDA projects, why don't we have locals and States have some skin in the game?

In addition, our bill creates the first-ever Election Cyber Assistance Unit. It is aimed at connecting State and local election officials with leading election administration and cybersecurity experts from across the Nation.

Our bill empowers State officials by providing security clearances to election officials to better facilitate the sharing of information and requiring the Department of Homeland Security to notify State election officials of cyberattacks and any foreign threats within the State. Keep in mind, the majority bill does not address this.

If DHS hacked a local election official's election system, if they saw a hack in, let's say, central Nevada, DHS would not be able to notify your local election official because he or she may not have security clearance. The majority bill doesn't address this. Our bill does.

To sum it up, our solution provides much-needed election security improvements and reinforcements for local election officials without overstepping the State's authority to maintain their elections. The Election Security Assistance Act, our bill, is the only proposal being discussed today that has a realistic chance of becoming law.

If the previous question is defeated, it will be the first step in putting forth election security legislation that has a chance of helping States improve their security ahead of the 2020 election.

I thank Ranking Member COLE for giving me the opportunity to speak on behalf of this important issue.

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

I always enjoy listening to my Republican colleagues debate on the floor. And I always love listening to the gentleman from Illinois when he is on the House floor.

But I can't help but think of the fact that the Russians attacked our elections in 2016. The 2 years after that, the House was controlled by Republicans. The Senate was controlled by Republicans. Donald Trump, a Republican, was in the White House. They had a unified government; the House, the Senate, and the Presidency.

And all of our intelligence agencies said that Russia interfered in our elections; they attacked our democracy; not only the Obama administration's intelligence officials, but the Trump administration's intelligence officials.

And what did my Republican friends do in the aftermath of this attack on our democracy by a foreign adversary? Nothing. Nothing.

We hear all these great ideas, but while they had a unified government, while they were in control of everything, they did nothing. In fact, I recall sitting here on the House floor and listening to Republican after Republican after Republican basically say that this was much ado about nothing; in fact, trying to deny that Russia attacked our elections.

Now the evidence is so overwhelming you can't deny it anymore. But yet, they had this opportunity. And now they say we all want to protect our elections.

Well, 2 years prior to this, I don't know where you were, but you weren't working trying to protect our elections. People were working, instead, to try to cover up for what a foreign adversary did to our elections.

So here we are, coming forward with a bill that we believe will provide security for our elections so that people believe that the elections have integrity, they believe the results. And we are told well, we disagree with you, and we have better ideas; on and on and on.

Bottom line is we are acting. My friends had 2 years to act. They did nothing.

Our Democratic majority went through regular order on this. The Committee on House Administration held three hearings on election security. In case anyone forgot, they were on February 14, May 8, and May 21.

In addition to those hearings, the Subcommittee on Elections conducted field hearings in six States, while the Committees on Oversight, Homeland Security, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence held hearings on the subject.

So experts testified. People offered their viewpoints. And after all of that, the House Administration Committee marked up this bill last Friday, on June 21, and here we are on the House floor.

So, I mean, give me a break. I get it. Some of my Republican friends may be "Johnny-come-latelies" when it comes to the issue of election security. We welcome you on board, because our elections are important, and we need to protect them from interference from foreign adversaries like Russia.

But you had 2 years of unified government in which my friends did nothing, nothing.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, to quote my friend, "give me a break." The last Republican Congress appropriated roughly \$300 million for election security, point 1.

Point 2, we have no evidence anybody hacked any election machines, as my friend, Mr. DAVIS pointed out in 2016 or 2018. If you want to respond to the Russians, you probably ought to respond to what they did, not to what they didn't do or didn't succeed in doing.

I would actually argue this administration did a lot more than the last administration. You have got a larger military today, partly because of what the Russians did. You have a reinvigorated NATO today. You have a President who actually sent lethal aid to Ukraine today.

You want to get the Russians' attention? That is the way you get it. When you lay down a red line in Syria, you enforce the red line. This administration has been a lot tougher on Russia than the last administration, which, by the way, knew this was going on, did almost nothing to alert anybody or to stop anybody; and now, are trying to blame it on the person that was actually involved in the election, our current President, for their lapse when they were actually in power in the executive branch.

So this idea that nobody wants to defend our elections is not true. And, frankly, I will take some offense because I have never said that the Russians didn't matter, or that our elections weren't serious or weren't threatened. I used to be a State election board secretary. I used to sit on the Board of Directors for the election board secretaries around the country, and the oldest public body that there is, or the oldest association of public officials there is in this country; very bipartisan, by the way, extraordinarily well-run. They don't agree with this bill.

I would just ask every Member to call their local Secretary of State or election administrator, whatever they have, and go through the bill and say, did you want to cede this much authority to the Congress of the United States; or do you think you do a pretty good job of running your own election?

□ 1300

I know in my State, we do a very good job of running our elections, and that has been true under Democrats and true under Republicans. I think that is true around the country.

The other thing is if you want to actually do something before the 2020 election, then whether you like it or not, you are going to have to do something that is bipartisan, because this will not get through the Senate and this will not become law, and that makes it a rather pointless exercise.

Sometimes in the legislative process, you sit down, and in Mr. DAVIS, I will tell you, you have a willing partner and a person who has a reputation in this body that I think is exceptionally bipartisan and who is working, I think, in good faith on this very problem, and you work through the problem.

But if it is going to be a partisan my-way-or-the-highway approach—remember, this is coming under a closed rule, there is not even an amendment made in order here—then it is not likely to get out of this Chamber.

So if you are serious about trying to protect the elections, you would. You may not get everything you want, but

in divided government, you have to work together to get things done.

That is the problem with almost every major initiative that our Democratic friends have brought to the floor since they have been in the majority.

Sorry. The Constitution is pretty clear. The Senate gets to decide whether or not they are going to accept what we do over here or do something different. The President has a part in this process.

We had to endure this when we first became the majority. We had a Republican House, we had a Democratic Senate, we had a Democratic President.

I don't have any problem with my friends bringing their agenda to the floor. I applaud them for doing it. They ran on it. It is perfectly appropriate.

A lot of times we bring that agenda to the floor knowing we can get it across this Chamber, but we are not going to probably get it all the way through the process unless we change it some.

What we haven't seen yet is any evidence that the new majority has any ability to work with the current majority or the current President. And if that is what they want to do for 18 months, score political points as opposed to actually legislate something in a compromise manner, they are free to do that, too, but it is not going to work.

If the aim here is to make our elections more secure, then I wouldn't bring a bill with a closed rule. I would work with the other side, knowing that their very concerns are probably going to be similar to the concerns expressed in the United States Senate and by the President of the United States.

So, you know, that is an unsolicited piece of personal and political advice to my friends, but I think if they follow it, they will actually have some success legislatively and will actually get some things done.

We are going to disagree about a lot of things. The American people will sort that out in rather short order, about 18 months, but we ought to try to get the things we can do today done.

This is an area I think we could work together in if we approached it in a different manner.

I would also hope we could do the same thing on the southern border, Madam Speaker. That is an impending emergency right now. We are going to run out of money right now. So let's get that at least taken care of while we sort out our differences in other areas.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Madam Speaker, the gentleman was talking about appropriations that were approved in the last Congress.

A lot of the ideas that we are talking about here today, including some of the ideas that Mr. DAVIS raised, are authorizations, and so they can't be taken care of in an appropriations bill,

and that is why we are doing a separate bill in addition to the appropriations bill.

The gentleman talks about the \$300 million that were approved under the previous leadership. Well, we are asking for \$600 million. We are doubling that because we know how serious it is.

And just forgive us if we are a little bit concerned, because we have a President who continues not to acknowledge that the Russians interfered in our election. He continues to refer it to as a Russian hoax. He took Vladimir Putin's word for it rather than the word of our intelligence agencies.

So when we express concern about our election process and about the lack of attention given to this, we are responding to what the President of the United States, Donald Trump, says on a weekly, if not daily basis.

The fact of the matter is Russia interfered in our election. Everybody knows that. The only person who is in denial is at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. So we need to respond, and we need to respond appropriately.

Madam Speaker, I say this to my friend again, that we expect, hopefully today, to bring up a supplemental appropriations bill to be able to deal with what I would call the Donald Trump-created crisis on the border.

And, by the way, as we provide funding, which I believe we will do to deal with some of the issues on the border, let us be clear: there is absolutely no excuse at all for how this administration has allowed children to be treated in such an inhumane fashion under our custody, children being denied soap, children being denied toothpaste or toothbrushes, children so young and separated from any adult who are being cared for by children only a couple of years older.

I mean, everybody should be horrified by that. There is no excuse, none at all, for that to be happening.

Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN).

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I want to thank the chairman, Mr. MCGOVERN, for his extraordinary leadership on H.R. 2722, the Securing America's Federal Elections Act, the SAFE Act.

Madam Speaker, we were attacked as a country in 2016. We were not attacked as Democrats or Republicans or Independents. Our Nation was attacked.

Special Counsel Mueller found that Russia conducted a sweeping and systematic campaign to subvert and undermine the U.S. election on behalf of one party and one candidate as opposed to another party or another candidate, but you know what, that should make no difference to us today. It could have been the reverse.

I would hope that all of us would be standing together as Americans to reject foreign interference in our elections.

What did the Russians do? Well, they conducted cyber surveillance and espionage

and sabotage at the Democratic National Committee, at the Democratic National Campaign Committee, and at Hillary Clinton's headquarters. They injected racial and ethnic propaganda and poison into our body politic through Facebook, through Twitter, through social media, and then they directly entered into the websites of 30 different State boards of election across the country, with varying degrees of success, according to how well prepared the different election boards were.

Now, in response to all of this, what do we get from the President of the United States, the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces? What we get is denunciation of what he calls the Russian hoax. He rejects the evidence offered to him by his own intelligence agencies and leaders. He rejects all of the evidence compiled by Special Counsel Robert Mueller. He rejects the conclusion that there was a sweeping and systematic effort to undermine our election.

H.R. 2722 says we need to protect our election in 2020. It is precious. Our democracy is precious to us, so we will promote accuracy, integrity, and security through voter-verified permanent paper ballots, and provide grants to the States to carry out the security improvements that we need. It will establish cybersecurity requirements for voting systems and require testing of the existing hardware and software to make sure there is not malware in there, to make sure that it is not being manipulated, and it will implement risk-limiting audits to ensure the accuracy of vote tallies in an efficient manner.

Madam Speaker, we have a philosophical difference with our friends. It is not just that the President denied the existence of the attack, but the Republican-controlled Senate did nothing, they offered us no plan. They controlled the House and the Senate in the last Congress. They did nothing. They offered us no plan for securing our elections against foreign attack in 2020, which is why we have come forward with an attempt to prevent the attack in 2020.

Now, we have a philosophical difference with them, because when we say that America needs to act, they say federalism, let every State work it out on their own.

I heard one of my colleagues say they are doing a great job at the local level running the elections. But we are not talking about running the elections, we are talking about protecting the security of our elections against a foreign attack.

It is like we are saying we need to defend the country, and they say, well, we have got great local police forces all across the America. The police forces may be great, but we still need a national defense.

The election boards might be doing a good job in some places, maybe less so in others, running the local elections,

but we still need to protect all of our elections against the foreign attack that was described in detail by Special Counsel Mueller.

There is a constitutional basis and imperative for doing this. I direct my friends to Article IV of the Constitution, the Republican Guarantee Clause, which my good friend from Illinois suggested may have been the Republican Party guarantee clause. I know he was kidding when he said it. It is not the Republican Party guarantee clause; it is a guarantee of a republican form of government.

“The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion”.

That is a constitutional command that we must protect every State in the union's republican form of government.

Well, what is a republican form of government? A republican form of government is a representative form of government where the voters vote for their leaders. It is republican only if the will of the people is properly expressed through an election, we get the will through an election, and it has integrity and accuracy and safety. That is what this bill is about.

Madam Speaker, I urge everybody to support H.R. 2722.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to make a quick point, and then I want to move to my friend from Illinois.

Madam Speaker, I don't argue about constitutional power, but I argue about process.

Look, I seriously doubt my friends have spent very much time talking to election board secretaries and election administration officials around the country. Had they done so, they would have heard, I am sure, uniformly that they don't want a one-size-fits-all made system from Washington, D.C. They don't want to throw away equipment that they think is better than what we are offering them or that they have already invested millions of dollars in.

They are happy to work with us. They are happy to inform us and testify. That is not what is happening here.

This is the idea: all wisdom is in this Chamber, evidently, because it is not going to get through the Senate, it is not going to get signed by the President. We haven't talked to the people that actually are the front-line people in defending us in this process, and that is the folks at the State and the local level.

Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS).

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I am always glad to be here with my good friend from the House Administration Committee, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN). And he was right in committee during the markup of this bill

that was posted late last week, and we marked it up earlier this week after the rules notice was already posted. It just shows you how rushed this process is.

The gentleman erroneously, and I know, because I had made a quick joke about it afterwards, mentioned we ought to have a mandated republican government or something like that. I said, “You know what? That is one mandate I can be for in our State and local authorities,” but I knew what he was talking about.

He knows what he is talking about when it comes to what we all have the same interest in doing, and that is protecting our election security.

My colleague mentioned about standing together. Well, we were trying to stand together, Madam Speaker. We were working in a bipartisan way to put together a bipartisan election security bill, and the Democrat majority walked away. They forced this vote.

These are areas that we can come together and find common ground.

I have been asked, what did the Republicans do when we were in the majority? Well, we not only did \$300 million in election security upgrades and cybersecurity protections, we did \$380 million. And what was great was we were working over the last 2 years with DHS officials and our local election officials to ensure that 2018 did not suffer the same consequences as 2016. And it worked, even in an extensively high midterm turnout.

Then they said, well, what else did you do over the 2 years? Well, you know what we did? We waited for the \$35-million Mueller report to come out and tell us what else we could do.

Now we are here today. We are here today to ensure that we put together an election security bill, not one that the Democrats want, not one that is going to be a top-down approach. It is not what our local secretaries of state want, it is not what our local election officials want, and they are on the ground. Let's listen to them, but let's make sure that we don't take away our ability to address cybersecurity concerns.

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

□ 1315

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. It has been mentioned that the Russians used social media to strike at our election process in this country. That is true. This bill does nothing to address that problem. The majority's bill does absolutely nothing to address this problem. That is something that we still need to take care of in Congress.

Let's not confuse the issue, and let's not listen to the 30,000-foot rhetoric that somehow one party over the other is more defensive or wants to be more offensive against nefarious actors. We are all Americans. We are all elected to

serve this great country and this great institution.

None of us, Republicans or Democrats, want anyone to attack this country, let alone attack our election process, but the answer to making sure that our elections are safe are in our bill, the previous question.

We are the ones who ensure that DHS can talk to local election officials. Their bill does not do that.

We are the ones that make sure that we create a cybersecurity unit and the ability to address ongoing threats. Their bill does not do that.

That is why I would urge a “no” vote on the previous question. Let's come back to the table. Let's get something done.

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

Madam Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman trying to articulate the best he can all that the Republicans did on this issue when they were in the majority, but I will be very honest with him: I am unimpressed, and so are the American people.

The bottom line is my friends had unified government, Republican control of the House, Senate, and the White House for 2 years, and basically they did nothing.

The President, the leader of their party, routinely and continues to do so today, refers to Russian interference in our election as a Russian hoax. The leader of our country says that it is a hoax.

So I understand why there was inaction for the previous 2 years, but that ends because Democrats, Republicans, Independents, people of all political persuasions deserve to have an election system that has some integrity.

I look forward to passing this bill, and I am urging the Senate to do the same.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, could I inquire, I am prepared to close whenever my friend is. If he has additional speakers, I will just reserve.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I am prepared to close.

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

Madam Speaker, I would like to begin by just submitting for the RECORD the views of the National Disability Rights Network, which actually came out against this legislation because they believe it will make it more difficult for people with physical impairments to actually get to the polls and vote. I know that is not the intention of my friend on the other side, but that is the effect of one-size-fits-all voting.

NATIONAL DISABILITY
RIGHTS NETWORK,
June 25, 2019.

Hon. ZOE LOFGREN,
Chairwoman, House Administration Committee,
Washington, DC.

Hon. RODNEY DAVIS,
Ranking Member, House Administration Com-
mittee, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRWOMAN LOFGREN AND RANKING MEMBER DAVIS: The National Disability Rights Network (NDRN) writes today to express our concerns with the impact of H.R. 2722, the Securing America's Federal Election (SAFE) Act, on voters with disabilities. While improvements have been made to the legislation as it has moved through the legislative process, we continue to remain concerned that, taken as a whole, the bill will negatively impact voters with disabilities.

NDRN is the voluntary membership association for Protection and Advocacy (P&A) and Client Assistance Program

(CAP) agencies. The P&A and CAP agencies are a nationwide network of congressionally mandated, cross disability organizations operating in every state in the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Territories (American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the US Virgin Islands). There is also a P&A and CAP affiliated with the Native American Consortium which includes the Hopi, Navajo, and San Juan Southern Paiute Nations located in the Four Corners region of the Southwest.

The P&A/CAP Network has the authority to provide legally based advocacy services and legal representation to all people with disabilities. P&As and CAPs pursue legal, administrative, and other appropriate remedies under all applicable federal and state laws to protect and advocate for the rights of people with disabilities. Through the Protection and Advocacy for Voter Access (PAVA) program, P&As provide advocacy to voters with disabilities on all facets of the election system. Collectively, the P&A/CAP Network is the largest provider of legally based advocacy services to people with disabilities in the United States.

Following a contentious presidential election and investigation into foreign interference with the electoral process, the national public discourse on American democracy has understandably turned to voting security. NDRN believes that action to protect the security of our votes is necessary to ensure the health of our electoral system. However, the need to create accurate and secure elections must be balanced with protecting access to the vote for all eligible Americans. Voting systems that rely on an electorate capable of independently marking and verifying a paper ballot have become a preferred solution to protecting vote security. Understandably, if all voters are able to mark their ballots privately and independently, and visually verify that the completed paper ballot is correct, elections officials could routinely audit election results that are verified to have captured voter intent. Yet, the ability to privately and independently mark, and visually verify, and then cast a paper ballot is simply not an option for all voters.

We have three concerns with the latest version of the SAFE Act. First, by mandating that only voters with disabilities can use ballot marking devices (BMDs) you are segregating voters with disabilities away from the entire pool of voters by making them the only group of people that use a particular type of voting machine. Federally mandated segregation is problematic alone. Additionally, this increases the likelihood that poll workers will not be properly trained on the machine, the machine not

working, and if the one machine breaks, there will be no alternative option. It will also saddle poll workers with determining who is "disabled enough" to use the BMD, a decision for which they have no qualifications or legal right.

Second, by not requiring that the ballot marked with a BMD be identical to the hand marked ballot, you are removing the right of the voter with a disability to cast a private ballot. It is possible that some smaller precincts may only have one person with a disability that votes, making it extremely easy to identify how the person voted. But even where there might be tens or hundreds of people with disabilities voting, elections personnel should not be able to look at the ballots and know how people with disabilities voted.

Third, assuming BMDs fully solved the accessibility issues around marking a ballot (which they do not for all voters with a disability) the so called solution continues to ignore the accessibility issues around verification and the casting of the ballot, two necessary steps in the voting process. While some may argue that the BMDs address accessibility, there is nothing that addresses the ability of a person with a disability to independently and privately verify and ultimately cast their ballot. BMDs are not the accessibility panacea that makes federally mandated paper based voting work for people with disabilities.

Security of our elections is an issue that is crucial to the health of our democracy and must not be taken lightly. Likewise, a private and independent vote is the law of the land, and an electoral system that knowingly denies the right to vote to any of its eligible citizens to appease others is simply not a democracy. NDRN firmly believes that all Americans, including people with disabilities, want secure, accurate, and fair elections, but not at the expense of the right to vote for people with disabilities. The SAFE Act is an important first step in this national discourse, but the concerns expressed above must be addressed before this legislation can become the law of the land.

Thank you for your work on this important topic, and should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact Eric Buehlmann, Deputy Executive Director for Public Policy.

Sincerely,

CURT DECKER,
Executive Director.

Mr. COLE. Madam Speaker, my friend is not impressed, and that is a fair statement, and I don't question my friend ever, but I am not impressed with legislation that can't become law because it is futile. We come down here with a lot of sound and fury, but we don't get anything done.

Madam Speaker, in closing, I urge opposition to this rule. This rule will make in order for consideration two bills: H.R. 3351 and H.R. 2722.

The first is a partisan appropriations bill that is marked to an unrealistic number that does not reflect agreement with Republicans or the Senate and that includes partisan policy riders that must come out before this bill can become law.

Not to be outdone, H.R. 2722 is even more partisan, throwing out the traditional ability of States and localities to manage their own election procedures and, instead, imposing a one-size-fits-all regulatory regime direct from Washington, D.C. like H.R. 1 before it,

this bill was produced without Republican input and, instead, reflects only the partisan motivations of the current majority.

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote "no" on the previous question, "no" on the rule, and "no" on the underlying measures.

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

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

Madam Speaker, I urge, obviously, support for this rule and the underlying bills that will be debated.

As we are sitting here debating, we just got some news that Acting Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection Agency John Sanders has submitted his resignation. I guess the public pressure is so great that it is untenable for him to continue in that position, and I am sure the President will replace him with somebody else.

The problem is the President keeps on replacing individuals with people who continue to enforce policies that are cruel, policies that separate children from their parents at the border, and policies that treat children worse than animals in our custody, but I thought it would be interesting for my colleagues to note this breaking news.

Madam Speaker, it is true that we have an ambitious agenda before us this week, and we believe in doing our job and holding the administration accountable. We aren't going to leave the threat of another shutdown for another day. Maybe that is what my Republican friends did when they were in charge, but that is how we ended up in one shutdown after another.

And, yes, we wish we had an agreement on the caps, but it is not for lack of trying. We have been trying to negotiate with the Senate since we took control of the House of Representatives. We have been trying to negotiate with the President since we took control of the House of Representatives. But every time we sit down with the President, he has a temper tantrum or he behaves in an erratic way and leaves the room. We can't wait, so we are going to lead, and hopefully they will follow.

And we are not going to ignore the threats posed by Russia and others to our elections. The President wants to cozy up to Putin instead of defending this Nation, but this majority doesn't believe in prioritizing the egos of dictators. We believe in accountability and restoring the integrity of the vote.

My friend says, well, this isn't going anywhere. Well, look, we are happy to negotiate with Republicans in the Senate, but where is their bill? Basically, the Republicans in the Senate are following the lead of the Republicans in the House and the previous Congress in doing nothing.

We don't believe in doing nothing. We think our elections are important, that they are worth defending, so we are acting. These are serious matters, Madam Speaker, and this is why we

were sent here, and this is what we intend to tackle.

I urge all my colleagues to vote “yes” on the previous question. I urge them to vote “yes” on the rule and the underlying legislation.

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

The text of the material previously referred to by Mr. COLE is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 460

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 8. That immediately upon adoption of this resolution, the House shall resolve into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3412) to protect the administration of Federal elections against cybersecurity threats. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. When the committee rises and reports the bill back to the House with a recommendation that the bill do pass, the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the third daily order of business under clause 1 of rule XIV, resolve into the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 9. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 3412.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess for a period of less than 15 minutes.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 23 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1330

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. TITUS) at 1 o'clock and 30 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed.

Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 460; and

Adoption of House Resolution 460, if ordered.

The first electronic vote will be conducted as a 15-minute vote. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, remaining electronic votes will be conducted as 5-minute votes.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 2722, SECURING AMERICA'S FEDERAL ELECTIONS ACT; WAIVING A REQUIREMENT OF CLAUSE 6(a) OF RULE XIII WITH RESPECT TO CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS REPORTED FROM THE COMMITTEE ON RULES; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3351, FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 460) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2722) to protect elections for public office by providing financial support and enhanced security for the infrastructure used to carry out such elections, and for other purposes; waiving a requirement of clause 6(a) of rule XIII with respect to consideration of certain resolutions reported from the Committee on Rules; and providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3351) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 188, not voting 16, as follows:

[Roll No. 403]

YEAS—228

Adams	Cárdenas	Craig
Aguilar	Carson (IN)	Crist
Allred	Cartwright	Crow
Axne	Case	Cuellar
Barragán	Casten (IL)	Cummings
Bass	Castor (FL)	Cunningham
Beatty	Castro (TX)	Davids (KS)
Bera	Chu, Judy	Davis (CA)
Beyer	Cicilline	Davis, Danny K.
Bishop (GA)	Cisneros	Dean
Blumenauer	Clark (MA)	DeFazio
Blunt Rochester	Clarke (NY)	DeGette
Bonamici	Clay	DeLauro
Boyle, Brendan	Cleaver	DelBene
F.	Cohen	Delgado
Brindisi	Connolly	Demings
Brown (MD)	Cooper	DeSaulnier
Brownley (CA)	Correa	Deutch
Bustos	Costa	Dingell
Butterfield	Courtney	Doggett
Carbajal	Cox (CA)	

Doyle, Michael F.	Lawson (FL)	Rose (NY)
Engel	Lee (CA)	Rouda
Escobar	Lee (NV)	Roybal-Allard
Eshoo	Levin (CA)	Ruiz
Espallat	Levin (MI)	Ruppersberger
Evans	Lewis	Rush
Finkenauer	Lieu, Ted	Sánchez
Fletcher	Lipinski	Sarbanes
Foster	Loeb sack	Scanlon
Frankel	Lofgren	Schakowsky
Fudge	Lowenthal	Schiff
Gallego	Lowey	Schneider
Garamendi	Lujan	Schrader
García (IL)	Luria	Schrier
García (TX)	Lynch	Scott (VA)
Golden	Malinowski	Scott, David
Gomez	Maloney	Serrano
Gonzalez (TX)	Carolyn B.	Sewell (AL)
Gottheimer	Maloney, Sean	Shalala
Green, Al (TX)	Matsui	Sherman
Grijalva	McAdams	Sherrill
Haaland	McBath	Sires
Harder (CA)	McCollum	Slotkin
Hastings	McEachin	Smith (WA)
Hayes	McGovern	Soto
Heck	McNerney	Spanberger
Higgins (NY)	Meng	Speier
Hill (CA)	Moore	Stanton
Himes	Morelle	Stevens
Horn, Kendra S.	Mucarsel-Powell	Suozzi
Horsford	Murphy	Takano
Houlahan	Nadler	Thompson (CA)
Hoyer	Napolitano	Thompson (MS)
Huffman	Neal	Titus
Jackson Lee	Neguse	Tlaib
Jayapal	Norcross	Tonko
Jeffries	O'Halleran	Torres (CA)
Johnson (GA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Torres Small
Johnson (TX)	Omar	(NM)
Kaptur	Pallone	Trahan
Keating	Panetta	Trone
Kelly (IL)	Pappas	Underwood
Kennedy	Pascarell	Van Drew
Khanna	Payne	Vargas
Kildee	Perlmutter	Veasey
Kilmer	Peters	Vela
Kim	Peterson	Velázquez
Kind	Phillips	Visclosky
Kirkpatrick	Pingree	Wasserman
Krishnamoorthi	Pocan	Schultz
Kuster (NH)	Porter	Waters
Lamb	Pressley	Watson Coleman
Langevin	Price (NC)	Welch
Larsen (WA)	Quigley	Wexton
Larson (CT)	Raskin	Wild
Lawrence	Rice (NY)	Wilson (FL)
	Richmond	Yarmuth

NAYS—188

Aderholt	Cook	Harris
Allen	Crawford	Hartzler
Amash	Crenshaw	Hern, Kevin
Amodei	Curtis	Herrera Beutler
Armstrong	Davidson (OH)	Higgins (LA)
Arrington	Davis, Rodney	Hill (AR)
Babin	DesJarlais	Holding
Bacon	Diaz-Balart	Hollingsworth
Baird	Duffy	Hudson
Balderson	Duncan	Huizenga
Banks	Dunn	Hunter
Barr	Emmer	Hurd (TX)
Bergman	Estes	Johnson (LA)
Bilirakis	Ferguson	Johnson (OH)
Bishop (UT)	Fitzpatrick	Johnson (SD)
Bost	Fleischmann	Jordan
Brady	Flores	Joyce (OH)
Brooks (AL)	Fortenberry	Joyce (PA)
Brooks (IN)	Fox (NC)	Katko
Buchanan	Fulcher	Keller
Buck	Gaetz	Kelly (MS)
Bucshon	Gallagher	Kelly (PA)
Budd	Gianforte	King (IA)
Burchett	Gibbs	King (NY)
Burgess	Gonzalez (OH)	Kinziger
Byrne	Gooden	Kustoff (TN)
Calvert	Gosar	LaHood
Carter (GA)	Granger	LaMalfa
Carter (TX)	Graves (GA)	Lamborn
Chabot	Graves (LA)	Latta
Cheney	Graves (MO)	Lesko
Cline	Green (TN)	Long
Cole	Griffith	Loudermilk
Collins (GA)	Grothman	Luetkemeyer
Collins (NY)	Guest	Marchant
Comer	Guthrie	Marshall
Conaway	Hagedorn	Massie

Mast
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman

Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shinkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor

Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—16

Abraham
Biggs
Cloud
Clyburn
Gabbard
Gohmert

Hice (GA)
Lucas
Meadows
Meeks
Moulton
Rooney (FL)

Roy
Ryan
Swalwell (CA)
Thornberry

□ 1357

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

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

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 225, nays 190, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 404]

YEAS—225

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay

Cleaver
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espallat

Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Fudge
Gallego
Garcia (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur

Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loeb sack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowe
Lujan
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meng
Moore

Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perlmuter
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rash
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier

Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Torres (CA)
Torres Small
(NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman
Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NAYS—190

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores

Fortenberry
Fox (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Garamendi
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk

Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McAdams
McCarthy
McCauley
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Guest
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shinkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube

Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg

Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams

Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—17

Abraham
Biggs
Cloud
Clyburn
Gabbard
Gohmert

Hice (GA)
Lucas
Meadows
Meeks
Moulton
Rooney (FL)

Roy
Ryan
Swalwell (CA)
Thornberry
Tonko

□ 1407

Ms. WATERS changed her vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. TONKO. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 404.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 445 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 3055.

Will the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) kindly take the chair.

□ 1409

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of 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, with Mr. MCGOVERN (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MCGOVERN. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Monday, June 24, 2019, amendment No. 244 printed in House Report 116-119 offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. GROTHMAN) had been disposed of.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 116-119 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 251 by Mr. BANKS of Indiana.

Amendment No. 268 by Ms. JAYAPAL of Washington.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the time for any electronic vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 251 OFFERED BY MR. BANKS

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded

vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. BANKS) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 131, noes 287, not voting 20, as follows:

[Roll No. 405]

AYES—131

Allen	Granger	Norman
Amash	Graves (GA)	Nunes
Arrington	Green (TN)	Olson
Babin	Griffith	Palazzo
Bacon	Grothman	Perry
Balderson	Guest	Posey
Banks	Guthrie	Ratcliffe
Barr	Harris	Rice (SC)
Bergman	Hern, Kevin	Riggleman
Bilirakis	Herrera Beutler	Rodgers (WA)
Bishop (UT)	Higgins (LA)	Roe, David P.
Brady	Hill (AR)	Rogers (AL)
Brooks (AL)	Holding	Rose, John W.
Brooks (IN)	Hudson	Rouzer
Buck	Huizenga	Scalise
Bucshon	Hunter	Schweikert
Budd	Johnson (LA)	Scott, Austin
Burchett	Johnson (OH)	Sensenbrenner
Burgess	Johnson (SD)	Shimkus
Byrne	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Carter (GA)	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NE)
Carter (TX)	Kelly (MS)	Smucker
Chabot	Kelly (PA)	Spano
Cline	King (IA)	Steil
Collins (GA)	Kustoff (TN)	Steube
Comer	LaHood	Stewart
Conaway	LaMalfa	Taylor
Cook	Lamborn	Timmons
Crawford	Latta	Tipton
Curtis	Lesko	Wagner
Davidson (OH)	Long	Walberg
DesJarlais	Loudermilk	Walker
Duncan	Marchant	Walorski
Dunn	Marshall	Waltz
Emmer	Massie	Watkins
Estes	McCaul	Weber (TX)
Ferguson	McClintock	Wenstrup
Flores	McHenry	Westerman
Foxx (NC)	Meuser	Williams
Fulcher	Miller	Wittman
Gaetz	Mitchell	Woodall
Gibbs	Moolenaar	Wright
Gooden	Mooney (WV)	Yoho
Gosar	Mullin	

NOES—287

Adams	Carbajal	Crenshaw
Aderholt	Cárdenas	Crist
Aguilar	Carson (IN)	Crow
Allred	Cartwright	Cuellar
Amodei	Case	Cummings
Armstrong	Casten (IL)	Cunningham
Axne	Castor (FL)	Davids (KS)
Baird	Castro (TX)	Davis (CA)
Barragán	Cheney	Davis, Danny K.
Beatty	Chu, Judy	Davis, Rodney
Bera	Cicilline	Dean
Beyer	Cisneros	DeFazio
Bishop (GA)	Clark (MA)	DeGette
Blumenauer	Clarke (NY)	DeLauro
Blunt Rochester	Clay	DeBene
Bonamici	Cleaver	Delgado
Bost	Cohen	Demings
Boyle, Brendan	Cole	DeSaulnier
F.	Collins (NY)	Deutch
Brindisi	Connolly	Diaz-Balart
Brown (MD)	Cooper	Dingell
Brownley (CA)	Correa	Doggett
Buchanan	Costa	Doyle, Michael
Bustos	Courtney	F.
Butterfield	Cox (CA)	Duffy
Calvert	Craig	Engel

Escobar	Lee (CA)
Eshoo	Lee (NV)
Espallat	Levin (CA)
Evans	Levin (MI)
Finkenauer	Lewis
Fitzpatrick	Lieu, Ted
Fleischmann	Lipinski
Fletcher	Loeb sack
Fortenberry	Lofgren
Foster	Lowenthal
Frankel	Lowey
Fudge	Luetkemeyer
Gallagher	Luján
Gallego	Luria
Garamendi	Lynch
Garcia (IL)	Malinowski
Garcia (TX)	Maloney,
Gianforte	Carolyn B.
Golden	Maloney, Sean
Gomez	Mast
Gonzalez (OH)	Matsui
Gonzalez (TX)	McAdams
Gottheimer	McBath
Graves (LA)	McCarthy
Graves (MO)	McCollum
Green, Al (TX)	McEachin
Grijalva	McGovern
Haaland	McKinley
Hagedorn	McNerney
Harder (CA)	Meng
Hartzler	Moore
Hastings	Morelle
Hayes	Mucarsel-Powell
Heck	Murphy
Higgins (NY)	Nadler
Hill (CA)	Napolitano
Himes	Neal
Hollingsworth	Neguse
Horn, Kendra S.	Newhouse
Horsford	Norcross
Houlahan	Norton
Hoyer	O'Halleran
Huffman	Ocasio-Cortez
Hurd (TX)	Omar
Jackson Lee	Pallone
Jayapal	Palmer
Jeffries	Panetta
Johnson (GA)	Pappas
Johnson (TX)	Pascarell
Joyce (OH)	Payne
Kaptur	Pence
Katko	Perlmutter
Keating	Peters
Keller	Peterson
Kelly (IL)	Phillips
Kennedy	Pingree
Khanna	Plaskett
Kildee	Pocan
Kilmer	Porter
Kim	Pressley
Kind	Price (NC)
King (NY)	Quigley
Kinzie	Radewagen
Kirkpatrick	Raskin
Krishnamoorthi	Reed
Kuster (NH)	Reschenthaler
Lamb	Rice (NY)
Langevin	Richmond
Larsen (WA)	Roby
Larson (CT)	Rogers (KY)
Lawrence	Rose (NY)
Lawson (FL)	Rouda

NOT VOTING—20

Abraham	González-Colón	Rooney (FL)
Bass	(PR)	Roy
Biggs	Hice (GA)	Ryan
Cloud	Lucas	San Nicolas
Clyburn	Meadows	Swalwell (CA)
Gabbard	Meeks	Takano
Gohmert	Moulton	Thornberry

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote). There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1413

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 405.

AMENDMENT NO. 268 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 294, noes 127, not voting 17, as follows:

[Roll No. 406]

AYES—294

Adams	DeSaulnier	Kuster (NH)
Aguilar	DesJarlais	LaHood
Allred	Deutch	Lamb
Amodei	Diaz-Balart	Langevin
Axne	Dingell	Larsen (WA)
Bacon	Doggett	Larson (CT)
Balderson	Doyle, Michael	Lawrence
Banks	F.	Lawson (FL)
Barragán	Duffy	Lee (CA)
Bass	Engel	Lee (NV)
Beatty	Escobar	Levin (CA)
Bera	Eshoo	Levin (MI)
Bergman	Evans	Lewis
Beyer	Finkenauer	Lieu, Ted
Bishop (GA)	Fitzpatrick	Lipinski
Blumenauer	Fletcher	Loeb sack
Blunt Rochester	Fortenberry	Lofgren
Bonamici	Foster	Long
Boyle, Brendan	Frankel	Lowenthal
F.	Fudge	Lowey
Brindisi	Gallagher	Luján
Brown (MD)	Gallego	Luria
Brownley (CA)	Garamendi	Lynch
Buchanan	Garcia (IL)	Malinowski
Bustos	Garcia (TX)	Maloney,
Butterfield	Gianforte	Carolyn B.
Calvert	Gibbs	Maloney, Sean
Carbajal	Golden	Marshall
Cárdenas	Gomez	Mast
Carson (IN)	Gonzalez (TX)	Matsui
Cartwright	Gottheimer	McAdams
Case	Green, Al (TX)	McBath
Casten (IL)	Grijalva	McCollum
Castor (FL)	Haaland	McEachin
Castro (TX)	Harder (CA)	McGovern
Chu, Judy	Hastings	McHenry
Cicilline	Hayes	McKinley
Cisneros	Heck	McNerney
Clark (MA)	Herrera Beutler	Meng
Clarke (NY)	Higgins (NY)	Miller
Clay	Hill (AR)	Mitchell
Cleaver	Hill (CA)	Moolenaar
Cohen	Himes	Mooney (WV)
Collins (NY)	Hollingsworth	Moore
Connolly	Horn, Kendra S.	Morelle
Cook	Horsford	Mucarsel-Powell
Cooper	Houlahan	Murphy
Correa	Hoyer	Nadler
Costa	Hudson	Napolitano
Courtney	Huffman	Neal
Cox (CA)	Jackson Lee	Neguse
Craig	Jayapal	Newhouse
Crenshaw	Jeffries	Norcross
Crist	Johnson (GA)	Norton
Crow	Johnson (TX)	O'Halleran
Cuellar	Kaptur	Ocasio-Cortez
Cummings	Katko	Omar
Cunningham	Keating	Pallone
Davids (KS)	Kelly (IL)	Panetta
Davis (CA)	Kennedy	Pappas
Davis, Danny K.	Khanna	Pascarell
Davis, Rodney	Kildee	Payne
Dean	Kilmer	Perlmutter
DeFazio	Kim	Peters
DeGette	Kind	Peterson
DeLauro	King (NY)	Phillips
DelBene	Kinzie	Pingree
Delgado	Kirkpatrick	Plaskett
Demings	Krishnamoorthi	Pocan

Porter	Serrano	Torres Small
Pressley	Sewell (AL)	(NM)
Price (NC)	Shalala	Trahan
Quigley	Sherman	Trone
Raskin	Sherrill	Turner
Reed	Shimkus	Underwood
Rice (NY)	Sires	Upton
Richmond	Slotkin	Van Drew
Rigglesman	Smith (NJ)	Vargas
Roby	Smith (WA)	Veasey
Rodgers (WA)	Smucker	Vela
Roe, David P.	Soto	Velázquez
Rogers (AL)	Spanberger	Visclosky
Rogers (KY)	Spano	Wagner
Rose (NY)	Speier	Walden
Rouda	Stanton	Walorski
Roybal-Allard	Stauber	Waltz
Ruiz	Stefanik	Wasserman
Ruppersberger	Steil	Schultz
Rush	Stevens	Waters
Sablan	Stivers	Watson Coleman
Sánchez	Suozzi	Welch
Sarbanes	Takano	Wenstrup
Scanlon	Thompson (CA)	Wexton
Schakowsky	Thompson (MS)	Wild
Schiff	Thompson (PA)	Wilson (FL)
Schneider	Tipton	Wilson (SC)
Schrader	Titus	Woodall
Schrier	Tlaib	Yarmuth
Scott (VA)	Tonko	Zeldin
Scott, David	Torres (CA)	

NOES—127

Aderholt	Gonzalez (OH)	Meadows
Allen	Gooden	Meuser
Amash	Gosar	Mullin
Armstrong	Granger	Norman
Arrington	Graves (GA)	Nunes
Babin	Graves (LA)	Olson
Baird	Graves (MO)	Palazzo
Barr	Green (TN)	Palmer
Bilirakis	Griffith	Pence
Bishop (UT)	Grothman	Perry
Bost	Guest	Posey
Brady	Guthrie	Radewagen
Brooks (AL)	Hagedorn	Ratcliffe
Brooks (IN)	Harris	Reschenthaler
Buck	Hartzler	Rice (SC)
Bucshon	Hern, Kevin	Rose, John W.
Budd	Higgins (LA)	Rouzer
Burchett	Holding	Rutherford
Burgess	Huizenga	Scalise
Byrne	Hunter	Schweikert
Carter (GA)	Hurd (TX)	Scott, Austin
Carter (TX)	Johnson (LA)	Sensenbrenner
Chabot	Johnson (OH)	Simpson
Cheney	Johnson (SD)	Smith (MO)
Cline	Jordan	Smith (NE)
Cole	Joyce (OH)	Steube
Collins (GA)	Joyce (PA)	Stewart
Comer	Keller	Taylor
Conaway	Kelly (MS)	Timmons
Crawford	Kelly (PA)	Walberg
Curtis	King (IA)	Walker
Davidson (OH)	Kustoff (TN)	Watkins
Duncan	LaMalfa	Weber (TX)
Dunn	Lamborn	Webster (FL)
Emmer	Latta	Westerman
Estes	Lesko	Williams
Ferguson	Loudermilk	Wittman
Fleischmann	Luetkemeyer	Womack
Flores	Marchant	Wright
Foxx (NC)	Massie	Yoho
Fulcher	McCarthy	Young
Gaetz	McCaul	
Gohmert	McClintock	

NOT VOTING—17

Abraham	González-Colón	Rooney (FL)
Biggs	(PR)	Roy
Cloud	Hice (GA)	Ryan
Clyburn	Lucas	San Nicolas
Espallat	Meeks	Swalwell (CA)
Gabbard	Moulton	Thornberry

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR (during the vote).
There is 1 minute remaining.

□ 1418

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Mr. Chair, on June 25, 2019, I was absent for recorded vote No. 406. Had I been present, I would have voted yea.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CLOUD. Mr. Chair, I was at the White House. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 403, "nay" on rollcall No. 404, "yea" on rollcall No. 405, and "nay" on rollcall No. 406.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. ROY. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 403, "nay" on rollcall No. 404, "yea" on rollcall No. 405, and "nay" on rollcall No. 406.

The Acting CHAIR. There being no further amendments, under the rule, the Committee rises.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CARSON of Indiana) having assumed the chair, Mr. MCGOVERN, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration 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, and pursuant to House Resolution 445, he reported the bill, as amended by that resolution, back to the House with sundry further amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Pursuant to House Resolution 445, the question on adoption of the further amendments will be put en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HURD of Texas. I am in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Hurd of Texas moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3055 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 7, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$75,000,000)".

Page 25, line 7, after the first dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$75,000,000)".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues know I am the only Republican on the border. My colleagues know I am the only Member of Congress who has 820 miles along the border. My colleagues know that I have spent a good deal of my time up here

working with them on things like stopping the separation of families along the border. My colleagues also know that I know that some Members are not for open borders.

It is an understatement to say that our Nation's immigration docket is a matter of concern. The caseload has increased by nearly fivefold since the end of 2008, and now it stands at roughly 9,000 cases. The average wait for non-detained individuals is over 670 days, with many individuals waiting much longer for an immigration hearing. The net effect of this untenable backlog situation is to delay justice, in many cases, for years for those with valid claims. This is simply outrageous.

The adjudication of immigration matters is essential to the proper administration of justice in our country. Congress must ensure that U.S. immigration laws are administered fairly, efficiently, and consistently with due process.

This motion adds \$75 million to our immigration court system. It will support additional immigration judge teams and the expansion of courtroom capacity.

Now, some of my colleagues will say that there are already judges in this bill. There are. They meet the requests of, actually, this White House, but that is not enough.

In 2016, the ACLU came out and said that to get to the backlog there, to address the backlog then, which was only 500,000, we needed 500 immigration judge teams. We need more.

Many Members have already voted for more than this when they all helped me jam Republican leadership last year—or try to jam Republican leadership last year—on sorting out the immigration issue.

Now, some of my colleagues will say that taking money away from Census to do that is not the right way to go. This underlying bill funds the Census 40 percent above the President's request. That is more than \$2.3 billion. This bill includes \$8 billion, with or without this amendment.

Most importantly, this motion to recommit does not address or change the question that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle have addressed in this bill, and that is whether or not the citizenship question can be added on the 2020 Census. This bill says it cannot. This motion to recommit does not change that.

Let me repeat. This motion to recommit does not change that.

We are taking money out of the Census reserve slush fund. This is money that may or may not be used. We can hold on to this funding for unforeseen problems, or we can use this funding now to help solve a problem we see loud and clear.

Our current shortage of immigration judges delays justice for individuals who have valid immigration claims, while preserving many years of continued illegal presence for others who do

not. Worse still, the allure of our weakened system entices migrants to undertake the incredibly dangerous journey north with young children.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “yes” vote on this motion to help reverse these regrettable and unsustainable trends caused by our broken immigration system, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from California is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. AGUILAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the motion.

With the approach of the 2020 Census, the U.S. Census Bureau needs a strong infusion of resources to ensure a thorough and accurate count.

As a member of the Appropriations Committee, my colleague knows that the funding level provided for the Census Bureau in this bill is more in line with recent revised budget costs and estimates. This bill also supports critical funding of the Bureau as it embarks on the most technologically advanced Census in its history, including \$1 billion in infrastructure that includes IT funding to enhance the Bureau's cybersecurity efforts and protect respondents' personal data and information submitted to the Bureau. Every dollar can be tied to an original plan, a cost estimate, or a recommendation submitted by the department.

There appears to be a growing attack on the Census out of fear of a demographically changing country and a concerning effort by the other side to skew the results in their favor.

We need every dollar in this Census because the administration is fear-mongering, because they are trying to force an undercount with the inclusion of the citizenship question, and, in reality, we are recommending a funding level consistent with what they indicated they need for a fair and accurate count.

Any proposal to decrease this amount increases the risk of undercounts of minority and hard-to-count communities, including rural parts of this country that lack broadband services.

□ 1430

Such an undercount would cause these areas to lose out on political representation and Federal funding.

Reduced funding for the Census also increases the risk of cyber intrusions and the release of protected personal data.

This bill already provides a strong increase for immigration judges, as the gentleman mentioned, consistent with the administration's request, an increase of over \$110 million over the fiscal year 2019 level that provides for an additional 100 judge teams, which my colleague acknowledged in his remarks.

I am not aware of a Census slush fund, but I am aware that these are

vital resources that will help count our communities, help ensure that this is done fairly, and help ensure that hard-to-count communities are counted.

The Justice Department is not able to hire any faster than that, as the gentleman acknowledged.

Mr. Speaker, I urge rejection of this motion. I urge my colleagues to vote “no,” and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. HURD of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by a 5-minute vote on passage of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 201, noes 220, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 407]

AYES—201

Aderholt	Fortenberry	Long
Allen	Foxx (NC)	Loudermilk
Amash	Fulcher	Luetkemeyer
Amodei	Gaetz	Luria
Armstrong	Gallagher	Marchant
Arrington	Gianforte	Marshall
Babin	Gibbs	Massie
Bacon	Gohmert	Mast
Baird	Golden	McCarthy
Balderson	Gonzalez (OH)	McCaul
Banks	Gooden	McClintock
Barr	Gosar	McHenry
Bergman	Gottheimer	McKinley
Biggs	Granger	Meadows
Bilirakis	Graves (GA)	Meuser
Bishop (UT)	Graves (LA)	Miller
Bost	Graves (MO)	Mitchell
Brady	Green (TN)	Moolenaar
Brooks (AL)	Griffith	Mooney (WV)
Brooks (IN)	Grothman	Mullin
Buchanan	Guest	Newhouse
Buck	Guthrie	Norman
Bucshon	Hagedorn	Nunes
Budd	Harris	Olson
Burchett	Hartzler	Palazzo
Burgess	Hern, Kevin	Palmer
Byrne	Herrera Beutler	Pence
Calvert	Hice (GA)	Perry
Carter (GA)	Higgins (LA)	Porter
Carter (TX)	Hill (AR)	Posey
Chabot	Holding	Ratcliffe
Cline	Hollingsworth	Reed
Cloud	Hudson	Reschenthaler
Cole	Huizenga	Rice (SC)
Collins (GA)	Hunter	Riggleman
Collins (NY)	Hurd (TX)	Roby
Comer	Johnson (LA)	Rodgers (WA)
Conaway	Johnson (OH)	Roe, David P.
Cook	Johnson (SD)	Rogers (AL)
Crawford	Jordan	Rogers (KY)
Crenshaw	Joyce (OH)	Rose, John W.
Curtis	Joyce (PA)	Rouzer
Davidson (OH)	Katko	Roy
Davis, Rodney	Keller	Rutherford
DesJarlais	Kelly (MS)	Scalise
Diaz-Balart	Kelly (PA)	Schweikert
Duffy	King (IA)	Scott, Austin
Duncan	King (NY)	Sensenbrenner
Dunn	Kinzinger	Shimkus
Emmer	Kustoff (TN)	Simpson
Estes	LaHood	Slotkin
Ferguson	LaMalfa	Smith (MO)
Fitzpatrick	Lamborn	Smith (NE)
Fleischmann	Latta	Smith (NJ)
Flores	Lesko	Smucker

Spanberger
Spano
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Tipton

Torres Small
(NM)
Turner
Upton
Van Drew
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)

Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOES—220

Adams	Garamendi	Neguse
Aguilar	Garcia (IL)	Norcross
Allred	Garcia (TX)	O'Halleran
Axne	Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez
Barragán	Gonzalez (TX)	Omar
Bass	Green, Al (TX)	Pallone
Beatty	Grijalva	Panetta
Bera	Haaland	Pappas
Beyer	Harder (CA)	Pascarell
Bishop (GA)	Hastings	Payne
Blumenauer	Hayes	Perlmutter
Blunt Rochester	Heck	Peters
Bonamici	Higgins (NY)	Peterson
Boyle, Brendan	Hill (CA)	Phillips
F.	Himes	Pingree
Brindisi	Horn, Kendra S.	Pocan
Brown (MD)	Horsford	Pressley
Brownley (CA)	Houlihan	Price (NC)
Bustos	Hoyer	Quigley
Butterfield	Huffman	Raskin
Carbajal	Jackson Lee	Rice (NY)
Cárdenas	Jayapal	Richmond
Carson (IN)	Jeffries	Rose (NY)
Cartwright	Johnson (GA)	Rouda
Case	Johnson (TX)	Roybal-Allard
Casten (IL)	Kaptur	Ruiz
Castor (FL)	Keating	Ruppersberger
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Rush
Chu, Judy	Kennedy	Sánchez
Cicilline	Khanna	Sarbanes
Cisneros	Kildee	Scanlon
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Kim	Schiff
Clay	Kind	Schneider
Cleaver	Kirkpatrick	Schrader
Cohen	Krishnamoorthi	Schrier
Connolly	Kuster (NH)	Scott (VA)
Cooper	Lamb	Scott, David
Correa	Langevin	Serrano
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Sewell (AL)
Courtney	Larson (CT)	Shalala
Cox (CA)	Lawrence	Sherman
Craig	Lawson (FL)	Sherrill
Crist	Lee (CA)	Sires
Crow	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Cuellar	Levin (CA)	Soto
Cummings	Levin (MI)	Speier
Cunningham	Lewis	Stanton
Davids (KS)	Lieu, Ted	Stevens
Davis (CA)	Lipinski	Suozi
Davis, Danny K.	Loeb sack	Takano
Dean	Lofgren	Thompson (CA)
DeFazio	Lowenthal	Thompson (MS)
DeGette	Lowey	
DeLauro	Lujan	
DelBene	Lynch	
Delgado	Malinowski	
Demings	Maloney,	
DeSaulnier	Carolyn B.	
Deutch	Maloney, Sean	
Dingell	Matsui	
Doggett	McAdams	
Doyle, Michael	McBath	
F.	McCollum	
Engel	McEachin	
Escobar	McGovern	
Eshoo	McNerney	
Espallat	Meng	
Evans	Moore	
Finkenauer	Morelle	
Fletcher	Mucarsel-Powell	
Foster	Murphy	
Frankel	Nadler	
Fudge	Napolitano	
Galleo	Neal	
Abraham	Lucas	Ryan
Cheney	Meeks	Swalwell (CA)
Clyburn	Moulton	Thornberry
Gabbard	Rooney (FL)	

NOT VOTING—11

□ 1437

Mr. CARSON of Indiana changed his vote from “aye” to “no.”

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi). The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 227, nays 194, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 408]

YEAS—227

Adams	Garamendi	Napolitano
Aguilar	Garcia (IL)	Neal
Allred	Garcia (TX)	Neguse
Axne	Golden	Norcross
Barragán	Gomez	O'Halleran
Bass	Gonzalez (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Beatty	Gottheimer	Omar
Bera	Green, Al (TX)	Pallone
Beyer	Grijalva	Panetta
Bishop (GA)	Haaland	Pappas
Blumenauer	Harder (CA)	Pascarell
Blunt Rochester	Hastings	Payne
Bonamici	Hayes	Perlmutter
Boyle, Brendan	Heck	Peters
F.	Higgins (NY)	Peterson
Brindisi	Hill (CA)	Phillips
Brown (MD)	Himes	Pingree
Brownley (CA)	Horn, Kendra S.	Pocan
Bustos	Horsford	Porter
Butterfield	Houlihan	Pressley
Carbajal	Hoyer	Price (NC)
Cardenas	Huffman	Quigley
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Raskin
Cartwright	Jayapal	Rice (NY)
Case	Jeffries	Richmond
Casten (IL)	Johnson (GA)	Rose (NY)
Castor (FL)	Johnson (TX)	Rouda
Castro (TX)	Kaptur	Roybal-Allard
Chu, Judy	Keating	Ruiz
Cicilline	Kelly (IL)	Ruppersberger
Cisneros	Kennedy	Rush
Clark (MA)	Khanna	Sánchez
Clarke (NY)	Kildee	Sarbanes
Clay	Kilmer	Scanlon
Cleaver	Kim	Schakowsky
Cohen	Kind	Schiff
Connolly	Kirkpatrick	Schneider
Cooper	Krishnamoorthi	Schrader
Correa	Kuster (NH)	Schrier
Costa	Lamb	Scott (VA)
Courtney	Langevin	Scott, David
Cox (CA)	Larsen (WA)	Serrano
Craig	Larson (CT)	Sewell (AL)
Crist	Lawrence	Shalala
Crow	Lawson (FL)	Sherman
Cuellar	Lee (CA)	Sherrill
Cummings	Lee (NV)	Sires
Cunningham	Levin (CA)	Slotkin
Davids (KS)	Levin (MI)	Smith (WA)
Davis (CA)	Lewis	Soto
Davis, Danny K.	Lieu, Ted	Spanberger
Dean	Lipinski	Speier
DeFazio	Loebach	Stanton
DeGette	Lofgren	Stevens
DeLauro	Lowenthal	Suozzi
DelBene	Lowe	Takano
Delgado	Luján	Thompson (CA)
Demings	Luria	Thompson (MS)
DeSaulnier	Lynch	Titus
Deutch	Malinowski	Tlaib
Dingell	Maloney,	Tonko
Doggett	Carolyn B.	Torres (CA)
Doyle, Michael	Maloney, Sean	Torres Small
F.	Matsui	(NM)
Engel	McBath	Trahan
Escobar	McCollum	Trone
Eshoo	McEachin	Underwood
Españillat	McGovern	Van Drew
Evans	McNerney	Vargas
Finkenauer	Meng	Veasey
Fletcher	Moore	Vela
Foster	Morelle	Velázquez
Frankel	Mucarsel-Powell	Visclosky
Fudge	Murphy	Wasserman
Gallego	Nadler	Schultz

Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch

Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Billirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxy (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Shalala
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden

Abraham
Cheney
Clyburn
Gabbard

Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)

NAYS—194

Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McAdams
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman

NOT VOTING—11

Lucas
Meeks
Moulton
Rooney (FL)

Yarmuth

Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Staubert
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

changes to reflect the actions of the House.

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

There was no objection.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and to include extraneous material on H.R. 3351.

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

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 460 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 3351.

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

□ 1451

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 3351) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with Mr. KEATING in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

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

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

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

As chairman of the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee, I first want to thank Ranking Member TOM GRAVES, the gentleman from Georgia, who I now have had the privilege of working with for a third year managing the bill. Our discussions have always been both valuable and productive, and I thank him for his partnership throughout this process.

Of course, I always like to take the opportunity to thank the staff on both sides for all the hard work that goes on behind the scenes. In my personal office, that includes Doug and Juan. On our committee staff on the majority side, that includes Laura, Marybeth, Elliot, Aalok, Parker, and Lisa, and for the minority, John Martens.

□ 1448

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 3055, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in the engrossment of H.R. 3055, the Clerk be authorized to make technical and conforming

The committee staff, in particular, sacrificed many long nights and weekends to get us to this stage. I am truly grateful, and I know Members on both sides share the same sentiment.

The bill before us today provides \$24.95 billion in total discretionary resources, including \$400 million in adjustments for tax enforcement program integrity activities.

The FSGG bill encompasses a wide range of programs, everything from the Internal Revenue Service to the Federal courts to the District of Columbia to the Small Business Administration.

In total, the bill includes \$12 billion for the IRS, an increase of more than 6 percent above the President's request, a good first step toward restoring cuts this agency has suffered for almost a decade.

Notably, the bill almost doubles the amount provided in FY19 to the systems modernization account to support the IRS IT modernization efforts.

Investing in the IRS will support more effective and efficient enforcement activities to help close the tax gap, improve taxpayer experience by reducing wait times, and increase support to those trying to navigate the complex Tax Code.

My friend across the aisle speaks a lot about deficit reduction, and as a fiscal moderate, I understand and agree. But underfunding tax enforcement for all these years has been penny-wise and pound-foolish. The IRS generates \$4 in revenue for every \$1 in enforcement expenses. That is fiscally sound policy that we should all support.

On the national security front, the bill also provides increases totaling \$15.6 million for Treasury Department offices and programs focused on combating money laundering, enforcing sanctions, and countering the financing of terrorism.

The bill includes funding for numerous important independent agencies critical to the operation of the entire Federal Government, as well as communities throughout the country.

Let me highlight just a few of the many investments provided in this bill.

One of the top priorities this year has been to help States and local governments meet the challenge of restoring the security and integrity of our elections. To this end, the bill includes \$600 million in funding the Election Assistance Commission.

Just last month, Special Counsel Robert Mueller described Russia's concerted attack on our political system in 2016, saying, "There were multiple, systematic efforts to interfere in our election." He detailed the Russian efforts and specified that they were designed and timed to interfere with and damage a Presidential candidate.

It was a purposeful strategy involving sophisticated cyber techniques to influence the outcome of our election, the underpinning of American democracy whereby American citizens alone decide who represents them in government.

Mr. Mueller concluded with a call to action, that the efforts to interfere in our election "deserve the attention of every American."

I couldn't agree more. This is not a partisan matter. If anything, the challenge of securing our election systems should unite all Americans.

Another major priority in this bill has been to support the regulatory agencies funded in this bill, especially the financial regulatory agencies that protect consumers, taxpayers, and investors, and to help police Wall Street and prevent another financial meltdown.

We boost funding for the Securities and Exchange Commission by \$148 million above 2019, \$104 million above the budget request.

We also provide increases for the Federal Trade Commission to help refocus on preventing anticompetitive practices and for various inspector general offices that deal with financial matters.

We give an \$8.5 million increase to the Consumer Product Safety Commission to better protect our families from potentially dangerous products.

The bill also makes targeted investments to make sure that small businesses on Main Street and low-income communities in too-often forgotten neighborhoods, both urban and rural, have access to the capital and assistance needed to thrive.

For instance, this bill increases entrepreneurial development programs at the Small Business Administration by \$34 million above 2019, to \$280 million.

Just as significant, this bill rejects the President's proposal to eliminate grant programs under the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, which directly supports the expansion of affordable housing, small business creation, and infrastructure growth in underserved and rural areas, in addition to supplying credit to revitalize neglected communities. Instead, the bill boosts funding by \$50 million for this extremely successful and broadly bipartisan program.

Ultimately, I am a capitalist who believes in the power of the free market economy. But I also believe there needs to be reasonable measures and checks in place to make sure our economy is benefiting everyone and not just a select few at the top.

If you believe, as I do, that fraudsters shouldn't be able to manipulate markets and scam seniors of their hard-earned savings, and that you shouldn't have to be a Fortune 500 company to access affordable financing for your business, then you should support the investments this bill makes to empower everyday investors, consumers, and entrepreneurs.

Finally, the bill takes significant steps toward reducing undue congressional interference in local D.C. affairs and eliminating restrictions on the District that do not apply to other parts of the Nation.

Importantly, it ended the uniquely restrictive prohibition on the use of lo-

cally raised funds for abortion, thereby placing the District in the same position as the 50 States, in that regard.

It also discontinues the ban on Federal funds for local needle exchange programs and allows the District to implement local law legalizing marijuana, as has been done in most States.

In closing, I would like to reiterate how grateful I am to all the staff who helped put this product together. It is a bill that we all can be proud of, and I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this legislation.

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

□ 1500

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise today to express some concerns and opposition to the current bill before us, the Financial Services and General Government appropriations bill.

First, before I get into some of the highlights of our opposition, I have been through this process before last year as chairman of this subcommittee, so I truly understand and am aware of the hard work that Mr. QUIGLEY and his team have put into this bill, and I commend them for navigating a process that is not easy and making it to this point that we are here today.

Now, while I don't support every piece of this bill, I certainly value the approach that Chairman QUIGLEY took and the strong working relationship that he and I have both had over the years and continue to have.

The bill we are addressing includes, I will say, a few key priorities that have been really important to my Republican colleagues and myself, and we appreciate that and look forward to supporting those in the future. And it does strike a bit of a bipartisan tone in a way that I know that we all appreciate, and our constituents value the most, and, quite frankly, we could use a little bit more of that around here. And I know you would agree with that, Mr. Chairman.

Now, while this is a really good starting point, and that is how I will characterize where we are today, we are at a starting point, a small foundation that we can build from, the bill, as drafted, is just not something that I can support at this time, nor my Republican colleagues, but I would like to highlight some of the areas that I think we need to work on.

First and foremost, if we were to have a budget agreement—and that is a big if, because there is a lot of discussion about budget agreements, but there has certainly not been any movement, and that is one of the bigger problems the new majority has, is navigating the budget process, seeing how a budget hasn't even been passed out of committee.

This bill will continue the spending that our Nation has seen at a skyrocketing fashion, one that we just

don't need to accept. The total level of discretionary spending under this bill increases by 8 percent over last year. That is a significant number. Last year, when I was chair, we were proposing cutting this bill by 5 percent, and this year we are 13 points different, going up 8 percent, which is nearly a \$2 billion increase.

Secondly, this bill blocks the administration from doing what they are so focused on right now, and that is securing this Nation and our country, particularly at the southern border. I am sure we will hear later this week if the new majority gets the votes to bring a bill to the floor about a border supplemental, but you have to ask yourself, why do we even need that supplemental?

We had an opportunity earlier this year with the conference committee report to provide the funds the administration requested, and yet the new majority rejected that then, and now comes forward with a supplemental, but while at the same time, ironically, obstructing the spending of the administration currently from spending funds to secure the border through this bill.

So the irony of the failure of the conference committee report, the inability to get a supplemental to the floor for a vote this week, but yet refusing to allow the administration to secure the border through this bill in addition, so it is ironic, and that is something that we certainly would like to see restored.

But also, this would remove any oversight and accountability that this body has over the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia is not like a city in any of our States. It is a district. It is a different entity under a different charter, of which the greatest Nation on the planet's capital exists, and I believe we should continue that oversight, but yet this gives the District of Columbia a blank checkbook here.

Then next I would say, you know, we have talked about bipartisanship. This bill does omit some longstanding bipartisan provisions that we have always agreed on, and I am not sure why we would object to them today, or why the new majority would object to them today, but one, in particular, is to allow taxpayer funding for the ending of the lives of the innocent unborn.

Mr. Chairman, I don't know why we would go there today when year after year after year, Republicans and Democrats, House and Senate, have always come together and said those lives are precious and we should protect them from the use of taxpayer funds being used to eliminate their life.

And then I am concerned that the bill as it is currently written would force schools to withdraw from the Opportunity Scholarship Program. One of the great successes this body has enjoyed over the years is celebrating in the success of children of the District of Columbia benefiting from a scholarship program, to see their lives im-

proved and enriched and move on into a better future. In fact, the scholarship program has a great record of success, with 98 percent of 12th grade students participating graduating, a 98 percent graduation rate. Eighty-six percent of them are accepted to a 2- or 4-year college after graduation.

We should not be making it harder for these schools to operate. We shouldn't be making it harder for kids to be able to enjoy this opportunity. In fact, quite frankly, it is just an assault on the low-income children right here in the District of Columbia.

It is also disappointing that this bill drops a long-standing prohibition against requiring contractors to disclose campaign contributions as a part of the Federal procurement process.

This process should be about getting the best service by the best company for the best price for the American people, the best to assist our constituents. Instead, now, if the provision as it is stated in this bill continues, we might be creating a new higher bidder scenario in which it is the highest bidder of political contributions going to a company might get the bid instead of something different, such as the best price from the best company for the best service.

Now, we all know that these are poison pills that Members of both sides shouldn't be forced to swallow here today.

As long as this bill is fashioned in this manner, Mr. Chairman, we know that it is not going to be signed into law. Just yesterday President Trump said that if this bill were on his desk in this current form, he would veto this legislation.

So I know we are going to have a robust debate today, and maybe we can improve upon this foundation, but with the Federal debt exceeding \$22 trillion, we just can't afford to spend more. We don't need to spend more on general governmental activities. Just because we can spend it doesn't mean we should, nor should we spend it at any time in the future when we have the opportunity to cut, and instead, today here we are spending more.

So it is up to us. Let's set the example, Mr. Chairman. Let's leave this country's pocketbook in better shape for our kids and our grandkids.

Mr. Chair, as I close, I do want to finish on a positive note, because we do have a great working relationship. I want to thank Chairman QUIGLEY. I want to thank his team. They have addressed some of the priorities that are important to us, and they have crafted a small foundation which I know we can all work from in the days ahead.

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the distinguished chairwoman of the full committee.

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman QUIGLEY for yielding, and I

would like to congratulate Chairman QUIGLEY, Ranking Member GRAVES, and the outstanding staff for the bill before us.

House Democrats are fighting to ensure that America is safe, strong, and moving forward.

The investments in this bill to fund financial regulators and small businesses improve the financial security of every American. With the inclusion of funding for election security, we can safeguard our democracy.

This bill would provide \$12 billion for the IRS, including \$2.56 billion for taxpayer services, and \$290 million for business systems modernization. These increases are particularly important to secure sensitive data housed at the IRS.

Small businesses are the foundation of our economy, and this bill gives them and their employees a better shot at success. A nearly 40 percent increase to the Small Business Administration includes a 14 percent increase for entrepreneurial development programs like Women's Business Centers.

To combat the attacks on our democracy by foreign powers, the bill would provide \$16.2 million for Election Assistance Commission operating expenses, a 76 percent increase, and \$600 million for election security grants.

Other important issues would make DACA recipients eligible for Federal employment and prohibit the use of funds from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund to construct the President's ill-conceived border wall.

What is not in this bill is also noteworthy, starting with objectionable riders from previous years that threatened Home Rule for D.C., such as the ban on D.C. using its own local funds to support abortion services, needle exchanges, and the legalization of marijuana.

The bill would also eliminate three riders related to the SEC and FEC aimed at thwarting transparency and disclosures of political contributions.

This bill would invest in a future that supports the security of our data and our elections, while setting up our communities, making sure that our communities succeed.

Mr. Chair, I urge support for the bill.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the chairwoman, Mrs. LOWEY. She has done a great job this year with the committee, and she is absolutely right in congratulating Mr. QUIGLEY on his good work this year.

Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), our Republican leader of the full Appropriations Committee.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I thank Mr. GRAVES for yielding. I appreciate the work that he and Chairman QUIGLEY have done to craft a Financial Services and General Government bill for fiscal year 2020.

The bill includes many priorities of Members on both sides of the aisle, such as support for small businesses,

drug control programs, and the Treasury Department's counterterrorism and financial intelligence efforts.

However, I am concerned that there are several controversial items in the bill regarding immigration policy, the border wall, collective bargaining, and many other provisions that will tie this administration's hands.

Regarding the District of Columbia, this bill fails to provide appropriate oversight. It is disappointing that the bill does not include a longstanding pro-life provision regarding the use of D.C. local funds.

I am also troubled that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle rejected an amendment offered in committee by Dr. HARRIS that would prevent the District of Columbia from legalizing solicitation of prostitution or profiting from the sex work of others.

The possibility of the bill pending before the D.C. Council becoming law is appalling, and Congress must make it clear that this is unacceptable. Congress should not allow prostitution to be legalized in our Nation's capital.

Additionally, the bill includes an 8 percent increase in spending above the current year. This level of spending is excessive, and as I have said before, this bill is written using an unrealistic top line funding level.

In order for our work to be meaningful and produce bills that can be signed into law, leaders from both parties and the administration must come together and develop a mutually agreeable funding framework. Then we can turn to drafting appropriations bills with bipartisan support that can be signed into law.

In closing, I would like to thank Chairwoman LOWEY, Chairman QUIGLEY, Mr. GRAVES, as well as all of the subcommittee members and the staff for their hard work on this bill.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the chairman of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee and a member of the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee.

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I rise in strong support of this bill, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act.

Mr. Chair, I want to start by congratulating my good friend and colleague, Chairman MIKE QUIGLEY, for his leadership in bringing our tenth appropriations bill to the House floor. Speaking from experience, I know this is no easy task, and I am sure that the relationship between he and Mr. GRAVES will have a final product that we can all vote for.

I am proud that the work that has been accomplished here takes care of so many issues. This bill provides \$24.95 billion to assist elderly and low-income taxpayers; support our entrepreneurs and grow our small businesses; ensure the products of our store shelves are safe for children and families; protect

our economy by policing Wall Street; protect and strengthen the integrity of our election systems; and provide a 3.1 percent pay raise for Federal employees; and, once again, empower the District of Columbia to handle its own local affairs.

□ 1515

The administration has proposed to eliminate the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, risking the public-private investments that are generating economic growth in places like my district in the South Bronx. In response, Congress is investing \$300 million for this invaluable program, an increase of \$50 million over fiscal year 2019.

This bill also provides \$600 million in Election Assistance Commission security grants to help State election officials improve the security and integrity of our elections. Our election systems remain vulnerable, and additional investments like this can give voters the peace of mind that, when they cast their ballot, their vote will count and be counted correctly. As we approach elections this fall in several States across the country and the Presidential election next year, we must be ready to combat any attempts to disrupt our democratic institutions.

The Small Business Administration will receive nearly \$1 billion to continue providing technical assistance and other services our Nation's businessmen need to help get their business ideas off the ground.

Out of the total amount, \$150 million will go to the Small Business Development Centers Program, \$35 million will help provide Microloan technical assistance, and \$30 million will go toward supporting and investing in women-owned businesses through the Women's Business Centers. These investments will help create jobs.

Last but not least, this bill once again restores home rule to the District of Columbia. I cannot think of anything more insulting than telling any city across our country how they can spend their locally raised funds or requiring congressional approval to implement laws their duly elected government officials enact. The intrusive policy riders the bill removes will ensure D.C. can govern itself without congressional meddling and address the challenges it faces in serving its residents.

This is now our 10th bill on the floor. Our Appropriations Committee is doing the work of the people, and I congratulate, once again, Mr. QUIGLEY for his work. I stand ready to vote for this with great enthusiasm.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate Mr. SERRANO's years of work on the subcommittee as well as his leadership on the Commerce, Justice, and Science Committee. It has been a joy to work with him and learn from him over the years. We are going to miss his presence after this term, as I know he has announced he is not running for reelection.

I now yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX), the Republican leader of the Education and Labor Committee.

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from Georgia for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 3351. One of the many faults of this legislation is language designed to eliminate educational options for low-income families in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Chairman, every Member of this body wants all students to receive an excellent education. That is why Congress authorized the D.C. Opportunity Scholarship Program in 2004, which provided low-income students in the District of Columbia the chance to escape public schools that were not working for them and find a private school that would meet their educational needs. Congress has reauthorized this program twice, most recently in 2017.

We know the program works. Just recently, a witness testifying before the Committee on Education and Labor described her son pursued private school options through the program in part because he was bullied in his public elementary school. He ultimately graduated from his private high school as salutatorian and is now attending the University of Maryland.

This family's story is not uncommon. A Department of Education study on the D.C. Opportunity Scholarship Program found that students receiving scholarships were 21 percent more likely to graduate high school than their public school peers.

An Urban Institute study of the Florida Tax Credit Scholarship Program released earlier this year found similar results. Students participating in that program were more likely to attend and graduate college than their public school peers.

If we truly believe in improving educational outcomes for students, supporting educational freedom is something all of us should support. Unfortunately, the bill before us today seeks to strip these choices from low-income parents in D.C. under the guise of protecting students' civil rights.

For example, the language would require private schools to follow most of the requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. On the surface, that sounds like it makes sense, but families of students with disabilities are exercising their freedom to pursue private school options because the public school has failed their child. They believe the private school provides an educational program that will provide a better outcome for their student. They know that student better than the Federal Government does. Who are you to take that choice away?

And to be clear, the system the majority wants to shackle these families with is failing.

Since 2007, the Department of Education has evaluated States and the

District of Columbia on their compliance with the requirements of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. In every single year since then, the District's public school system has failed to meet the requirements of the law.

To put this in plain language, the majority wants to return students who have found educational choices that work for them to a failing system. And they are couching this policy in civil rights terms. That is shameful.

The majority will presumably pass this bill, but I urge the Senate to reject this attempt to hide a special interest giveaway behind civil rights language. I urge a "no" vote on this bill.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), the chairman of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Subcommittee and a member of the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the fiscal year 2020 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act.

The legislation before the House today is vitally important to ensuring the Federal Government and the U.S. economy can work for the American people. This bill safeguards our financial system and provides a fair playing field for our taxpayers. It funds those agencies that cultivate a vibrant and competitive telecommunications system that support new businesses and that make sure our consumers are safe from dangerous and defective products.

Perhaps more importantly, this bill helps protect the integrity of our elections. As has been illustrated over the last few years, it is imperative that we provide the States with the resources to ensure the sanctity of our democratic institution. This bill includes \$600 million in grant funding for election security grants and, additionally, \$16.2 million is included for the Election Assistance Commission operating expenses, an increase of \$7 million above the 2019 enacted level.

I am also pleased that this legislation includes a total of \$2.6 billion for Taxpayer Services, which provides assistance to the elderly and low-income taxpayers to help navigate our complex Tax Code, as well as increases in funding to address the growing tax gap.

Further, the legislation rejects the administration's elimination of the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund, a successful program that leverages public-private investment to revitalize and provide jobs to distressed rural and urban communities.

This bill also further embodies our democratic mode of government by supporting home rule for the District of Columbia.

Finally, I thank Chairman QUIGLEY for rejecting the administration's misguided plan to merge the GSA and

OPM. The GSA manages our Federal properties, while OPM acts as the chief human resources agency for our Federal workforce.

The administration's unilateral proposal to merge these two agencies without any analysis of cost, rationale, or risk would disrupt both agencies without contributing to their mission. It would potentially politicize our Federal career employees and create confusion and bureaucracy for no discernable reason.

To close, I would like to thank full Committee Chairwoman LOWEY, Ranking Member GRANGER, Subcommittee Chairman QUIGLEY, and Ranking Member GRAVES for their work on this bill.

As a member of the House Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Subcommittee, I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this legislation.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. TORRES of California) having assumed the chair, Mr. KEATING, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration 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, had come to no resolution thereon.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 559. An act to amend section 6 of the Joint Resolution entitled "A Joint Resolution to approve the Covenant To Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, and for other purposes".

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 460 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 3351.

Will the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING) kindly resume the chair.

□ 1528

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3351) making appropriations for finan-

cial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with Mr. KEATING in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, 31 minutes remained in general debate.

The gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) has 13½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES) has 17½ minutes remaining.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. CARTWRIGHT), a member of the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the subcommittee, I rise today to discuss the importance of the Financial Services and General Government bill, FSGG.

First, I would like to thank Chairman QUIGLEY for his leadership on the subcommittee and for his work on the bill. I would also like to thank Ranking Member GRAVES for all that he has done to ensure this bill receives its proper airing and reaches the floor and for his support on several provisions in the bill.

The FSGG bill supports a broad range of functions and services in both the executive and judicial branches that are essential to the operation of our Federal Government. The FSGG bill supports programs that assist and protect the public, such as shielding consumers from defective and dangerous products, assisting small businesses, investing in distressed communities, and ensuring the integrity of Federal elections. This bill includes significant funding to support these critical functions.

□ 1530

One especially important provision the workers in my district appreciate is the increase in the Federal civilian pay by 3.1 percent in FY 2020. This pay increase means so much to the hard-working men and women in our Nation who struggle to make ends meet while serving our Nation. For far too long, Federal workers have been short-changed by the work they do, and their wages have not kept up with the changes in our country's cost of living.

Importantly, this FSGG bill is also about improving our economy. From increased funding for the IRS to assist taxpayers and bolster enforcement, to supporting the Small Business Administration to help small businesses develop and expand throughout the country, this bill will make our economy stronger for everyday Americans.

Mr. Chairman, another important program I would like to highlight in the bill is the funding for the Office of National Drug Control Policy. My home State of Pennsylvania, like so many others across the Nation, has suffered severely from the effects of the opioid crisis. To help combat this crisis, the ONDCP receives \$100.5 million for the Drug-Free Communities

program, along with \$300 million for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program in the bill.

Notably, these funding levels are a rejection of the administration's proposed transfer or elimination of the ONDCP grant programs. It is vital that we continue to support these programs, which help fight addiction issues in communities across this Nation.

Finally, this FSGG bill takes an important step in improving election security and integrity. In the last Presidential election, we saw unprecedented interference with our election system, an issue that we, as a Congress, must address in the strongest of terms in support and defense of our national sovereignty. We cannot, and will not, allow any foreign power to harm our democracy. It rests solely in the hands of the American people.

To that end, the FSGG bill provides \$600 million to the Election Assistance Commission. This commission deals with issues that are extraordinarily important to this Nation, conducting reliable, secure, and accessible elections. The integrity of American elections should not be a partisan matter.

Mr. Chairman, for these reasons, I am proud to support this bill as it comes to the floor today, and I urge my colleagues to do the same.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES), a member of the Financial Services Subcommittee.

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman QUIGLEY and Ranking Member GRAVES for their hard work on the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill. This legislation prioritizes public safety and invests in underserved communities like the ones that I represent.

I am especially grateful to the chairman for increasing funding to the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas program at its highest possible level. Drug trafficking is a major challenge for my district. It brings violence and crime to our streets. It is flooding our communities and schools with harmful, illegal drugs like cocaine, methamphetamine, and opioids.

Our local law enforcement is the first line of defense. They understand what is going on in our neighborhoods, in our schools, and in our families.

What I appreciate so much about HIDTA is that it creates a real partnership, a partnership between local law enforcement, State agencies, and Federal enforcement agencies. It provides them with important resources to bring to the fight against illegal drugs. It also supports prevention and education campaigns to ensure that our children do not suffer from addiction and deadly overdoses.

On the subject of public safety, I am encouraged that this bill prevents the administration from raiding funds from

the Treasury Department's asset forfeiture funds. These are funds that our local police departments can use to purchase better equipment and keep our communities safe.

Another way to strengthen public safety is by financially investing in our local communities. I am pleased that the bill rejects President Trump's proposal to cut funding for community development financial institutions by 94 percent.

Mr. Chairman, I look forward to the swift passage of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to just highlight one little point there. I really enjoy working with Mrs. TORRES. She is a great addition to the committee this year and spends a lot of time in the Rules Committee, so she hears a lot of the different issues that we all discuss. But the forfeiture fund—I think this is a really important point to highlight—wouldn't necessarily go to local law enforcement. These are funds that are collected from criminals that the administration was going to use to stop criminals.

What better way to secure our Nation than using the funds that have been forfeited by criminals to stop future criminals. This bill eliminates that ability of the administration to do that. I feel like that was \$290-plus million that could go to better invest in securing our southern border and, unfortunately, this bill has removed that.

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, first, let me thank Chairman QUIGLEY for his leadership and for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the fiscal year 2020 Financial Services and General Government Appropriations bill.

This includes \$1.4 billion in funding over fiscal year 2019 enacted levels to support critical functions and services in the executive and judicial branches, it ensures the integrity of our Federal elections, as well as supporting critical programs that protect consumers.

I am pleased that the bill includes my language that would nullify President Trump's proposed changes to the calculation of how we measure poverty, which would have a devastating impact on families all across the country.

This bill also includes \$23 million for the Healthy Food Financing Initiative, which provides critical financing to attract grocery stores, food banks, and other fresh food businesses to underserved areas. Thanks to HFFI, healthy food initiatives are available in all of our congressional districts in urban and in rural communities, and also in my congressional district at the

Mandela MarketPlace in Oakland, California.

As co-chair of the Pro-Choice Caucus, I thank Chairman QUIGLEY for lifting the ban on the use of local D.C. funds for abortion services. This ban has unjustly prevented 55,000 D.C. women of reproductive age from accessing the full range of reproductive healthcare, including abortion. This has been targeted to low-income women, primarily women of color, so I thank Chairman QUIGLEY for this.

The bill also includes language prohibiting funds appropriated in this bill from being used to penalize financial institutions from providing financial services to an entity that participates in a business or organized activity involving cannabis that is legal on the State level.

With 33 States and the District of Columbia legalizing some form of cannabis use, it is past time for Congress to ensure that the Federal Government can't infringe on what State and local jurisdictions are doing on cannabis reform. Whether you agree or not, States and local jurisdictions have passed some form of legalization or medical marijuana, so let's leave the States to their own business on this issue.

I thank Chairman QUIGLEY, also, for including \$30 million for community financial development institutions, which is an increase of \$50 million over fiscal year 2019 enacted levels. CDFIs are really a lifeline across the country, especially underbanked communities, which many of us represent.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I know we are reaching the conclusion here of general debate of the bill. We have heard certainly some positives about the bill and we have heard some negatives about the bill. I think there is a great opportunity to work together and build upon the foundation in which there is agreement. But until then, there are certainly items that there is strong disagreement on.

In summary, working with Mr. QUIGLEY has been fantastic. He has done a great job of getting us to this point. I know, under his leadership, we will continue working together until we can have a product that Republicans and Democrats alike can support, can get through the Senate, and, yes, needs the signature of the President of the United States, Donald Trump.

But as the bill stands today, I guess if I had to sum it up, if you want to spend a lot more, if you want to weaken our national security, if you want to wash your hands of oversight and accountability of Washington, D.C.—the District of Columbia, here where we reside and so many of our constituents come to visit—or maybe, more importantly, if you really want to limit the access of low-income children from enjoying and benefiting from one of the

best educations they could receive, then this is the bill for you, but it is not the bill for us.

We believe that we can reduce spending. We believe that national security should be a priority. We believe that D.C. does deserve some oversight. And we certainly believe that low-income children deserve the best opportunity that they can have to have the best education possible that provides them the best future that their dreams are imagining right now, but this bill just doesn't provide that.

Mr. Chairman, it is for those reasons that I can't support this.

Lastly, I would say, knowing that this bill would never become law, I think that should cause us all to just pause for a second and go: Do you know what? Maybe we should take it back and go back to the drawing board to see if we can't find some more areas of agreement and build a better product in which Republicans and Democrats alike could support, the Senate could pass with 60 votes, and the President of the United States could sign.

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

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

Mr. Chairman, again, I want to restate that it has been a pleasure to work with my colleagues across the aisle, particularly the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES).

In response to a couple of the ranking member's comments, if all we did was write a bill that we were convinced the President of the United States would support, we would just say: Well, what do you want us to introduce and what do you want to us approve?

These are separate branches of government. It is our purpose to work on a bipartisan basis, recognizing where the President of the United States is on the issues, but to put together the best product we possibly can. When the Senate does the same, there will be differences, and that is what conference committees are all about. That is what, unfortunately, is somewhat lost in this town, is this sense of compromise and working together.

I want to stress a few things. Special counsel has only spoken to this country directly once since he revealed his 2-year work product. And that was to tell us that we need to protect this country from further attack by the Russians on a democratic process. I think this bill does that in an extraordinarily appropriate fashion.

As it references the school children of Washington, D.C., all we are suggesting in doing what we are doing, and providing extraordinary amounts of funding to do so, is that all the schools of Washington, D.C. that get Federal tax dollars have to follow the same rules. They have to play on the same level playing field. That is only fair to those children. It doesn't deny anyone access to the best education that is possible.

So with those things in mind, I think, in referencing the District of Co-

lumbia, the last thing we can say is, just because we can micromanage them doesn't mean we should micromanage them. Nobody here was elected to the D.C. City Council. Unless it has extraordinary national policy implications, let them run their own government.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1545

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule. The bill shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3351

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Departmental Offices including operation and maintenance of the Treasury Building and Freedman's Bank Building; hire of passenger motor vehicles; maintenance, repairs, and improvements of, and purchase of commercial insurance policies for, real properties leased or owned overseas, when necessary for the performance of official business; executive direction program activities; international affairs and economic policy activities; domestic finance and tax policy activities, including technical assistance to State, local, and territorial entities; and Treasury-wide management policies and programs activities, \$224,373,000: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading—

(1) not to exceed \$350,000 is for official reception and representation expenses;

(2) not to exceed \$258,000 is for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate; and

(3) not to exceed \$24,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, for—

(A) the Treasury-wide Financial Statement Audit and Internal Control Program;

(B) information technology modernization requirements;

(C) the audit, oversight, and administration of the Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund;

(D) the development and implementation of programs within the Office of Critical Infrastructure Protection and Compliance Policy, including entering into cooperative agreements;

(E) operations and maintenance of facilities; and

(F) international operations.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES FUND

For necessary expenses of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the chairperson of the Committee may transfer funds provided under this heading to a department or agency represented on the Committee (including

the Department of the Treasury) upon the advance notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided further*, That amounts so transferred shall remain available until expended for expenses of implementing section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565), and shall be available in addition to any other funds available to any department or agency: *Provided further*, That fees authorized by section 721(p) of the Defense Production Act of 1950, shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections: *Provided further*, That the total amount appropriated under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2020, so as to result in a total appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$10,000,000.

OFFICE OF TERRORISM AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the necessary expenses of the Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence to safeguard the financial system against illicit use and to combat rogue nations, terrorist facilitators, weapons of mass destruction proliferators, human rights abusers, money launderers, drug kingpins, and other national security threats, \$167,712,000, of which not less than \$3,000,000 shall be for enforcement of sanctions, as authorized by the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Public Law 114-328): *Provided*, That of the amounts appropriated under this heading, up to \$10,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021.

CYBERSECURITY ENHANCEMENT ACCOUNT

For salaries and expenses for enhanced cybersecurity for systems operated by the Department of the Treasury, \$18,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: *Provided*, That such funds shall supplement and not supplant any other amounts made available to the Treasury offices and bureaus for cybersecurity: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available under this heading \$1,000,000 shall be available for administrative expenses for the Treasury Chief Information Officer to provide oversight of the investments made under this heading: *Provided further*, That such funds shall supplement and not supplant any other amounts made available to the Treasury Chief Information Officer.

DEPARTMENT-WIDE SYSTEMS AND CAPITAL INVESTMENTS PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For development and acquisition of automatic data processing equipment, software, and services and for repairs and renovations to buildings owned by the Department of the Treasury, \$6,118,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: *Provided*, That these funds shall be transferred to accounts and in amounts as necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Department's offices, bureaus, and other organizations: *Provided further*, That this transfer authority shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be used to support or supplement "Internal Revenue Service, Operations Support" or "Internal Revenue Service, Business Systems Modernization".

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$40,044,000, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a

confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General of the Treasury; of which up to \$2,800,000 to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be for audits and investigations conducted pursuant to section 1608 of the Resources and Ecosystems Sustainability, Tourist Opportunities, and Revived Economies of the Gulf Coast States Act of 2012 (33 U.S.C. 1321 note); and of which not to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

TREASURY INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR TAX
ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, including purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Inspector General for Tax Administration; \$171,350,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021; of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 shall be available for official travel expenses; of which not to exceed \$500,000 shall be available for unforeseen emergencies of a confidential nature, to be allocated and expended under the direction of the Inspector General for Tax Administration; and of which not to exceed \$1,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

SPECIAL INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR THE
TROUBLED ASSET RELIEF PROGRAM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Special Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-343), \$23,000,000.

FINANCIAL CRIMES ENFORCEMENT NETWORK
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, including hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and training expenses of non-Federal and foreign government personnel to attend meetings and training concerned with domestic and foreign financial intelligence activities, law enforcement, and financial regulation; services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; not to exceed \$12,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for assistance to Federal law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, \$124,700,000, of which not to exceed \$34,335,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022.

BUREAU OF THE FISCAL SERVICE
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of operations of the Bureau of the Fiscal Service, \$340,280,000; of which not to exceed \$7,733,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, is for information systems modernization initiatives; and of which \$5,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, \$165,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund to reimburse administrative and personnel expenses for financial management of the Fund, as authorized by section 1012 of Public Law 101-380.

ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO TAX AND TRADE
BUREAU

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of carrying out section 1111 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$119,600,000; of which not to exceed \$6,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and of which not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for cooperative research

and development programs for laboratory services; and provision of laboratory assistance to State and local agencies with or without reimbursement: *Provided*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be for the costs of accelerating the processing of formula and label applications: *Provided further*, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be for the costs associated with enforcement of the trade practice provisions of the Federal Alcohol Administration Act (27 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).

UNITED STATES MINT

UNITED STATES MINT PUBLIC ENTERPRISE FUND

Pursuant to section 5136 of title 31, United States Code, the United States Mint is provided funding through the United States Mint Public Enterprise Fund for costs associated with the production of circulating coins, numismatic coins, and protective services, including both operating expenses and capital investments: *Provided*, That the aggregate amount of new liabilities and obligations incurred during fiscal year 2020 under such section 5136 for circulating coinage and protective service capital investments of the United States Mint shall not exceed \$30,000,000.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FINANCIAL
INSTITUTIONS FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

To carry out the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (subtitle A of title I of Public Law 103-325), including services authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for EX-3, \$300,000,000. Of the amount appropriated under this heading—

(1) not less than \$191,000,000, notwithstanding section 108(e) of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707(e)) with regard to Small and/or Emerging Community Development Financial Institutions Assistance awards, is available until September 30, 2021, for financial assistance and technical assistance under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of section 108(a)(1), respectively, of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707(a)(1)(A) and (B)), of which up to \$1,600,000 may be available for training and outreach under section 109 of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4708), of which up to \$2,397,500 may be used for the cost of direct loans, and of which up to \$4,000,000, notwithstanding subsection (d) of section 108 of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707 (d)), may be available to provide financial assistance, technical assistance, training, and outreach to community development financial institutions to expand investments that benefit individuals with disabilities: *Provided*, That the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans not to exceed \$25,000,000: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this paragraph, excluding those made to community development financial institutions to expand investments that benefit individuals with disabilities and those made to community development financial institutions that serve populations living in persistent poverty counties, the CDFI Fund shall prioritize Financial Assistance awards to organizations that invest and lend in high-poverty areas: *Provided further*, That for purposes of this section, the term “high-poverty area” means any census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20 percent as measured by the 2011-2015 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Bureau of the Census;

(2) not less than \$20,000,000, notwithstanding section 108(e) of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707(e)), is available until September 30, 2021, for financial assistance, technical assistance, training, and outreach programs designed to benefit Native American, Native Hawaiian, and Alaska Native communities and provided primarily through qualified community development lender organizations with experience and expertise in community development banking and lending in Indian country, Native American organizations, tribes and tribal organizations, and other suitable providers;

(3) not less than \$27,000,000 is available until September 30, 2021, for the Bank Enterprise Award program;

(4) not less than \$23,000,000, notwithstanding subsections (d) and (e) of section 108 of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4707(d) and (e)), is available until September 30, 2021, for a Healthy Food Financing Initiative to provide financial assistance, technical assistance, training, and outreach to community development financial institutions for the purpose of offering affordable financing and technical assistance to expand the availability of healthy food options in distressed communities;

(5) not less than \$10,000,000 is available until September 30, 2021, to provide grants for loan loss reserve funds and to provide technical assistance for small dollar loan programs under section 122 of Public Law 103-325 (12 U.S.C. 4719): *Provided*, That sections 108(d) and 122(b)(2) of such Public Law shall not apply to the provision of such grants and technical assistance;

(6) up to \$29,000,000 is available until September 30, 2020, for administrative expenses, including administration of CDFI Fund programs and the New Markets Tax Credit Program, of which not less than \$1,000,000 is for development of tools to better assess and inform CDFI investment performance, and up to \$300,000 is for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program; and

(7) during fiscal year 2020, none of the funds available under this heading are available for the cost, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, of commitments to guarantee bonds and notes under section 114A of the Riegle Community Development and Regulatory Improvement Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4713a): *Provided*, That commitments to guarantee bonds and notes under such section 114A shall not exceed \$500,000,000: *Provided further*, That such section 114A shall remain in effect until December 31, 2020: *Provided further*, That of the funds awarded under this heading, not less than 10 percent shall be used for awards that support investments that serve populations living in persistent poverty counties: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this paragraph and paragraph (1) the term “persistent poverty counties” means any county that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses and the 2011-2015 5-year data series available from the American Community Survey of the Bureau of the Census.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE
TAXPAYER SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service to provide taxpayer services, including pre-filing assistance and education, filing and account services, taxpayer advocacy services, and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, \$2,558,554,000, of which not less than \$11,000,000 shall be for the Tax Counseling for the Elderly Program, of which not less than \$13,000,000 shall be available for low-income

taxpayer clinic grants, of which not less than \$25,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be available for a Community Volunteer Income Tax Assistance matching grants program for tax return preparation assistance, and of which not less than \$209,000,000 shall be available for operating expenses of the Taxpayer Advocate Service: *Provided*, That of the amounts made available for the Taxpayer Advocate Service, not less than \$5,500,000 shall be for identity theft and refund fraud casework.

ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for tax enforcement activities of the Internal Revenue Service to determine and collect owed taxes, to provide legal and litigation support, to conduct criminal investigations, to enforce criminal statutes related to violations of internal revenue laws and other financial crimes, to purchase and hire passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)), and to provide other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner, \$4,957,446,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, and of which not less than \$60,257,000 shall be for the Inter-agency Crime and Drug Enforcement program: *Provided*, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$4,860,000,000 is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and section 1(f)(2) of H. Res. 293 of the 116th Congress as engrossed in the House of Representatives on April 9, 2019. In addition, not less than \$200,000,000 for tax enforcement activities under this heading, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap: *Provided further*, That such amount is additional new budget authority for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap, as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and section 1(f)(1) of H. Res. 293 of the 116th Congress.

OPERATIONS SUPPORT

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service to support taxpayer services and enforcement programs, including rent payments; facilities services; printing; postage; physical security; headquarters and other IRS-wide administration activities; research and statistics of income; telecommunications; information technology development, enhancement, operations, maintenance, and security; the hire of passenger motor vehicles (31 U.S.C. 1343(b)); the operations of the Internal Revenue Service Oversight Board; and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, at such rates as may be determined by the Commissioner; \$3,794,000,000, of which not to exceed \$250,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021; of which not to exceed \$10,000,000 shall remain available until expended for acquisition of equipment and construction, repair and renovation of facilities; of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022, for research; of which not to exceed \$20,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, the Internal Revenue Service shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Comptroller General of the United States detailing the cost and schedule performance for its major information technology investments, including the purpose and life-cycle stages of the investments; the reasons for any cost and schedule variances; the risks of such investments and strategies the Internal Revenue Service is using to mitigate such risks; and the ex-

pected developmental milestones to be achieved and costs to be incurred in the next quarter: *Provided further*, That the Internal Revenue Service shall include, in its budget justification for fiscal year 2021, a summary of cost and schedule performance information for its major information technology systems: *Provided further*, That of the funds provided under this paragraph, \$3,724,000,000 is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and section 1(f)(2) of H. Res. 293 of the 116th Congress as engrossed in the House of Representatives on April 9, 2019. In addition, not less than \$200,000,000 for enforcement tax activities under this heading, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap: *Provided further*, That such amount is additional new budget authority for tax enforcement activities, including tax compliance to address the Federal tax gap, as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended, and section 1(f)(1) of H. Res. 293 of the 116th Congress.

BUSINESS SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION

For necessary expenses of the Internal Revenue Service's business systems modernization program, \$290,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, for the capital asset acquisition of information technology systems, including management, labor, and related contractual costs of said acquisitions, including related Internal Revenue Service labor costs, and contractual costs associated with operations authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided*, That not later than 30 days after the end of each quarter, the Internal Revenue Service shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the Comptroller General of the United States detailing the cost and schedule performance for major information technology investments included in the Internal Revenue Service Integrated Modernization Business Plan.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. Not to exceed 4 percent of the appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service under the "Enforcement" heading, and not to exceed 5 percent of any other appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service, may be transferred to any other Internal Revenue Service appropriation upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 102. The Internal Revenue Service shall maintain an employee training program, which shall include the following topics: taxpayers' rights, dealing courteously with taxpayers, cross-cultural relations, ethics, and the impartial application of tax law.

SEC. 103. The Internal Revenue Service shall institute and enforce policies and procedures that will safeguard the confidentiality of taxpayer information and protect taxpayers against identity theft.

SEC. 104. Funds made available by this or any other Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be available for improved facilities and increased staffing to provide sufficient and effective 1-800 help line service for taxpayers. The Commissioner shall continue to make improvements to the Internal Revenue Service 1-800 help line service a priority and allocate resources necessary to enhance the response time to taxpayer communications, particularly with regard to victims of tax-related crimes.

SEC. 105. The Internal Revenue Service shall issue a notice of confirmation of any

address change relating to an employer making employment tax payments, and such notice shall be sent to both the employer's former and new address and an officer or employee of the Internal Revenue Service shall give special consideration to an offer-in-compromise from a taxpayer who has been the victim of fraud by a third party payroll tax preparer.

SEC. 106. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to target citizens of the United States for exercising any right guaranteed under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 107. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Internal Revenue Service to target groups for regulatory scrutiny based on their ideological beliefs.

SEC. 108. None of funds made available by this Act to the Internal Revenue Service shall be obligated or expended on conferences that do not adhere to the procedures, verification processes, documentation requirements, and policies issued by the Chief Financial Officer, Human Capital Office, and Agency-Wide Shared Services as a result of the recommendations in the report published on May 31, 2013, by the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration entitled "Review of the August 2010 Small Business/Self-Employed Division's Conference in Anaheim, California" (Reference Number 2013-10-037).

SEC. 109. None of the funds made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be obligated or expended—

(1) to make a payment to any employee under a bonus, award, or recognition program; or

(2) under any hiring or personnel selection process with respect to re-hiring a former employee, unless such program or process takes into account the conduct and Federal tax compliance of such employee or former employee.

SEC. 110. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to confidentiality and disclosure of returns and return information).

SEC. 111. Section 9503 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "Before" and inserting "before"; and

(B) in paragraph (5), by inserting before the semicolon the following: " , but are renewable for an additional two years based on critical organization need"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(c) The Secretary may exercise the authority provided by subsection (a) with respect to positions for IT specialists through September 30, 2023."

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 112. Appropriations to the Department of the Treasury in this Act shall be available for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning; purchase of insurance for official motor vehicles operated in foreign countries; purchase of motor vehicles without regard to the general purchase price limitations for vehicles purchased and used overseas for the current fiscal year; entering into contracts with the Department of State for the furnishing of health and medical services to employees and their dependents serving in foreign countries; and services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 113. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriations in this title made available

under the headings “Departmental Offices—Salaries and Expenses”, “Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence”, “Financial Crimes Enforcement Network”, “Bureau of the Fiscal Service”, and “Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau” may be transferred between such appropriations upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That no transfer under this section may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 114. Not to exceed 2 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act to the Internal Revenue Service may be transferred to the Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration’s appropriation upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That no transfer may increase or decrease any such appropriation by more than 2 percent.

SEC. 115. None of the funds appropriated in this Act or otherwise available to the Department of the Treasury or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing may be used to redesign the \$1 Federal Reserve note.

SEC. 116. The Secretary of the Treasury may transfer funds from the “Bureau of the Fiscal Service—Salaries and Expenses” to the Debt Collection Fund as necessary to cover the costs of debt collection: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be reimbursed to such salaries and expenses account from debt collections received in the Debt Collection Fund.

SEC. 117. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used by the United States Mint to construct or operate any museum without the explicit approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the House Committee on Financial Services, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

SEC. 118. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act or source to the Department of the Treasury, the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the United States Mint, individually or collectively, may be used to consolidate any or all functions of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and the United States Mint without the explicit approval of the House Committee on Financial Services; the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 119. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for the Department of the Treasury’s intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 414) during fiscal year 2020 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

SEC. 120. Not to exceed \$5,000 shall be made available from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing’s Industrial Revolving Fund for necessary official reception and representation expenses.

SEC. 121. The Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a Capital Investment Plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 30 days following the submission of the annual budget submitted by the President: *Provided*, That such Capital Investment Plan shall include capital investment spending from all accounts within the Department of the Treasury, including but not limited to the Department-wide Systems and Capital Investment Programs account, Treasury

Franchise Fund account, and the Treasury Forfeiture Fund account: *Provided further*, That such Capital Investment Plan shall include expenditures occurring in previous fiscal years for each capital investment project that has not been fully completed.

SEC. 122. Within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit an itemized report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the amount of total funds charged to each office by the Franchise Fund including the amount charged for each service provided by the Franchise Fund to each office, a detailed description of the services, a detailed explanation of how each charge for each service is calculated, and a description of the role customers have in governing in the Franchise Fund.

SEC. 123. (a) Not later than 60 days after the end of each quarter, the Office of Financial Research shall submit reports on their activities to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

(b) The reports required under subsection (a) shall include—

- (1) the obligations made during the previous quarter by object class, office, and activity;
- (2) the estimated obligations for the remainder of the fiscal year by object class, office, and activity;
- (3) the number of full-time equivalents within each office during the previous quarter;
- (4) the estimated number of full-time equivalents within each office for the remainder of the fiscal year; and
- (5) actions taken to achieve the goals, objectives, and performance measures of each office.

(c) At the request of any such Committees specified in subsection (a), the Office of Financial Research shall make officials available to testify on the contents of the reports required under subsection (a).

SEC. 124. Notwithstanding paragraph (2) of section 402(c) of the Helping Families Save Their Homes Act of 2009, in utilizing funds made available by paragraph (1) of section 402(c) of such Act, the Special Inspector General for the Troubled Asset Relief Program shall prioritize the performance of audits or investigations of any program that is funded in whole or in part by funds appropriated under the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008, to the extent that such priority is consistent with other aspects of the mission of the Special Inspector General.

SEC. 125. None of the funds provided under the heading “Department of the Treasury—Office of Terrorism and Financial Intelligence” may be used to pay the salary of a Department of the Treasury employee detailed to another Department, agency, or office funded by this Act.

SEC. 126. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds available in the Department of the Treasury Forfeiture Fund established by section 9705 of title 31, United States Code, may be obligated, expended, or used to plan, design, construct, or carry out a project to construct a wall, barrier, fence, or road along the southern border of the United States, or a road to provide access to a wall, barrier, or fence constructed along the southern border of the United States.

This title may be cited as the “Department of the Treasury Appropriations Act, 2020”.

TITLE II

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the White House as authorized by law, including not to exceed \$3,850,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 105; subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 105, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; hire of passenger motor vehicles, and travel (not to exceed \$100,000 to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 103); and not to exceed \$19,000 for official reception and representation expenses, to be available for allocation within the Executive Office of the President; and for necessary expenses of the Office of Policy Development, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, \$55,000,000.

EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, \$13,081,000, to be expended and accounted for as provided by 3 U.S.C. 105, 109, 110, and 112–114.

REIMBURSABLE EXPENSES

For the reimbursable expenses of the Executive Residence at the White House, such sums as may be necessary: *Provided*, That all reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence shall be made in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, such amount for reimbursable operating expenses shall be the exclusive authority of the Executive Residence to incur obligations and to receive offsetting collections, for such expenses: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require each person sponsoring a reimbursable political event to pay in advance an amount equal to the estimated cost of the event, and all such advance payments shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall require the national committee of the political party of the President to maintain on deposit \$25,000, to be separately accounted for and available for expenses relating to reimbursable political events sponsored by such committee during such fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall ensure that a written notice of any amount owed for a reimbursable operating expense under this paragraph is submitted to the person owing such amount within 60 days after such expense is incurred, and that such amount is collected within 30 days after the submission of such notice: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall charge interest and assess penalties and other charges on any such amount that is not reimbursed within such 30 days, in accordance with the interest and penalty provisions applicable to an outstanding debt on a United States Government claim under 31 U.S.C. 3717: *Provided further*, That each such amount that is reimbursed, and any accompanying interest and charges, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall prepare and submit to the Committees on Appropriations, by not later than 90 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Act, a report setting forth the reimbursable operating expenses of the Executive Residence during the preceding fiscal year, including the total amount of such expenses, the amount of such total that consists of reimbursable official and ceremonial events, the

amount of such total that consists of reimbursable political events, and the portion of each such amount that has been reimbursed as of the date of the report: *Provided further*, That the Executive Residence shall maintain a system for the tracking of expenses related to reimbursable events within the Executive Residence that includes a standard for the classification of any such expense as political or nonpolitical: *Provided further*, That no provision of this paragraph may be construed to exempt the Executive Residence from any other applicable requirement of subchapter I or II of chapter 37 of title 31, United States Code.

WHITE HOUSE REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of the Executive Residence at the White House pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 105(d), \$750,000, to remain available until expended, for required maintenance, resolution of safety and health issues, and continued preventative maintenance.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Council of Economic Advisers in carrying out its functions under the Employment Act of 1946 (15 U.S.C. 1021 et seq.), \$4,000,000.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL AND HOMELAND SECURITY COUNCIL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Security Council and the Homeland Security Council, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$11,500,000.

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Administration, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 107, and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$94,000,000, of which not to exceed \$12,800,000 shall remain available until expended for continued modernization of information resources within the Executive Office of the President.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Management and Budget, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, to carry out the provisions of chapter 35 of title 44, United States Code, and to prepare and submit the budget of the United States Government, in accordance with section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, \$101,600,000, of which not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for official representation expenses: *Provided*, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Office of Management and Budget may be used for the purpose of reviewing any agricultural marketing orders or any activities or regulations under the provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.): *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for the Office of Management and Budget by this Act may be expended for the altering of the transcript of actual testimony of witnesses, except for testimony of officials of the Office of Management and Budget, before the Committees on Appropriations or their subcommittees: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available for the Office of Management and Budget by this Act may be expended for the altering of the annual work plan developed by the Corps of Engineers for submission to the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this or prior Acts shall be used, directly or indirectly, by the Office of Management and Budget, for evaluating or determining if water resource project or

study reports submitted by the Chief of Engineers acting through the Secretary of the Army are in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, and requirements relevant to the Civil Works water resource planning process: *Provided further*, That the Office of Management and Budget shall have not more than 60 days in which to perform budgetary policy reviews of water resource matters on which the Chief of Engineers has reported: *Provided further*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall notify the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees when the 60-day review is initiated: *Provided further*, That if water resource reports have not been transmitted to the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees within 15 days after the end of the Office of Management and Budget review period based on the notification from the Director, Congress shall assume Office of Management and Budget concurrence with the report and act accordingly.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ENFORCEMENT COORDINATOR

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Intellectual Property Enforcement Coordinator, as authorized by title III of the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-403), including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$1,000,000.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL DRUG CONTROL POLICY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy; for research activities pursuant to the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, as amended by Public Law 115-271; not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for participation in joint projects or in the provision of services on matters of mutual interest with nonprofit, research, or public organizations or agencies, with or without reimbursement, \$18,400,000: *Provided*, That the Office is authorized to accept, hold, administer, and utilize gifts, both real and personal, public and private, without fiscal year limitation, for the purpose of aiding or facilitating the work of the Office.

FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

HIGH INTENSITY DRUG TRAFFICKING AREAS PROGRAM

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of National Drug Control Policy's High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program, \$300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for drug control activities consistent with the approved strategy for each of the designated High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas ("HIDTAs"), of which not less than 51 percent shall be transferred to State and local entities for drug control activities and shall be obligated not later than 120 days after enactment of this Act: *Provided*, That up to 49 percent may be transferred to Federal agencies and departments in amounts determined by the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, of which up to \$2,700,000 may be used for auditing services and associated activities: *Provided further*, That any unexpended funds obligated prior to fiscal year 2018 may be used for any other approved activities of that HIDTA, subject to reprogramming requirements: *Provided further*, That each HIDTA designated as of September 30, 2019, shall be funded at not less than the fiscal year 2019 base level, unless the Director submits to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate justification for changes to those levels based on clearly articulated priorities and published Office of

National Drug Control Policy performance measures of effectiveness: *Provided further*, That the Director shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the initial allocation of fiscal year 2020 funding among HIDTAs not later than 45 days after enactment of this Act, and shall notify the Committees of planned uses of discretionary HIDTA funding, as determined in consultation with the HIDTA Directors, not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds so transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein and upon notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation.

OTHER FEDERAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMS

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For other drug control activities authorized by chapter 2 of the National Narcotics Leadership Act of 1988 and the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998, as amended by Public Law 115-271, \$121,851,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be available as follows: \$100,500,000 for the Drug-Free Communities Program, of which \$2,500,000 shall be made available as directed by section 4 of Public Law 107-82, as amended by section 8204 of Public Law 115-271; \$3,000,000 for drug court training and technical assistance; \$12,101,000 for anti-doping activities, to include United States membership dues to the World Anti-Doping Agency; \$1,250,000 for the Model Acts Program; and \$5,000,000 for activities authorized by section 103 of Public Law 114-198: *Provided*, That amounts made available under this heading may be transferred to other Federal departments and agencies to carry out such activities.

UNANTICIPATED NEEDS

For expenses necessary to enable the President to meet unanticipated needs, in furtherance of the national interest, security, or defense which may arise at home or abroad during the current fiscal year, as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 108, \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OVERSIGHT AND REFORM

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for the furtherance of integrated, efficient, secure, and effective uses of information technology in the Federal Government, \$15,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may transfer these funds to one or more other agencies to carry out projects to meet these purposes.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE TO THE PRESIDENT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to enable the Vice President to provide assistance to the President in connection with specially assigned functions; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 and 3 U.S.C. 106, including subsistence expenses as authorized by 3 U.S.C. 106, which shall be expended and accounted for as provided in that section; and hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$4,288,000.

OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

OPERATING EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the care, operation, refurbishing, improvement, and to the extent not otherwise provided for, heating and lighting, including electric power and fixtures, of the official residence of the Vice President; the hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$90,000 pursuant to 3 U.S.C. 106(b)(2), \$302,000:

Provided, That advances, repayments, or transfers from this appropriation may be made to any department or agency for expenses of carrying out such activities.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND FUNDS APPROPRIATED TO THE PRESIDENT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. From funds made available in this Act under the headings “The White House”, “Executive Residence at the White House”, “White House Repair and Restoration”, “Council of Economic Advisers”, “National Security Council and Homeland Security Council”, “Office of Administration”, “Special Assistance to the President”, and “Official Residence of the Vice President”, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (or such other officer as the President may designate in writing), may, with advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, transfer not to exceed 10 percent of any such appropriation to any other such appropriation, to be merged with and available for the same time and for the same purposes as the appropriation to which transferred: *Provided*, That the amount of an appropriation shall not be increased by more than 50 percent by such transfers: *Provided further*, That no amount shall be transferred from “Special Assistance to the President” or “Official Residence of the Vice President” without the approval of the Vice President.

SEC. 202. (a) During fiscal year 2020, any Executive order or Presidential memorandum issued or revoked by the President shall be accompanied by a written statement from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget on the budgetary impact, including costs, benefits, and revenues, of such order or memorandum.

(b) Any such statement shall include—

(1) a narrative summary of the budgetary impact of such order or memorandum on the Federal Government;

(2) the impact on mandatory and discretionary obligations and outlays as the result of such order or memorandum, listed by Federal agency, for each year in the 5-fiscal-year period beginning in fiscal year 2020; and

(3) the impact on revenues of the Federal Government as the result of such order or memorandum over the 5-fiscal-year period beginning in fiscal year 2020.

(c) If an Executive order or Presidential memorandum is issued during fiscal year 2020 due to a national emergency, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget may issue the statement required by subsection (a) not later than 15 days after the date that such order or memorandum is issued.

(d) The requirement for cost estimates for Presidential memoranda shall only apply for Presidential memoranda estimated to have a regulatory cost in excess of \$100,000,000.

SEC. 203. Not later than 10 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall issue a memorandum to all Federal departments, agencies, and corporations directing compliance with the provisions in title VII of this Act.

SEC. 204. (a) Beginning not later than 10 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Office of Management and Budget shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate each document apportioning an appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1512, approved by the Office of Management and Budget, including any associated footnotes, on the date of approval of such apportionment by the Office of Management and Budget, until the requirements of paragraph (b) are completed.

(b) Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Office of Management and Budget shall complete implementation of an automated system to post each document apportioning an appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1512, including any associated footnotes, on a publicly accessible website in a machine readable format, on the date of approval of such form by the Office of Management and Budget, and shall place on such website each document apportioning an appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1512, including any associated footnotes, already approved by the Office of Management and Budget in fiscal year 2020, and shall report the date of completion of such requirements to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(c) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and each month thereafter during fiscal year 2020 and each subsequent fiscal year, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing the bureau, account name, appropriation name, and Treasury account fund symbol of each document requesting apportionment of an appropriation, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1512, that has not been approved by the Office of Management and Budget and that an agency initially submitted to Office of Management and Budget 30 days or more prior to the date of the report.

This title may be cited as the “Executive Office of the President Appropriations Act, 2020”.

TITLE III

THE JUDICIARY

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the operation of the Supreme Court, as required by law, excluding care of the building and grounds, including hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; not to exceed \$10,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and for miscellaneous expenses, to be expended as the Chief Justice may approve, \$87,699,000, of which \$1,500,000 shall remain available until expended.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief justice and associate justices of the court.

CARE OF THE BUILDING AND GROUNDS

For such expenditures as may be necessary to enable the Architect of the Capitol to carry out the duties imposed upon the Architect by 40 U.S.C. 6111 and 6112, \$15,590,000, to remain available until expended.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE FEDERAL CIRCUIT

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of officers and employees, and for necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, \$32,983,000.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

UNITED STATES COURT OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For salaries of officers and employees of the court, services, and necessary expenses of the court, as authorized by law, \$19,362,000.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of the chief judge and judges of the court.

COURTS OF APPEALS, DISTRICT COURTS, AND OTHER JUDICIAL SERVICES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries of judges of the United States Court of Federal Claims, magistrate judges, and all other officers and employees of the Federal Judiciary not otherwise specifically provided for, necessary expenses of the courts, and the purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for Probation and Pretrial Services Office staff, as authorized by law, \$5,274,383,000 (including the purchase of firearms and ammunition); of which not to exceed \$27,817,000 shall remain available until expended for space alteration projects and for furniture and furnishings related to new space alteration and construction projects.

In addition, there are appropriated such sums as may be necessary under current law for the salaries of circuit and district judges (including judges of the territorial courts of the United States), bankruptcy judges, and justices and judges retired from office or from regular active service.

In addition, for expenses of the United States Court of Federal Claims associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-660), not to exceed \$9,070,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

DEFENDER SERVICES

For the operation of Federal Defender organizations; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent persons under 18 U.S.C. 3006A and 3599, and for the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of persons furnishing investigative, expert, and other services for such representations as authorized by law; the compensation (in accordance with the maximums under 18 U.S.C. 3006A) and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to assist the court in criminal cases where the defendant has waived representation by counsel; the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed to represent jurors in civil actions for the protection of their employment, as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1875(d)(1); the compensation and reimbursement of expenses of attorneys appointed under 18 U.S.C. 983(b)(1) in connection with certain judicial civil forfeiture proceedings; the compensation and reimbursement of travel expenses of guardians ad litem appointed under 18 U.S.C. 4100(b); and for necessary training and general administrative expenses, \$1,234,574,000 to remain available until expended.

FEES OF JURORS AND COMMISSIONERS

For fees and expenses of jurors as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1871 and 1876; compensation of jury commissioners as authorized by 28 U.S.C. 1863; and compensation of commissioners appointed in condemnation cases pursuant to rule 71.1(h) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure (28 U.S.C. Appendix Rule 71.1(h)), \$51,851,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the compensation of land commissioners shall not exceed the daily equivalent of the highest rate payable under 5 U.S.C. 5332.

COURT SECURITY

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, incident to the provision of protective guard services for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court operations, and the procurement, installation, and maintenance of security systems and equipment for United States courthouses and other facilities housing Federal court operations, including building ingress-egress control, inspection of mail and packages, directed security patrols, perimeter security, basic security services provided by

the Federal Protective Service, and other similar activities as authorized by section 1010 of the Judicial Improvement and Access to Justice Act (Public Law 100-702), \$641,108,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall remain available until expended, to be expended directly or transferred to the United States Marshals Service, which shall be responsible for administering the Judicial Facility Security Program consistent with standards or guidelines agreed to by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts and the Attorney General.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts as authorized by law, including travel as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1345, hire of a passenger motor vehicle as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b), advertising and rent in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$94,261,000, of which not to exceed \$8,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL JUDICIAL CENTER

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Judicial Center, as authorized by Public Law 90-219, \$30,736,000; of which \$1,800,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2021, to provide education and training to Federal court personnel; and of which not to exceed \$1,500 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

UNITED STATES SENTENCING COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the salaries and expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of chapter 58 of title 28, United States Code, \$19,685,000, of which not to exceed \$1,000 is authorized for official reception and representation expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—THE JUDICIARY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 301. Appropriations and authorizations made in this title which are available for salaries and expenses shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

SEC. 302. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Judiciary in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Defender Services” and “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services, Fees of Jurors and Commissioners”, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under sections 604 and 608 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in section 608.

SEC. 303. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the salaries and expenses appropriation for “Courts of Appeals, District Courts, and Other Judicial Services” shall be available for official reception and representation expenses of the Judicial Conference of the United States: *Provided*, That such available funds shall not exceed \$11,000 and shall be administered by the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts in the capacity as Secretary of the Judicial Conference.

SEC. 304. Section 3315(a) of title 40, United States Code, shall be applied by substituting “Federal” for “executive” each place it appears.

SEC. 305. In accordance with 28 U.S.C. 561-569, and notwithstanding any other provision

of law, the United States Marshals Service shall provide, for such courthouses as its Director may designate in consultation with the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts, for purposes of a pilot program, the security services that 40 U.S.C. 1315 authorizes the Department of Homeland Security to provide, except for the services specified in 40 U.S.C. 1315(b)(2)(E). For building-specific security services at these courthouses, the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts shall reimburse the United States Marshals Service rather than the Department of Homeland Security.

SEC. 306. (a) Section 203(c) of the Judicial Improvements Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-650; 28 U.S.C. 133 note), is amended in the matter following paragraph (12)—

(1) in the second sentence (relating to the District of Kansas), by striking “28 years and 6 months” and inserting “29 years and 6 months”; and

(2) in the sixth sentence (relating to the District of Hawaii), by striking “25 years and 6 months” and inserting “26 years and 6 months”.

(b) Section 406 of the Transportation, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, the Judiciary, the District of Columbia, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006 (Public Law 109-115; 119 Stat. 2470; 28 U.S.C. 133 note) is amended in the second sentence (relating to the eastern District of Missouri) by striking “26 years and 6 months” and inserting “27 years and 6 months”.

(c) Section 312(c)(2) of the 21st Century Department of Justice Appropriations Authorization Act (Public Law 107-273; 28 U.S.C. 133 note), is amended—

(1) in the first sentence—

(A) by striking “the central district of California and the western district of North Carolina” and inserting “the central district of California, the western district of North Carolina, and the northern district of Alabama”; and

(B) by striking “17 years” and inserting “18 years”;

(2) in the second sentence (relating to the central district of California), by striking “16 years and 6 months” and inserting “17 years and 6 months”;

(3) in the third sentence (relating to the western district of North Carolina), by striking “15 years” and inserting “16 years”; and

(4) by adding at the end the following: “The first vacancy in the office of district judge in the northern district of Alabama occurring 17 years or more after the confirmation date of the judge named to fill the temporary district judgeship created in that district by this subsection, shall not be filled.”.

This title may be cited as the “Judiciary Appropriations Act, 2020”.

TITLE IV

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

FEDERAL FUNDS

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR RESIDENT TUITION SUPPORT

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia, to be deposited into a dedicated account, for a nationwide program to be administered by the Mayor, for District of Columbia resident tuition support, \$40,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such funds, including any interest accrued thereon, may be used on behalf of eligible District of Columbia residents to pay an amount based upon the difference between in-State and out-of-State tuition at public institutions of higher education, or to pay up to \$2,500 each year at eligible private institutions of higher education: *Provided further*, That the awarding of such funds may

be prioritized on the basis of a resident's academic merit, the income and need of eligible students and such other factors as may be authorized: *Provided further*, That the District of Columbia government shall maintain a dedicated account for the Resident Tuition Support Program that shall consist of the Federal funds appropriated to the Program in this Act and any subsequent appropriations, any unobligated balances from prior fiscal years, and any interest earned in this or any fiscal year: *Provided further*, That the account shall be under the control of the District of Columbia Chief Financial Officer, who shall use those funds solely for the purposes of carrying out the Resident Tuition Support Program: *Provided further*, That the Office of the Chief Financial Officer shall provide a quarterly financial report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for these funds showing, by object class, the expenditures made and the purpose therefor.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR EMERGENCY PLANNING AND SECURITY COSTS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For a Federal payment of necessary expenses, as determined by the Mayor of the District of Columbia in written consultation with the elected county or city officials of surrounding jurisdictions, \$16,000,000, to remain available until expended, for the costs of providing public safety at events related to the presence of the National Capital in the District of Columbia, including support requested by the Director of the United States Secret Service in carrying out protective duties under the direction of the Secretary of Homeland Security, and for the costs of providing support to respond to immediate and specific terrorist threats or attacks in the District of Columbia or surrounding jurisdictions.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS

For salaries and expenses for the District of Columbia Courts, \$278,488,000 to be allocated as follows: for the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, \$14,682,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; for the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, \$125,638,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; for the District of Columbia Court System, \$75,518,000, of which not to exceed \$2,500 is for official reception and representation expenses; and \$62,650,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for capital improvements for District of Columbia courthouse facilities: *Provided*, That funds made available for capital improvements shall be expended consistent with the District of Columbia Courts master plan study and facilities condition assessment: *Provided further*, That, in addition to the amounts appropriated herein, fees received by the District of Columbia Courts for administering bar examinations and processing District of Columbia bar admissions may be retained and credited to this appropriation, to remain available until expended, for salaries and expenses associated with such activities, notwithstanding section 450 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (D.C. Official Code, sec. 1-204.50): *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That 30 days after providing written notice to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the District of Columbia Courts may reallocate not more than

\$9,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading among the items and entities funded under this heading: *Provided further*, That the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia may, by regulation, establish a program substantially similar to the program set forth in subchapter II of chapter 35 of title 5, United States Code, for employees of the District of Columbia Courts.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR DEFENDER SERVICES IN
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURTS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For payments authorized under section 11-2604 and section 11-2605, D.C. Official Code (relating to representation provided under the District of Columbia Criminal Justice Act), payments for counsel appointed in proceedings in the Family Court of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia under chapter 23 of title 16, D.C. Official Code, or pursuant to contractual agreements to provide guardian ad litem representation, training, technical assistance, and such other services as are necessary to improve the quality of guardian ad litem representation, payments for counsel appointed in adoption proceedings under chapter 3 of title 16, D.C. Official Code, and payments authorized under section 21-2060, D.C. Official Code (relating to services provided under the District of Columbia Guardianship, Protective Proceedings, and Durable Power of Attorney Act of 1986), \$46,005,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not more than \$20,000,000 in unobligated funds provided in this account may be transferred to and merged with funds made available under the heading "Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts," to be available for the same period and purposes as funds made available under that heading for capital improvements to District of Columbia courthouse facilities: *Provided further*, That funds provided under this heading shall be administered by the Joint Committee on Judicial Administration in the District of Columbia: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, this appropriation shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for expenses of other Federal agencies.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE COURT SERVICES
AND OFFENDER SUPERVISION AGENCY FOR THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For salaries and expenses, including the transfer and hire of motor vehicles, of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency for the District of Columbia, as authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, \$248,524,000, of which not to exceed \$2,000 is for official reception and representation expenses related to Community Supervision and Pretrial Services Agency programs, and of which not to exceed \$25,000 is for dues and assessments relating to the implementation of the Court Services and Offender Supervision Agency Interstate Supervision Act of 2002: *Provided*, That, of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$181,065,000 shall be for necessary expenses of Community Supervision and Sex Offender Registration, to include expenses relating to the supervision of adults subject to protection orders or the provision of services for or related to such persons, of which \$3,818,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022 for costs associated with relocation under a replacement lease for headquarters offices, field offices, and related facilities: *Provided further*, That, of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$67,459,000 shall be available to the Pretrial Services Agency,

of which \$998,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022 for costs associated with relocation under a replacement lease for headquarters offices, field offices, and related facilities: *Provided further*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of other Federal agencies: *Provided further*, That amounts under this heading may be used for programmatic incentives for defendants to successfully complete their terms of supervision.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA PUBLIC DEFENDER SERVICE

For salaries and expenses, including the transfer and hire of motor vehicles, of the District of Columbia Public Defender Service, as authorized by the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997, \$43,569,000, of which \$344,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022 for costs associated with relocation under a replacement lease for headquarters offices, field offices, and related facilities: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, all amounts under this heading shall be apportioned quarterly by the Office of Management and Budget and obligated and expended in the same manner as funds appropriated for salaries and expenses of Federal agencies.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE
COORDINATING COUNCIL

For a Federal payment to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council, \$2,150,000, to remain available until expended, to support initiatives related to the coordination of Federal and local criminal justice resources in the District of Columbia.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR JUDICIAL COMMISSIONS

For a Federal payment, to remain available until September 30, 2021, to the Commission on Judicial Disabilities and Tenure, \$325,000, and for the Judicial Nomination Commission, \$275,000.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT

For a Federal payment for a school improvement program in the District of Columbia, \$52,500,000, to remain available until expended, for payments authorized under the Scholarships for Opportunity and Results Act (division C of Public Law 112-10): *Provided*, That, to the extent that funds are available for opportunity scholarships and following the priorities included in section 3006 of such Act, the Secretary of Education shall make scholarships available to students eligible under section 3013(3) of such Act (Public Law 112-10; 125 Stat. 211) including students who were not offered a scholarship during any previous school year: *Provided further*, That within funds provided for opportunity scholarships up to \$1,200,000 shall be for the activities specified in sections 3007(b) through 3007(d) of the Act and up to \$500,000 shall be for the activities specified in section 3009 of the Act: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used for an opportunity scholarship for a student to attend a school which does not certify to the Secretary of Education that the student will be provided with the same protections under the Federal laws which are enforced by the Office for Civil Rights of the Department of Education which are provided to a student of a public elementary or secondary school in the District of Columbia and which does not certify to the Secretary of Education that the student and the student's parents will be provided with the same services, rights, and protections under the Individuals With Dis-

abilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.) which are provided to a student and a student's parents of a public elementary or secondary school in the District of Columbia, as enumerated in Table 2 of Government Accountability Office Report 18-94 (entitled "Federal Actions Needed to Ensure Parents Are Notified About Changes in Rights for Students with Disabilities"), issued November 2017.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA NATIONAL GUARD

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia National Guard, \$435,000, to remain available until expended for the Major General David F. Wherley, Jr. District of Columbia National Guard Retention and College Access Program.

FEDERAL PAYMENT FOR TESTING AND
TREATMENT OF HIV/AIDS

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia for the testing of individuals for, and the treatment of individuals with, human immunodeficiency virus and acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in the District of Columbia, \$5,000,000.

FEDERAL PAYMENT TO THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA WATER AND SEWER AUTHORITY

For a Federal payment to the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority, \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended, to continue implementation of the Combined Sewer Overflow Long-Term Plan: *Provided*, That the District of Columbia Water and Sewer Authority provides a 100 percent match for this payment.

This title may be cited as the "District of Columbia Appropriations Act, 2020".

TITLE V

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE OF THE UNITED
STATES

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Administrative Conference of the United States, authorized by 5 U.S.C. 591 et seq., \$3,100,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which not to exceed \$1,000 is for official reception and representation expenses.

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable under 5 U.S.C. 5376, purchase of nominal awards to recognize non-Federal officials' contributions to Commission activities, and not to exceed \$4,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$135,500,000, of which \$1,300,000 shall remain available until expended to carry out the program, including administrative costs, required by section 1405 of the Virginia Graeme Baker Pool and Spa Safety Act (Public Law 110-140; 15 U.S.C. 8004).

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—CONSUMER
PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION

SEC. 501. During fiscal year 2020, none of the amounts made available by this Act may be used to finalize or implement the Safety Standard for Recreational Off-Highway Vehicles published by the Consumer Product Safety Commission in the Federal Register on November 19, 2014 (79 Fed. Reg. 68964) until after—

(1) the National Academy of Sciences, in consultation with the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Department of Defense, completes a study to determine—

(A) the technical validity of the lateral stability and vehicle handling requirements

proposed by such standard for purposes of reducing the risk of Recreational Off-Highway Vehicle (referred to in this section as "ROV") rollovers in the off-road environment, including the repeatability and reproducibility of testing for compliance with such requirements;

(B) the number of ROV rollovers that would be prevented if the proposed requirements were adopted;

(C) whether there is a technical basis for the proposal to provide information on a point-of-sale hangtag about a ROV's rollover resistance on a progressive scale; and

(D) the effect on the utility of ROVs used by the United States military if the proposed requirements were adopted; and

(2) a report containing the results of the study completed under paragraph (1) is delivered to—

(A) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(D) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-252), \$16,171,000, of which \$1,250,000 shall be transferred to the National Institute of Standards and Technology for election reform activities authorized under the Help America Vote Act of 2002; and of which \$2,400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, for relocation expenses.

ELECTION SECURITY GRANTS

Notwithstanding section 104(c)(2)(B) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (52 U.S.C. 20904(c)(2)(B)), \$600,000,000 is provided to the Election Assistance Commission for necessary expenses to make payments to States for activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal office, including to enhance election technology and make election security improvements, as authorized by sections 101, 103, and 104 of such Act: *Provided*, That each reference to the "Administrator of General Services" or the "Administrator" in sections 101 and 103 shall be deemed to refer to the "Election Assistance Commission": *Provided further*, That each reference to "\$5,000,000" in section 103 shall be deemed to refer to "\$3,000,000" and each reference to "\$1,000,000" in section 103 shall be deemed to refer to "\$600,000": *Provided further*, That not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Election Assistance Commission shall make the payments to States under this heading: *Provided further*, That a State shall use such payment to replace voting systems which use direct-recording electronic voting machines with a voting system which uses an individual, durable, voter-verified paper ballot which is marked by the voter by hand or through the use of a non-tabulating ballot-marking device or system, so long as the voter shall have the option to mark his or her ballot by hand, and provides the voter with an opportunity to inspect and confirm the marked ballot before casting (in this heading referred to as a "qualified voting system"): *Provided further*, That for purposes of determining whether a voting system is a qualified voting system, a voter-verified paper audit trail receipt generated by a direct-recording electronic voting machine is not a paper ballot: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be used to purchase or obtain any voting system which is not a qualified voting

system: *Provided further*, That a State may use such payment to carry out other authorized activities to improve the administration of elections for Federal office only if the State certifies to the Election Assistance Commission that the State has replaced all voting systems which use direct-recording electronic voting machines with qualified voting systems: *Provided further*, That not less than 50 percent of the amount of the payment made to a State under this heading shall be allocated in cash or in kind to the units of local government which are responsible for the administration of elections for Federal office in the State: *Provided further*, That not later than 2 years after receiving a payment under this heading, a State shall make available funds for such activities in an amount equal to 5 percent of the total amount of the payment made to the State under this heading.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Communications Commission, as authorized by law, including uniforms and allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; not to exceed \$4,000 for official reception and representation expenses; purchase and hire of motor vehicles; special counsel fees; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$339,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That \$339,000,000 of offsetting collections shall be assessed and collected pursuant to section 9 of title I of the Communications Act of 1934, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses, and shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2020 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at \$0: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 47 U.S.C. 309(j)(8)(B), proceeds from the use of a competitive bidding system that may be retained and made available for obligation shall not exceed \$132,538,680 for fiscal year 2020: *Provided further*, That, of the amount appropriated under this heading, not less than \$11,105,700 shall be for the salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

SEC. 510. Section 302 of the Universal Service Antideficiency Temporary Suspension Act is amended by striking "December 31, 2019" each place it appears and inserting "December 31, 2020".

SEC. 511. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Federal Communications Commission to modify, amend, or change its rules or regulations for universal service support payments to implement the February 27, 2004, recommendations of the Federal-State Joint Board on Universal Service regarding single connection or primary line restrictions on universal service support payments.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$42,982,000, to be derived from the Deposit Insurance Fund or, only when appropriate, the FSLIC Resolution Fund.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, \$71,497,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000 shall be available for reception and representation expenses.

FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Federal Labor Relations Authority, pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, and including hire of experts and consultants, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and including official reception and representation expenses (not to exceed \$1,500) and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, \$24,890,000: *Provided*, That public members of the Federal Service Impasses Panel may be paid travel expenses and per diem in lieu of subsistence as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5703) for persons employed intermittently in the Government service, and compensation as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, funds received from fees charged to non-Federal participants at labor-management relations conferences shall be credited to and merged with this account, to be available without further appropriation for the costs of carrying out these conferences.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Trade Commission, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$349,700,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$300,000 shall be available for use to contract with a person or persons for collection services in accordance with the terms of 31 U.S.C. 3718: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$141,000,000 of offsetting collections derived from fees collected for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a), regardless of the year of collection, shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$18,000,000 in offsetting collections derived from fees sufficient to implement and enforce the Telemarketing Sales Rule, promulgated under the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act (15 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), shall be credited to this account, and be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2020, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$190,700,000: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Federal Trade Commission may be used to implement subsection (e)(2)(B) of section 43 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1831t).

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

REAL PROPERTY ACTIVITIES

FEDERAL BUILDINGS FUND

LIMITATIONS ON AVAILABILITY OF REVENUE

(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Amounts in the Fund, including revenues and collections deposited into the Fund, shall be available for necessary expenses of real property management and related activities not otherwise provided for, including operation, maintenance, and protection of federally owned and leased buildings; rental of buildings in the District of Columbia; restoration of leased premises; moving governmental agencies (including space adjustments and telecommunications relocation

expenses) in connection with the assignment, allocation, and transfer of space; contractual services incident to cleaning or servicing buildings, and moving; repair and alteration of federally owned buildings, including grounds, approaches, and appurtenances; care and safeguarding of sites; maintenance, preservation, demolition, and equipment; acquisition of buildings and sites by purchase, condemnation, or as otherwise authorized by law; acquisition of options to purchase buildings and sites; conversion and extension of federally owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects by contract or otherwise; construction of new buildings (including equipment for such buildings); and payment of principal, interest, and any other obligations for public buildings acquired by installment purchase and purchase contract; in the aggregate amount of \$9,059,112,000, of which—

(1) \$333,322,000 shall remain available until expended for construction and acquisition (including funds for sites and expenses, and associated design and construction services) as follows:

(A) \$85,000,000 shall be for the Calexico West Land Port of Entry, Calexico, California; and

(B) \$248,322,000 shall be for the San Luis I Land Port of Entry, San Luis, Arizona:

Provided, That each of the foregoing limits of costs on new construction and acquisition projects may be exceeded to the extent that savings are effected in other such projects, but not to exceed 10 percent of the amounts included in a transmitted prospectus, if required, unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of a greater amount;

(2) \$848,894,000 shall remain available until expended for repairs and alterations, including associated design and construction services, of which—

(A) \$436,837,000 is for Major Repairs and Alterations;

(B) \$382,057,000 is for Basic Repairs and Alterations; and

(C) \$30,000,000 is for Special Emphasis Programs for Fire and Life Safety:

Provided, That funds made available in this or any previous Act in the Federal Buildings Fund for Repairs and Alterations shall, for prospectus projects, be limited to the amount identified for each project, except each project in this or any previous Act may be increased by an amount not to exceed 10 percent unless advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations of a greater amount: *Provided further*, That additional projects for which prospectuses have been fully approved may be funded under this category only if advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That the amounts provided in this or any prior Act for “Repairs and Alterations” may be used to fund costs associated with implementing security improvements to buildings necessary to meet the minimum standards for security in accordance with current law and in compliance with the reprogramming guidelines of the appropriate Committees of the House and Senate: *Provided further*, That the difference between the funds appropriated and expended on any projects in this or any prior Act, under the heading “Repairs and Alterations”, may be transferred to Basic Repairs and Alterations or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects: *Provided further*, That the amount provided in this or any prior Act for Basic Repairs and Alterations may be used to pay claims against the Government arising from any projects under the heading “Repairs and Alterations” or used to fund authorized increases in prospectus projects;

(3) \$5,493,390,000 for rental of space to remain available until expended; and

(4) \$2,383,506,000 for building operations to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That the total amount of funds made available from this Fund to the General Services Administration shall not be available for expenses of any construction, repair, alteration and acquisition project for which a prospectus, if required by 40 U.S.C. 3307(a), has not been approved, except that necessary funds may be expended for each project for required expenses for the development of a proposed prospectus: *Provided further*, That funds available in the Federal Buildings Fund may be expended for emergency repairs when advance approval is obtained from the Committees on Appropriations: *Provided further*, That amounts necessary to provide reimbursable special services to other agencies under 40 U.S.C. 592(b)(2) and amounts to provide such reimbursable fencing, lighting, guard booths, and other facilities on private or other property not in Government ownership or control as may be appropriate to enable the United States Secret Service to perform its protective functions pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 3056, shall be available from such revenues and collections: *Provided further*, That revenues and collections and any other sums accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 2020, excluding reimbursements under 40 U.S.C. 592(b)(2), in excess of the aggregate new obligational authority authorized for Real Property Activities of the Federal Buildings Fund in this Act shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts.

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

GOVERNMENT-WIDE POLICY

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide policy and evaluation activities associated with the management of real and personal property assets and certain administrative services; Government-wide policy support responsibilities relating to acquisition, travel, motor vehicles, information technology management, and related technology activities; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$65,843,000.

OPERATING EXPENSES

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for Government-wide activities associated with utilization and donation of surplus personal property; disposal of real property; agency-wide policy direction, management, and communications; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; \$49,440,000, of which \$26,890,000 is for Real and Personal Property Management and Disposal; and \$22,550,000 is for the Office of the Administrator, of which not to exceed \$7,500 is for official reception and representation expenses.

CIVILIAN BOARD OF CONTRACT APPEALS

For expenses authorized by law, not otherwise provided for, for the activities associated with the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals, \$9,301,000.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General and service authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$68,000,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$50,000 shall be available for payment for information and detection of fraud against the Government, including payment for recovery of stolen Government property: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for awards to employees of other Federal agencies and private citizens in recognition of efforts and initiatives resulting in enhanced Office of Inspector General effectiveness.

ALLOWANCES AND OFFICE STAFF FOR FORMER PRESIDENTS

For carrying out the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1958 (3 U.S.C. 102 note), and Public Law 95-138, \$3,851,112.

FEDERAL CITIZEN SERVICES FUND (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Products and Programs, including services authorized by 40 U.S.C. 323 and 44 U.S.C. 3604; and for necessary expenses in support of interagency projects that enable the Federal Government to enhance its ability to conduct activities electronically, through the development and implementation of innovative uses of information technology; \$53,400,000, to be deposited into the Federal Citizen Services Fund: *Provided*, That the previous amount may be transferred to Federal agencies to carry out the purpose of the Federal Citizen Services Fund: *Provided further*, That the appropriations, revenues, reimbursements, and collections deposited into the Fund shall be available until expended for necessary expenses of Federal Citizen Services and other activities that enable the Federal Government to enhance its ability to conduct activities electronically in the aggregate amount not to exceed \$100,000,000: *Provided further*, That appropriations, revenues, reimbursements, and collections accruing to this Fund during fiscal year 2020 in excess of such amount shall remain in the Fund and shall not be available for expenditure except as authorized in appropriations Acts: *Provided further*, That, of the total amount appropriated, up to \$5,000,000 shall be available for support functions and full-time hires to support activities related to the Administration's requirements under Title II of the Foundations for Evidence-Based Policymaking Act (Public Law 115-435): *Provided further*, That the transfer authorities provided herein shall be in addition to any other transfer authority provided in this Act.

PRE-ELECTION PRESIDENTIAL TRANSITION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For activities authorized by the Pre-Election Presidential Transition Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-283) and the amendments made by such Act, not to exceed \$9,620,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: *Provided*, That such amounts may be transferred to “Acquisition Services Fund” or “Federal Buildings Fund” to reimburse obligations incurred for the purposes provided herein in fiscal years 2019 and 2020: *Provided further*, that amounts made available under this heading shall be in addition to any other amounts available for such purposes.

TECHNOLOGY MODERNIZATION FUND

For the Technology Modernization Fund, \$35,000,000, to remain available until expended, for technology-related modernization activities.

ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW IMPROVEMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of the Environmental Review Improvement Fund established pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 4370m-8(d), \$6,070,000, to remain available until expended.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 520. Funds available to the General Services Administration shall be available for the hire of passenger motor vehicles.

SEC. 521. Funds in the Federal Buildings Fund made available for fiscal year 2020 for Federal Buildings Fund activities may be transferred between such activities only to the extent necessary to meet program requirements: *Provided*, That any proposed transfers shall be approved in advance by the

Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 522. Except as otherwise provided in this title, funds made available by this Act shall be used to transmit a fiscal year 2020 request for United States Courthouse construction only if the request: (1) meets the design guide standards for construction as established and approved by the General Services Administration, the Judicial Conference of the United States, and the Office of Management and Budget; (2) reflects the priorities of the Judicial Conference of the United States as set out in its approved Courthouse Project Priorities plan; and (3) includes a standardized courtroom utilization study of each facility to be constructed, replaced, or expanded.

SEC. 523. None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to increase the amount of occupiable square feet, provide cleaning services, security enhancements, or any other service usually provided through the Federal Buildings Fund, to any agency that does not pay the rate per square foot assessment for space and services as determined by the General Services Administration in consideration of the Public Buildings Amendments Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-313).

SEC. 524. From funds made available under the heading "Federal Buildings Fund, Limitations on Availability of Revenue", claims against the Government of less than \$250,000 arising from direct construction projects and acquisition of buildings may be liquidated from savings effected in other construction projects with prior notification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 525. In any case in which the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate adopt a resolution granting lease authority pursuant to a prospectus transmitted to Congress by the Administrator of the General Services Administration under 40 U.S.C. 3307, the Administrator shall ensure that the delineated area of procurement is identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus for all lease agreements, except that, if the Administrator determines that the delineated area of the procurement should not be identical to the delineated area included in the prospectus, the Administrator shall provide an explanatory statement to each of such committees and the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate prior to exercising any lease authority provided in the resolution.

SEC. 526. With respect to each project funded under the heading "Major Repairs and Alterations" or "Judiciary Capital Security Program", and with respect to E-Government projects funded under the heading "Federal Citizen Services Fund", the Administrator of General Services shall submit a spending plan and explanation for each project to be undertaken to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

HARRY S. TRUMAN SCHOLARSHIP FOUNDATION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For payment to the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation Trust Fund, established by section 10 of Public Law 93-642, \$1,670,000, to remain available until expended.

MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Merit Systems Protection Board pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2

of 1978, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, and the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (5 U.S.C. 5509 note), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, direct procurement of survey printing, and not to exceed \$2,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$44,490,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, and in addition not to exceed \$2,345,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for administrative expenses to adjudicate retirement appeals to be transferred from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund in amounts determined by the Merit Systems Protection Board.

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL FOUNDATION

MORRIS K. UDALL AND STEWART L. UDALL TRUST FUND

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For payment to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Trust Fund, pursuant to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation Act (20 U.S.C. 5601 et seq.), \$1,800,000, to remain available until expended, of which, notwithstanding sections 8 and 9 of such Act, up to \$1,000,000 shall be available to carry out the activities authorized by section 6(7) of Public Law 102-259 and section 817(a) of Public Law 106-568 (20 U.S.C. 5604(7)): *Provided*, That any amounts transferred during any previous fiscal year to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of the Interior shall remain available until expended for audits and investigations of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation, consistent with the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), and for annual independent financial audits of the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation pursuant to the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-289): *Provided further*, That amounts transferred to the Office of Inspector General of the Department of the Interior during any previous fiscal year may be transferred to the Morris K. Udall and Stewart L. Udall Foundation for annual independent financial audits pursuant to the Accountability of Tax Dollars Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-289).

ENVIRONMENTAL DISPUTE RESOLUTION FUND

For payment to the Environmental Dispute Resolution Fund to carry out activities authorized in the Environmental Policy and Conflict Resolution Act of 1998, \$3,200,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in connection with the administration of the National Archives and Records Administration and archived Federal records and related activities, as provided by law, and for expenses necessary for the review and declassification of documents, the activities of the Public Interest Declassification Board, the operations and maintenance of the electronic records archives, the hire of passenger motor vehicles, and for uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901), including maintenance, repairs, and cleaning, \$354,706,000, of which \$22,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the repair and alteration of the National Archives facility in College Park, Maryland, and related improvements necessary to enhance the Federal Government's ability to electronically preserve, manage, and store Government records, and of which up to \$4,097,000 shall remain available until expended to implement section 3 and section 5 of the Civil Rights Cold Case Records Collection Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-426).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Reform Act of 2008, Public Law 110-409, 122 Stat. 4302-16 (2008), and the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), and for the hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$4,823,000.

REPAIRS AND RESTORATION

For the repair, alteration, and improvement of archives facilities, and to provide adequate storage for holdings, \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS AND RECORDS COMMISSION

GRANTS PROGRAM

For necessary expenses for allocations and grants for historical publications and records as authorized by 44 U.S.C. 2504, \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NATIONAL CREDIT UNION ADMINISTRATION COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT REVOLVING LOAN FUND

For the Community Development Revolving Loan Fund program as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 9812, 9822 and 9910, \$2,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for technical assistance to low-income designated credit unions.

OFFICE OF GOVERNMENT ETHICS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Government Ethics pursuant to the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, the Ethics Reform Act of 1989, and the Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and not to exceed \$1,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$17,430,000.

OFFICE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978 and the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; medical examinations performed for veterans by private physicians on a fee basis; rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$2,500 for official reception and representation expenses; advances for reimbursements to applicable funds of OPM and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for expenses incurred under Executive Order No. 10422 of January 9, 1953, as amended; and payment of per diem or subsistence allowances to employees where Voting Rights Act activities require an employee to remain overnight at his or her post of duty, \$148,668,000: *Provided*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$9,000,000 shall remain available until expended, for information technology infrastructure modernization and Trust Fund Federal Financial System migration or modernization, and shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available for such purposes: *Provided further*, That of the total amount made available under this heading, \$1,068,000 may be made available for strengthening the capacity and capabilities of the acquisition workforce (as defined by the Office of Federal Procurement Policy Act, as amended (41 U.S.C. 4001 et seq.)), including the recruitment, hiring, training, and retention of such workforce and information technology in support of acquisition workforce effectiveness or for management solutions to improve

acquisition management; and in addition \$160,398,000 for administrative expenses, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of OPM without regard to other statutes, including direct procurement of printed materials, for the retirement and insurance programs: *Provided further*, That the provisions of this appropriation shall not affect the authority to use applicable trust funds as provided by sections 8348(a)(1)(B), 8958(f)(2)(A), 8988(f)(2)(A), and 9004(f)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit of OPM established pursuant to Executive Order No. 9358 of July 1, 1943, or any successor unit of like purpose: *Provided further*, That the President's Commission on White House Fellows, established by Executive Order No. 11183 of October 3, 1964, may, during fiscal year 2020, accept donations of money, property, and personal services: *Provided further*, That such donations, including those from prior years, may be used for the development of publicity materials to provide information about the White House Fellows, except that no such donations shall be accepted for travel or reimbursement of travel expenses, or for the salaries of employees of such Commission.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF TRUST FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$5,000,000, and in addition, not to exceed \$25,265,000 for administrative expenses to audit, investigate, and provide other oversight of the Office of Personnel Management's retirement and insurance programs, to be transferred from the appropriate trust funds of the Office of Personnel Management, as determined by the Inspector General: *Provided*, That the Inspector General is authorized to rent conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere.

OFFICE OF SPECIAL COUNSEL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses to carry out functions of the Office of Special Counsel pursuant to Reorganization Plan Numbered 2 of 1978, the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454), the Whistleblower Protection Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-12) as amended by Public Law 107-304, the Whistleblower Protection Enhancement Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-199), and the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-353), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, payment of fees and expenses for witnesses, rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and hire of passenger motor vehicles; \$28,000,000.

POSTAL REGULATORY COMMISSION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Postal Regulatory Commission in carrying out the provisions of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (Public Law 109-435), \$16,615,000, to be derived by transfer from the Postal Service Fund and expended as authorized by section 603(a) of such Act.

PRIVACY AND CIVIL LIBERTIES OVERSIGHT BOARD

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Privacy and Civil Liberties Oversight Board, as authorized by section 1061 of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004

(42 U.S.C. 2000ee), \$7,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Securities and Exchange Commission, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, the rental of space (to include multiple year leases) in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, and not to exceed \$3,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$1,850,000,000, to remain available until expended; of which not less than \$609,434,000 shall be for the Division of Enforcement; of which not less than \$404,676,000 shall be for the Office of Compliance Inspections and Examinations; of which not less than \$98,423,000 shall be for the Division of Trading and Markets; of which not less than \$103,087,000 shall be for Other Program Offices; of which not less than \$20,106,000 shall be for the Office of the Inspector General; of which not to exceed \$73,713,000 shall be for the Division of Economic and Risk Analysis; of which not to exceed \$75,000 shall be available for a permanent secretariat for the International Organization of Securities Commissions; and of which not to exceed \$100,000 shall be available for expenses for consultations and meetings hosted by the Commission with foreign governmental and other regulatory officials, members of their delegations and staffs to exchange views concerning securities matters, such expenses to include necessary logistic and administrative expenses and the expenses of Commission staff and foreign invitees in attendance including: (1) incidental expenses such as meals; (2) travel and transportation; and (3) related lodging or subsistence.

In addition to the foregoing appropriation, for costs associated with relocation under a replacement lease for the Commission's New York regional office facilities, not to exceed \$10,524,799, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That for purposes of calculating the fee rate under section 31(j) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78ee(j)) for fiscal year 2020, all amounts appropriated under this heading shall be deemed to be the regular appropriation to the Commission for fiscal year 2020: *Provided further*, That fees and charges authorized by section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78ee) shall be credited to this account as offsetting collections: *Provided further*, That not to exceed \$1,850,000,000 of such offsetting collections shall be available until expended for necessary expenses of this account and not to exceed \$10,524,799 of such offsetting collections shall be available until expended for costs under this heading associated with relocation under a replacement lease for the Commission's New York regional office facilities: *Provided further*, That the total amount appropriated under this heading from the general fund for fiscal year 2020 shall be reduced as such offsetting fees are received so as to result in a final total fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0: *Provided further*, That if any amount of the appropriation for costs associated with relocation under a replacement lease for the Commission's New York regional office facilities is subsequently de-obligated by the Commission, such amount that was derived from the general fund shall be returned to the general fund, and such amounts that were derived from fees or assessments collected for such purpose shall be paid to each national securities exchange and national securities association, respectively, in proportion to any fees or assessments paid by such national securities exchange or national securities association under section 31 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78ee) in fiscal year 2020.

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Selective Service System, including expenses of attendance at meetings and of training for uniformed personnel assigned to the Selective Service System, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 4101-4118 for civilian employees; hire of passenger motor vehicles; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses; \$24,500,000: *Provided*, That during the current fiscal year, the President may exempt this appropriation from the provisions of 31 U.S.C. 1341, whenever the President deems such action to be necessary in the interest of national defense: *Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act may be expended for or in connection with the induction of any person into the Armed Forces of the United States.

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, of the Small Business Administration, including hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by sections 1343 and 1344 of title 31, United States Code, and not to exceed \$3,500 for official reception and representation expenses, \$272,157,000, of which not less than \$12,000,000 shall be available for examinations, reviews, and other lender oversight activities: *Provided*, That the Administrator is authorized to charge fees to cover the cost of publications developed by the Small Business Administration, and certain loan program activities, including fees authorized by section 5(b) of the Small Business Act: *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, revenues received from all such activities shall be credited to this account, to remain available until expended, for carrying out these purposes without further appropriations: *Provided further*, That the Small Business Administration may accept gifts in an amount not to exceed \$4,000,000 and may co-sponsor activities, each in accordance with section 132(a) of division K of Public Law 108-447, during fiscal year 2020: *Provided further*, That \$6,100,000 shall be available for the Loan Modernization and Accounting System, to be available until September 30, 2021.

ENTREPRENEURIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of programs supporting entrepreneurial and small business development, \$281,800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: *Provided*, That \$150,000,000 shall be available to fund grants for performance in fiscal year 2020 or fiscal year 2021 as authorized by section 21 of the Small Business Act: *Provided further*, That \$35,000,000 shall be for marketing, management, and technical assistance under section 7(m) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 636(m)(4)) by intermediaries that make microloans under the microloan program: *Provided further*, That \$20,000,000 shall be available for grants to States to carry out export programs that assist small business concerns authorized under section 22(l) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 649(l)).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$21,900,000.

OFFICE OF ADVOCACY

For necessary expenses of the Office of Advocacy in carrying out the provisions of title II of Public Law 94-305 (15 U.S.C. 634a et seq.) and the Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 (5 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), \$9,120,000, to remain available until expended.

BUSINESS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, and for the cost of guaranteed loans as authorized by section 7(a) of the Small Business Act (Public Law 83-163), \$100,650,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: *Provided further*, That subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal year 2020 commitments to guarantee loans under section 503 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 shall not exceed \$8,000,000,000: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2020 commitments for general business loans authorized under section 7(a) of the Small Business Act shall not exceed \$30,500,000,000 for a combination of amortizing term loans and the aggregated maximum line of credit provided by revolving loans: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2020 commitments for loans authorized under subparagraph (C) of section 502(7) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 696(7)) shall not exceed \$7,500,000,000: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2020 commitments to guarantee loans for debentures under section 303(b) of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 shall not exceed \$4,000,000,000: *Provided further*, That during fiscal year 2020, guarantees of trust certificates authorized by section 5(g) of the Small Business Act shall not exceed a principal amount of \$12,000,000,000. In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$155,150,000, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses.

DISASTER LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan program authorized by section 7(b) of the Small Business Act, \$150,000,000, to be available until expended, of which \$1,600,000 is for the Office of Inspector General of the Small Business Administration for audits and reviews of disaster loans and the disaster loan programs and shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for the Office of Inspector General; and of which \$8,400,000 is for indirect administrative expenses for the direct loan program, which may be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for Salaries and Expenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 530. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Small Business Administration in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: *Provided*, That any transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 608 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 531. Not to exceed 3 percent of any appropriation made available in this Act for the Small Business Administration under the headings "Salaries and Expenses" and "Business Loans Program Account" may be transferred to the "Information Technology System Modernization and Working Capital Fund" (IT WCF), as authorized by section 1077(b)(1) of title X of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, for the purposes specified in sec-

tion 1077(b)(3) of such Act, upon the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: *Provided*, That amounts transferred to the IT WCF under this section shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2023.

UNITED STATES POSTAL SERVICE
PAYMENT TO THE POSTAL SERVICE FUND

For payment to the Postal Service Fund for revenue forgone on free and reduced rate mail, pursuant to subsections (c) and (d) of section 2401 of title 39, United States Code, \$56,711,000: *Provided*, That mail for overseas voting and mail for the blind shall continue to be free: *Provided further*, That 6-day delivery and rural delivery of mail shall continue at not less than the 1983 level: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available to the Postal Service by this Act shall be used to implement any rule, regulation, or policy of charging any officer or employee of any State or local child support enforcement agency, or any individual participating in a State or local program of child support enforcement, a fee for information requested or provided concerning an address of a postal customer: *Provided further*, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be used to consolidate or close small rural and other small post offices: *Provided further*, That the Postal Service may not destroy, and shall continue to offer for sale, any copies of the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp, as authorized under the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Semipostal Stamp Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-241): *Provided further*, That the Postal Service may not destroy, and shall continue to offer for sale, any copies of the Alzheimer's Semipostal Stamp issued under section 416 of title 39, United States Code: *Provided further*, That the previous proviso shall not be construed to limit or otherwise prevent the Postal Service from issuing for sale any other semipostal stamp pursuant to such section.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL
SALARIES AND EXPENSES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$252,000,000, to be derived by transfer from the Postal Service Fund and expended as authorized by section 603(b)(3) of the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (Public Law 109-435).

UNITED STATES TAX COURT
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, including contract reporting and other services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$53,550,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, That travel expenses of the judges shall be paid upon the written certificate of the judge.

TITLE VI
GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT
(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

SEC. 601. None of the funds in this Act shall be used for the planning or execution of any program to pay the expenses of, or otherwise compensate, non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

SEC. 602. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, nor may any be transferred to other appropriations, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 603. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract pursuant

to 5 U.S.C. 3109, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 604. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 605. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be available for any activity or for paying the salary of any Government employee where funding an activity or paying a salary to a Government employee would result in a decision, determination, rule, regulation, or policy that would prohibit the enforcement of section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307).

SEC. 606. No funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance the entity will comply with chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 607. No funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act shall be made available to any person or entity that has been convicted of violating chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 608. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury derived by the collection of fees and available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates a new program; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress; (4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by the Committee on Appropriations of either the House of Representatives or the Senate for a different purpose; (5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or increases the number of full-time employee equivalents by 10 percent or more; (6) reduces existing programs, projects, or activities by \$1,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces the number of full-time employee equivalents by 10 percent or more; (7) relocates an office or employees; or (8) creates, reorganizes, or restructures a branch, division, office, bureau, board, commission, agency, administration, or department different from the budget justifications submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate or the tables in the report accompanying this Act, whichever is more detailed, unless the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate are consulted 60 days in advance of such reprogramming or of an announcement of intent relating to such reprogramming, which ever occurs earlier, and are notified in writing 30 days in advance of such reprogramming, and approval is received from the Committees: *Provided*, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each agency funded by this Act shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for the current fiscal year: *Provided further*, That at a minimum the report shall include: (1) a table for each appropriation,

detailing both full-time employee equivalents and budget authority, with separate columns to display the prior year enacted level, the President's budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level; (2) a delineation in the table for each appropriation and its respective prior year enacted level by object class and program, project, and activity as detailed in this Act, in the accompanying report, or in the budget appendix for the respective appropriation, whichever is more detailed, and which shall apply to all items for which a dollar amount is specified and to all programs for which new budget authority is provided, as well as to discretionary grants and discretionary grant allocations; and (3) an identification of items of special congressional interest: *Provided further*, That the amount appropriated or limited for salaries and expenses for an agency shall be reduced by \$100,000 per day for each day after the required date that the report has not been submitted to the Congress.

SEC. 609. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2020 from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2020 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for each such account for the purposes authorized: *Provided*, That a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: *Provided further*, That these requests shall be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines.

SEC. 610. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Executive Office of the President to request—

(1) any official background investigation report on any individual from the Federal Bureau of Investigation; or

(2) a determination with respect to the treatment of an organization as described in section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from taxation under section 501(a) of such Code from the Department of the Treasury or the Internal Revenue Service.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply—

(1) in the case of an official background investigation report, if such individual has given express written consent for such request not more than 6 months prior to the date of such request and during the same presidential administration; or

(2) if such request is required due to extraordinary circumstances involving national security.

SEC. 611. The cost accounting standards promulgated under chapter 15 of title 41, United States Code shall not apply with respect to a contract under the Federal Employees Health Benefits Program established under chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 612. For the purpose of resolving litigation and implementing any settlement agreements regarding the nonforeign area cost-of-living allowance program, the Office of Personnel Management may accept and utilize (without regard to any restriction on unanticipated travel expenses imposed in an Appropriations Act) funds made available to the Office of Personnel Management pursuant to court approval.

SEC. 613. No funds appropriated by this Act shall be available to pay for an abortion, or the administrative expenses in connection with any health plan under the Federal employees health benefits program which provides any benefits or coverage for abortions.

SEC. 614. The provision of section 613 shall not apply where the life of the mother would

be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

SEC. 615. In order to promote Government access to commercial information technology, the restriction on purchasing non-domestic articles, materials, and supplies set forth in chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code (popularly known as the Buy American Act), shall not apply to the acquisition by the Federal Government of information technology (as defined in section 11101 of title 40, United States Code), that is a commercial item (as defined in section 103 of title 41, United States Code).

SEC. 616. Notwithstanding section 1353 of title 31, United States Code, no officer or employee of any regulatory agency or commission funded by this Act may accept on behalf of that agency, nor may such agency or commission accept, payment or reimbursement from a non-Federal entity for travel, subsistence, or related expenses for the purpose of enabling an officer or employee to attend and participate in any meeting or similar function relating to the official duties of the officer or employee when the entity offering payment or reimbursement is a person or entity subject to regulation by such agency or commission, or represents a person or entity subject to regulation by such agency or commission, unless the person or entity is an organization described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of such Code.

SEC. 617. Notwithstanding section 708 of this Act, funds made available to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission by this or any other Act may be used for the inter-agency funding and sponsorship of a joint advisory committee to advise on emerging regulatory issues.

SEC. 618. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an Executive agency covered by this Act otherwise authorized to enter into contracts for either leases or the construction or alteration of real property for office, meeting, storage, or other space must consult with the General Services Administration before issuing a solicitation for offers of new leases or construction contracts, and in the case of succeeding leases, before entering into negotiations with the current lessor.

(2) Any such agency with authority to enter into an emergency lease may do so during any period declared by the President to require emergency leasing authority with respect to such agency.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term "Executive agency covered by this Act" means any Executive agency provided funds by this Act, but does not include the General Services Administration or the United States Postal Service.

SEC. 619. (a) There are appropriated for the following activities the amounts required under current law:

(1) Compensation of the President (3 U.S.C. 102).

(2) Payments to—

(A) the Judicial Officers' Retirement Fund (28 U.S.C. 377(o));

(B) the Judicial Survivors' Annuities Fund (28 U.S.C. 376(c)); and

(C) the United States Court of Federal Claims Judges' Retirement Fund (28 U.S.C. 178(l)).

(3) Payment of Government contributions—

(A) with respect to the health benefits of retired employees, as authorized by chapter 89 of title 5, United States Code, and the Retired Federal Employees Health Benefits Act (74 Stat. 849); and

(B) with respect to the life insurance benefits for employees retiring after December 31, 1989 (5 U.S.C. ch. 87).

(4) Payment to finance the unfunded liability of new and increased annuity benefits under the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund (5 U.S.C. 8348).

(5) Payment of annuities authorized to be paid from the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund by statutory provisions other than subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Nothing in this section may be construed to exempt any amount appropriated by this section from any otherwise applicable limitation on the use of funds contained in this Act.

SEC. 620. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by the Federal Trade Commission to complete the draft report entitled "Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children: Preliminary Proposed Nutrition Principles to Guide Industry Self-Regulatory Efforts" unless the Interagency Working Group on Food Marketed to Children complies with Executive Order No. 13563.

SEC. 621. None of the funds in this Act may be used for the Director of the Office of Personnel Management to award a contract, enter an extension of, or exercise an option on a contract to a contractor conducting the final quality review processes for background investigation fieldwork services or background investigation support services that, as of the date of the award of the contract, are being conducted by that contractor.

SEC. 622. (a) The head of each executive branch agency funded by this Act shall ensure that the Chief Information Officer of the agency has the authority to participate in decisions regarding the budget planning process related to information technology.

(b) Amounts appropriated for any executive branch agency funded by this Act that are available for information technology shall be allocated within the agency, consistent with the provisions of appropriations Acts and budget guidelines and recommendations from the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in such manner as specified by, or approved by, the Chief Information Officer of the agency in consultation with the Chief Financial Officer of the agency and budget officials.

SEC. 623. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of chapter 29, 31, or 33 of title 44, United States Code.

SEC. 624. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used by a governmental entity to require the disclosure by a provider of electronic communication service to the public or remote computing service of the contents of a wire or electronic communication that is in electronic storage with the provider (as such terms are defined in sections 2510 and 2711 of title 18, United States Code) in a manner that violates the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 625. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by the Federal Communications Commission to modify, amend, or change the rules or regulations of the Commission for universal service high-cost support for competitive eligible telecommunications carriers in a way that is inconsistent with paragraph (e)(5) or (e)(6) of section 54.307 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, as in effect on July 15, 2015: *Provided*, That this section shall not prohibit the Commission from considering, developing, or adopting other support mechanisms as an alternative to Mobility Fund Phase II.

SEC. 626. No funds provided in this Act shall be used to deny an Inspector General

funded under this Act timely access to any records, documents, or other materials available to the department or agency over which that Inspector General has responsibilities under the Inspector General Act of 1978, or to prevent or impede that Inspector General's access to such records, documents, or other materials, under any provision of law, except a provision of law that expressly refers to the Inspector General and expressly limits the Inspector General's right of access. A department or agency covered by this section shall provide its Inspector General with access to all such records, documents, and other materials in a timely manner. Each Inspector General shall ensure compliance with statutory limitations on disclosure relevant to the information provided by the establishment over which that Inspector General has responsibilities under the Inspector General Act of 1978. Each Inspector General covered by this section shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 5 calendar days any failures to comply with this requirement.

SEC. 627. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, adjudication activities, or other law enforcement- or victim assistance-related activity.

SEC. 628. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay award or incentive fees for contractors whose performance has been judged to be below satisfactory, behind schedule, over budget, or has failed to 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 Federal Acquisition Regulation.

SEC. 629. (a) None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for travel and conference activities that result in a total cost to an Executive branch department, agency, board or commission of more than \$500,000 at any single conference unless the agency or entity determines that such attendance is in the national interest and advance notice is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that includes the basis of that determination.

(b) None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to pay for the travel to or attendance of more than 50 employees, who are stationed in the United States, at any single conference occurring outside the United States unless the agency or entity determines that such attendance is in the national interest and advance notice is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that includes the basis of that determination.

SEC. 630. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for first-class or business-class travel by the employees of executive branch agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301-10.122 through 301-10.125 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 631. In addition to any amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for expenses related to enhancements to www.oversight.gov, \$1,000,000, to remain

available until expended, shall be provided for an additional amount for such purpose to the Inspectors General Council Fund established pursuant to Section 11(c)(3)(B) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.): *Provided*, That these amounts shall be in addition to any amounts or any authority available to the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency under section 11 of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

SEC. 632. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be obligated or expended—

(1) to reorganize or transfer any function or authority of the Office of Personnel Management to the General Services Administration or the Office of Management and Budget; or

(2) to enter into or carry out any outsourcing or interagency agreement between the Office of Personnel Management and the General Services Administration not in effect before October 1, 2018.

SEC. 633. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to penalize a financial institution solely because the institution provides financial services to an entity that is a manufacturer, a producer, or a person that participates in any business or organized activity that involves handling marijuana, marijuana products, or marijuana proceeds, and engages in such activity pursuant to a law established by a State, political subdivision of a State, or Indian Tribe: *Provided*, That the term "State" means each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and any territory or possession of the United States.

SEC. 634. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to propose, promulgate, or implement any rule, principle, policy, standard, or guidance, or take any other action with respect to, changing the 2017 methodology prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget for determining the Official Poverty Measure.

SEC. 635. Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available under the heading "Small Business Administration—Business Loans Program Account" heading, \$16,369,000 are hereby permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded under this section from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—GOVERNMENT-WIDE

DEPARTMENTS, AGENCIES, AND CORPORATIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 701. No department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this or any other Act for fiscal year 2020 shall obligate or expend any such funds, unless such department, agency, or instrumentality has in place, and will continue to administer in good faith, a written policy designed to ensure that all of its workplaces are free from the illegal use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances (as defined in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802)) by the officers and employees of such department, agency, or instrumentality.

SEC. 702. Unless otherwise specifically provided, the maximum amount allowable during the current fiscal year in accordance with subsection 1343(c) of title 31, United States Code, for the purchase of any passenger motor vehicle (exclusive of buses, ambulances, law enforcement vehicles, protective vehicles, and undercover surveillance vehicles), is hereby fixed at \$19,947 except

station wagons for which the maximum shall be \$19,997: *Provided*, That these limits may be exceeded by not to exceed \$7,250 for police-type vehicles: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section may not be exceeded by more than 5 percent for electric or hybrid vehicles purchased for demonstration under the provisions of the Electric and Hybrid Vehicle Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 1976: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section may be exceeded by the incremental cost of clean alternative fuels vehicles acquired pursuant to Public Law 101-549 over the cost of comparable conventionally fueled vehicles: *Provided further*, That the limits set forth in this section shall not apply to any vehicle that is a commercial item and which operates on alternative fuel, including but not limited to electric, plug-in hybrid electric, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles.

SEC. 703. Appropriations of the executive departments and independent establishments for the current fiscal year available for expenses of travel, or for the expenses of the activity concerned, are hereby made available for quarters allowances and cost-of-living allowances, in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 5922-5924.

SEC. 704. Unless otherwise specified in law during the current fiscal year, no part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States (including any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States) whose post of duty is in the continental United States unless such person: (1) is a citizen of the United States; (2) is a person who is lawfully admitted for permanent residence and is seeking citizenship as outlined in 8 U.S.C. 1324b(a)(3)(B); (3) is a person who is admitted as a refugee under 8 U.S.C. 1157 or is granted asylum under 8 U.S.C. 1158 and has filed a declaration of intention to become a lawful permanent resident and then a citizen when eligible; (4) is a person who owes allegiance to the United States; or (5) is a person who is authorized to be employed in the United States pursuant to the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals program established under the memorandum of the Secretary of Homeland Security dated June 15, 2012: *Provided*, That for purposes of this section, affidavits signed by any such person shall be considered prima facie evidence that the requirements of this section with respect to his or her status are being complied with: *Provided further*, That for purposes of subsections (2) and (3) such affidavits shall be submitted prior to employment and updated thereafter as necessary: *Provided further*, That any person making a false affidavit shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction, shall be fined no more than \$4,000 or imprisoned for not more than 1 year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penal clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law: *Provided further*, That any payment made to any officer or employee contrary to the provisions of this section shall be recoverable in action by the Federal Government: *Provided further*, That this section shall not apply to any person who is an officer or employee of the Government of the United States on the date of enactment of this Act, or to international broadcasters employed by the Broadcasting Board of Governors, or to temporary employment of translators, or to temporary employment in the field service (not to exceed 60 days) as a result of emergencies: *Provided further*, That this section does not apply to the employment as Wildland firefighters for not more than 120 days of nonresident aliens employed by the

Department of the Interior or the USDA Forest Service pursuant to an agreement with another country.

SEC. 705. Appropriations available to any department or agency during the current fiscal year for necessary expenses, including maintenance or operating expenses, shall also be available for payment to the General Services Administration for charges for space and services and those expenses of renovation and alteration of buildings and facilities which constitute public improvements performed in accordance with the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (73 Stat. 479), the Public Buildings Amendments of 1972 (86 Stat. 216), or other applicable law.

SEC. 706. In addition to funds provided in this or any other Act, all Federal agencies are authorized to receive and use funds resulting from the sale of materials, including Federal records disposed of pursuant to a records schedule recovered through recycling or waste prevention programs. Such funds shall be available until expended for the following purposes:

(1) Acquisition, waste reduction and prevention, and recycling programs as described in Executive Order No. 13834 (May 17, 2018), including any such programs adopted prior to the effective date of the Executive order.

(2) Other Federal agency environmental management programs, including, but not limited to, the development and implementation of hazardous waste management and pollution prevention programs.

(3) Other employee programs as authorized by law or as deemed appropriate by the head of the Federal agency.

SEC. 707. Funds made available by this or any other Act for administrative expenses in the current fiscal year of the corporations and agencies subject to chapter 91 of title 31, United States Code, shall be available, in addition to objects for which such funds are otherwise available, for rent in the District of Columbia; services in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 3109; and the objects specified under this head, all the provisions of which shall be applicable to the expenditure of such funds unless otherwise specified in the Act by which they are made available: *Provided*, That in the event any functions budgeted as administrative expenses are subsequently transferred to or paid from other funds, the limitations on administrative expenses shall be correspondingly reduced.

SEC. 708. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for interagency financing of boards (except Federal Executive Boards), commissions, councils, committees, or similar groups (whether or not they are interagency entities) which do not have a prior and specific statutory approval to receive financial support from more than one agency or instrumentality.

SEC. 709. None of the funds made available pursuant to the provisions of this or any other Act shall be used to implement, administer, or enforce any regulation which has been disapproved pursuant to a joint resolution duly adopted in accordance with the applicable law of the United States.

SEC. 710. (a) During the period in which an individual is the head of a department or an agency, or occupies a position in the Federal Government that requires confirmation by the Senate, no funds may be obligated or expended in excess of \$5,000 to furnish or redecorate the office of such individual, or to purchase furniture or make improvements for any such office, unless advance notice of such furnishing or redecoration is transmitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(b) The notification required under subsection (a) shall include a justification for

any expense that relates to health and safety, an explanation of how the expenses align with and advance the agency mission, and a report that includes the following:

(1) Whether a hiring freeze is in place at the agency.

(2) Information on agency staffing levels, including a list of positions that have been vacant for over 120 days, and an explanation as to what barriers or disruptions have prevented such positions from being filled.

(3) Any delays longer than 30 days in the administration of grants with the potential to impact public health or safety.

(4) The number of pending FOIA requests, including the number of requests that the agency failed to respond to within 20 days of initial receipt.

(5) A list of outstanding recommendations from the Government Accountability Office on how to improve agency operations.

(c) Any individual found in violation of this section, as determined by an agency inspector general or the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, shall pay, into the general fund of the Treasury, an amount equal to the expenses obligated or expended in excess of \$5,000, plus interest (calculated at the rate equal to the interest rate for a Federal Direct PLUS Loan, in accordance with 20 U.S.C. 1087(e)).

(d) For the purposes of this section, the term "office" shall include the entire suite of offices assigned to the individual, as well as any other space used primarily by the individual or the use of which is directly controlled by the individual.

SEC. 711. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346, or section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act shall be available for the interagency funding of national security and emergency preparedness telecommunications initiatives which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities, as provided by Executive Order No. 13618 (July 6, 2012).

SEC. 712. (a) None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be obligated or expended by any department, agency, or other instrumentality of the Federal Government to pay the salaries or expenses of any individual appointed to a position of a confidential or policy-determining character that is excepted from the competitive service under section 3302 of title 5, United States Code, (pursuant to schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations) unless the head of the applicable department, agency, or other instrumentality employing such schedule C individual certifies to the Director of the Office of Personnel Management that the schedule C position occupied by the individual was not created solely or primarily in order to detail the individual to the White House.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to Federal employees or members of the armed forces detailed to or from an element of the intelligence community (as that term is defined under section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4))).

SEC. 713. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be available for the payment of the salary of any officer or employee of the Federal Government, who—

(1) prohibits or prevents, or attempts or threatens to prohibit or prevent, any other officer or employee of the Federal Government from having any direct oral or written communication or contact with any Member, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress in connection with any matter pertaining to the employment of such other officer or employee or pertaining to the department or

agency of such other officer or employee in any way, irrespective of whether such communication or contact is at the initiative of such other officer or employee or in response to the request or inquiry of such Member, committee, or subcommittee; or

(2) removes, suspends from duty without pay, demotes, reduces in rank, seniority, status, pay, or performance or efficiency rating, denies promotion to, relocates, reassigns, transfers, disciplines, or discriminates in regard to any employment right, entitlement, or benefit, or any term or condition of employment of, any other officer or employee of the Federal Government, or attempts or threatens to commit any of the foregoing actions with respect to such other officer or employee, by reason of any communication or contact of such other officer or employee with any Member, committee, or subcommittee of the Congress as described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 714. (a) None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be obligated or expended for any employee training that—

(1) does not meet identified needs for knowledge, skills, and abilities bearing directly upon the performance of official duties;

(2) contains elements likely to induce high levels of emotional response or psychological stress in some participants;

(3) does not require prior employee notification of the content and methods to be used in the training and written end of course evaluation;

(4) contains any methods or content associated with religious or quasi-religious belief systems or "new age" belief systems as defined in Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Notice N-915.022, dated September 2, 1988; or

(5) is offensive to, or designed to change, participants' personal values or lifestyle outside the workplace.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit, restrict, or otherwise preclude an agency from conducting training bearing directly upon the performance of official duties.

SEC. 715. No part of any funds appropriated in this or any other Act shall be used by an agency of the executive branch, other than for normal and recognized executive-legislative relationships, for publicity or propaganda purposes, and for the preparation, distribution or use of any kit, pamphlet, booklet, publication, radio, television, or film presentation designed to support or defeat legislation pending before the Congress, except in presentation to the Congress itself.

SEC. 716. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act may be used by an agency to provide a Federal employee's home address to any labor organization except when the employee has authorized such disclosure or when such disclosure has been ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 717. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to provide any non-public information such as mailing, telephone, or electronic mailing lists to any person or any organization outside of the Federal Government without the approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 718. No part of any appropriation contained in this or any other Act shall be used directly or indirectly, including by private contractor, for publicity or propaganda purposes within the United States not heretofore authorized by Congress.

SEC. 719. (a) In this section, the term "agency"—

(1) means an Executive agency, as defined under 5 U.S.C. 105; and

(2) includes a military department, as defined under section 102 of such title, the

United States Postal Service, and the Postal Regulatory Commission.

(b) Unless authorized in accordance with law or regulations to use such time for other purposes, an employee of an agency shall use official time in an honest effort to perform official duties. An employee not under a leave system, including a Presidential appointee exempted under 5 U.S.C. 6301(2), has an obligation to expend an honest effort and a reasonable proportion of such employee's time in the performance of official duties.

SEC. 720. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act to any department or agency, which is a member of the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB), shall be available to finance an appropriate share of FASAB administrative costs.

SEC. 721. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346 and section 708 of this Act, the head of each Executive department and agency is hereby authorized to transfer to or reimburse "General Services Administration, Government-wide Policy" with the approval of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act, including rebates from charge card and other contracts: *Provided*, That these funds shall be administered by the Administrator of General Services to support Government-wide and other multi-agency financial, information technology, procurement, and other management innovations, initiatives, and activities, including improving coordination and reducing duplication, as approved by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the appropriate inter-agency and multi-agency groups designated by the Director (including the President's Management Council for overall management improvement initiatives, the Chief Financial Officers Council for financial management initiatives, the Chief Information Officers Council for information technology initiatives, the Chief Human Capital Officers Council for human capital initiatives, the Chief Acquisition Officers Council for procurement initiatives, and the Performance Improvement Council for performance improvement initiatives): *Provided further*, That the total funds transferred or reimbursed shall not exceed \$15,000,000 to improve coordination, reduce duplication, and for other activities related to Federal Government Priority Goals established by 31 U.S.C. 1120, and not to exceed \$17,000,000 for Government-Wide innovations, initiatives, and activities: *Provided further*, That the funds transferred to or for reimbursement of "General Services Administration, Government-wide Policy" during fiscal year 2020 shall remain available for obligation through September 30, 2021: *Provided further*, That such transfers or reimbursements may only be made after 15 days following notification of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget.

SEC. 722. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a woman may breastfeed her child at any location in a Federal building or on Federal property, if the woman and her child are otherwise authorized to be present at the location.

SEC. 723. Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1346, or section 708 of this Act, funds made available for the current fiscal year by this or any other Act shall be available for the inter-agency funding of specific projects, workshops, studies, and similar efforts to carry out the purposes of the National Science and Technology Council (authorized by Executive Order No. 12881), which benefit multiple Federal departments, agencies, or entities:

Provided, That the Office of Management and Budget shall provide a report describing the budget of and resources connected with the National Science and Technology Council to the Committees on Appropriations, the House Committee on Science and Technology, and the Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation 90 days after enactment of this Act.

SEC. 724. Any request for proposals, solicitation, grant application, form, notification, press release, or other publications involving the distribution of Federal funds shall comply with any relevant requirements in part 200 of title 2, Code of Federal Regulations: *Provided*, That this section shall apply to direct payments, formula funds, and grants received by a State receiving Federal funds.

SEC. 725. (a) PROHIBITION OF FEDERAL AGENCY MONITORING OF INDIVIDUALS' INTERNET USE.—None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used by any Federal agency—

(1) to collect, review, or create any aggregation of data, derived from any means, that includes any personally identifiable information relating to an individual's access to or use of any Federal Government Internet site of the agency; or

(2) to enter into any agreement with a third party (including another government agency) to collect, review, or obtain any aggregation of data, derived from any means, that includes any personally identifiable information relating to an individual's access to or use of any nongovernmental Internet site.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The limitations established in subsection (a) shall not apply to—

(1) any record of aggregate data that does not identify particular persons;

(2) any voluntary submission of personally identifiable information;

(3) any action taken for law enforcement, regulatory, or supervisory purposes, in accordance with applicable law; or

(4) any action described in subsection (a)(1) that is a system security action taken by the operator of an Internet site and is necessarily incident to providing the Internet site services or to protecting the rights or property of the provider of the Internet site.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this section:

(1) The term "regulatory" means agency actions to implement, interpret or enforce authorities provided in law.

(2) The term "supervisory" means examinations of the agency's supervised institutions, including assessing safety and soundness, overall financial condition, management practices and policies and compliance with applicable standards as provided in law.

SEC. 726. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to enter into or renew a contract which includes a provision providing prescription drug coverage, except where the contract also includes a provision for contraceptive coverage.

(b) Nothing in this section shall apply to a contract with—

(1) any of the following religious plans:

(A) Personal Care's HMO; and

(B) OSF HealthPlans, Inc.; and

(2) any existing or future plan, if the carrier for the plan objects to such coverage on the basis of religious beliefs.

(c) In implementing this section, any plan that enters into or renews a contract under this section may not subject any individual to discrimination on the basis that the individual refuses to prescribe or otherwise provide for contraceptives because such activities would be contrary to the individual's religious beliefs or moral convictions.

(d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require coverage of abortion or abortion-related services.

SEC. 727. The United States is committed to ensuring the health of its Olympic, Pan American, and Paralympic athletes, and supports the strict adherence to anti-doping in sport through testing, adjudication, education, and research as performed by nationally recognized oversight authorities.

SEC. 728. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for official travel to Federal departments and agencies may be used by such departments and agencies, if consistent with Office of Management and Budget Circular A-126 regarding official travel for Government personnel, to participate in the fractional aircraft ownership pilot program.

SEC. 729. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or made available under this or any other appropriations Act may be used to implement or enforce restrictions or limitations on the Coast Guard Congressional Fellowship Program, or to implement the proposed regulations of the Office of Personnel Management to add sections 300.311 through 300.316 to part 300 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations, published in the Federal Register, volume 68, number 174, on September 9, 2003 (relating to the detail of executive branch employees to the legislative branch).

SEC. 730. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no executive branch agency shall purchase, construct, or lease any additional facilities, except within or contiguous to existing locations, to be used for the purpose of conducting Federal law enforcement training without the advance approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, except that the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center is authorized to obtain the temporary use of additional facilities by lease, contract, or other agreement for training which cannot be accommodated in existing Center facilities.

SEC. 731. Unless otherwise authorized by existing law, none of the funds provided in this or any other Act may be used by an executive branch agency to produce any prepackaged news story intended for broadcast or distribution in the United States, unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of the prepackaged news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency.

SEC. 732. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of section 552a of title 5, United States Code (popularly known as the Privacy Act), and regulations implementing that section.

SEC. 733. (a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used for any Federal Government contract with any foreign incorporated entity which is treated as an inverted domestic corporation under section 835(b) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 395(b)) or any subsidiary of such an entity.

(b) WAIVERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any Secretary shall waive subsection (a) with respect to any Federal Government contract under the authority of such Secretary if the Secretary determines that the waiver is required in the interest of national security.

(2) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Any Secretary issuing a waiver under paragraph (1) shall report such issuance to Congress.

(c) EXCEPTION.—This section shall not apply to any Federal Government contract entered into before the date of the enactment of this Act, or to any task order issued pursuant to such contract.

SEC. 734. During fiscal year 2020, for each employee who—

(1) retires under section 8336(d)(2) or 8414(b)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code; or

(2) retires under any other provision of subchapter III of chapter 83 or chapter 84 of such title 5 and receives a payment as an incentive to separate, the separating agency shall remit to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund an amount equal to the Office of Personnel Management's average unit cost of processing a retirement claim for the preceding fiscal year. Such amounts shall be available until expended to the Office of Personnel Management and shall be deemed to be an administrative expense under section 8348(a)(1)(B) of title 5, United States Code.

SEC. 735. None of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to pay for the painting of a portrait of an officer or employee of the Federal government, including the President, the Vice President, a member of Congress (including a Delegate or a Resident Commissioner to Congress), the head of an executive branch agency (as defined in section 133 of title 41, United States Code), or the head of an office of the legislative branch.

SEC. 736. (a)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, and except as otherwise provided in this section, no part of any of the funds appropriated for fiscal year 2020, by this or any other Act, may be used to pay any prevailing rate employee described in section 5342(a)(2)(A) of title 5, United States Code—

(A) during the period from the date of expiration of the limitation imposed by the comparable section for the previous fiscal years until the normal effective date of the applicable wage survey adjustment that is to take effect in fiscal year 2020, in an amount that exceeds the rate payable for the applicable grade and step of the applicable wage schedule in accordance with such section; and

(B) during the period consisting of the remainder of fiscal year 2020, in an amount that exceeds, as a result of a wage survey adjustment, the rate payable under subparagraph (A) by more than the sum of—

(i) the percentage adjustment taking effect in fiscal year 2020 under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, in the rates of pay under the General Schedule; and

(ii) the difference between the overall average percentage of the locality-based comparability payments taking effect in fiscal year 2020 under section 5304 of such title (whether by adjustment or otherwise), and the overall average percentage of such payments which was effective in the previous fiscal year under such section.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no prevailing rate employee described in subparagraph (B) or (C) of section 5342(a)(2) of title 5, United States Code, and no employee covered by section 5348 of such title, may be paid during the periods for which paragraph (1) is in effect at a rate that exceeds the rates that would be payable under paragraph (1) were paragraph (1) applicable to such employee.

(3) For the purposes of this subsection, the rates payable to an employee who is covered by this subsection and who is paid from a schedule not in existence on September 30, 2019, shall be determined under regulations prescribed by the Office of Personnel Management.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, rates of premium pay for employees subject to this subsection may not be changed from the rates in effect on September 30, 2019, except to the extent determined by the Office of Personnel Management to be consistent with the purpose of this subsection.

(5) This subsection shall apply with respect to pay for service performed after September 30, 2019.

(6) For the purpose of administering any provision of law (including any rule or regu-

lation that provides premium pay, retirement, life insurance, or any other employee benefit) that requires any deduction or contribution, or that imposes any requirement or limitation on the basis of a rate of salary or basic pay, the rate of salary or basic pay payable after the application of this subsection shall be treated as the rate of salary or basic pay.

(7) Nothing in this subsection shall be considered to permit or require the payment to any employee covered by this subsection at a rate in excess of the rate that would be payable were this subsection not in effect.

(8) The Office of Personnel Management may provide for exceptions to the limitations imposed by this subsection if the Office determines that such exceptions are necessary to ensure the recruitment or retention of qualified employees.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the adjustment in rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems that take place in fiscal year 2020 under sections 5344 and 5348 of title 5, United States Code, shall be—

(1) not less than the percentage received by employees in the same location whose rates of basic pay are adjusted pursuant to the statutory pay systems under sections 5303 and 5304 of title 5, United States Code: *Provided*, That prevailing rate employees at locations where there are no employees whose pay is increased pursuant to sections 5303 and 5304 of title 5, United States Code, and prevailing rate employees described in section 5343(a)(5) of title 5, United States Code, shall be considered to be located in the pay locality designated as "Rest of United States" pursuant to section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, for purposes of this subsection; and

(2) effective as of the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning after September 30, 2019.

SEC. 737. (a) The head of any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this or any other appropriations Act shall submit annual reports to the Inspector General or senior ethics official for any entity without an Inspector General, regarding the costs and contracting procedures related to each conference held by any such department, agency, board, commission, or office during fiscal year 2020 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than \$100,000.

(b) Each report submitted shall include, for each conference described in subsection (a) held during the applicable period—

(1) a description of its purpose;

(2) the number of participants attending;

(3) a detailed statement of the costs to the United States Government, including—

(A) the cost of any food or beverages;

(B) the cost of any audio-visual services;

(C) the cost of employee or contractor travel to and from the conference; and

(D) a discussion of the methodology used to determine which costs relate to the conference; and

(4) a description of the contracting procedures used including—

(A) whether contracts were awarded on a competitive basis; and

(B) a discussion of any cost comparison conducted by the departmental component or office in evaluating potential contractors for the conference.

(c) Within 15 days after the end of a quarter, the head of any such department, agency, board, commission, or office shall notify the Inspector General or senior ethics official for any entity without an Inspector General, of the date, location, and number of employees attending a conference held by any Executive branch department, agency, board, commission, or office funded by this or any other appropriations Act during fiscal year

2020 for which the cost to the United States Government was more than \$20,000.

(d) A grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this or any other appropriations Act may not be used for the purpose of defraying the costs of a conference described in subsection (c) that is not directly and programmatically related to the purpose for which the grant or contract was awarded, such as a conference held in connection with planning, training, assessment, review, or other routine purposes related to a project funded by the grant or contract.

(e) None of the funds made available in this or any other appropriations Act may be used for travel and conference activities that are not in compliance with Office of Management and Budget Memorandum M-12-12 dated May 11, 2012 or any subsequent revisions to that memorandum.

SEC. 738. None of the funds made available in this or any other appropriations Act may be used to increase, eliminate, or reduce funding for a program, project, or activity as proposed in the President's budget request for a fiscal year until such proposed change is subsequently enacted in an appropriation Act, or unless such change is made pursuant to the reprogramming or transfer provisions of this or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 739. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to implement, administer, enforce, or apply the rule entitled "Competitive Area" published by the Office of Personnel Management in the Federal Register on April 15, 2008 (73 Fed. Reg. 20180 et seq.).

SEC. 740. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used to begin or announce a study or public-private competition regarding the conversion to contractor performance of any function performed by Federal employees pursuant to Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 or any other administrative regulation, directive, or policy.

SEC. 741. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be available for a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement with an entity that requires employees or contractors of such entity seeking to report fraud, waste, or abuse to sign internal confidentiality agreements or statements prohibiting or otherwise restricting such employees or contractors from lawfully reporting such waste, fraud, or abuse to a designated investigative or law enforcement representative of a Federal department or agency authorized to receive such information.

(b) The limitation in subsection (a) shall not contravene requirements applicable to Standard Form 312, Form 4414, or any other form issued by a Federal department or agency governing the nondisclosure of classified information.

SEC. 742. (a) No funds appropriated in this or any other Act may be used to implement or enforce the agreements in Standard Forms 312 and 4414 of the Government or any other nondisclosure policy, form, or agreement if such policy, form, or agreement does not contain the following provisions: "These provisions are consistent with and do not supersede, conflict with, or otherwise alter the employee obligations, rights, or liabilities created by existing statute or Executive order relating to (1) classified information, (2) communications to Congress, (3) the reporting to an Inspector General of a violation of any law, rule, or regulation, or mismanagement, a gross waste of funds, an abuse of authority, or a substantial and specific danger to public health or safety, or (4) any other whistleblower protection. The definitions, requirements, obligations, rights, sanctions, and liabilities created by

controlling Executive orders and statutory provisions are incorporated into this agreement and are controlling.”: *Provided*, That notwithstanding the preceding provision of this section, a nondisclosure policy form or agreement that is to be executed by a person connected with the conduct of an intelligence or intelligence-related activity, other than an employee or officer of the United States Government, may contain provisions appropriate to the particular activity for which such document is to be used. Such form or agreement shall, at a minimum, require that the person will not disclose any classified information received in the course of such activity unless specifically authorized to do so by the United States Government. Such nondisclosure forms shall also make it clear that they do not bar disclosures to Congress, or to an authorized official of an executive agency or the Department of Justice, that are essential to reporting a substantial violation of law.

(b) A nondisclosure agreement may continue to be implemented and enforced notwithstanding subsection (a) if it complies with the requirements for such agreement that were in effect when the agreement was entered into.

(c) No funds appropriated in this or any other Act may be used to implement or enforce any agreement entered into during fiscal year 2014 which does not contain substantially similar language to that required in subsection (a).

SEC. 743. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that has any unpaid Federal tax liability that has been assessed, for which all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed, and that is not being paid in a timely manner pursuant to an agreement with the authority responsible for collecting the tax liability, where the awarding agency is aware of the unpaid tax liability, unless a Federal agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 744. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to enter into a contract, memorandum of understanding, or cooperative agreement with, make a grant to, or provide a loan or loan guarantee to, any corporation that was convicted of a felony criminal violation under any Federal law within the preceding 24 months, where the awarding agency is aware of the conviction, unless a Federal agency has considered suspension or debarment of the corporation and has made a determination that this further action is not necessary to protect the interests of the Government.

SEC. 745. (a) During fiscal year 2020, on the date on which a request is made for a transfer of funds in accordance with section 1017 of Public Law 111-203, the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate of such request.

(b) Any notification required by this section shall be made available on the Bureau's public Web site.

SEC. 746. If, for fiscal year 2020, new budget authority provided in appropriations Acts exceeds the discretionary spending limit for any category set forth in section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 due to estimating dif-

ferences with the Congressional Budget Office, an adjustment to the discretionary spending limit in such category for fiscal year 2020 shall be made by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in the amount of the excess but the total of all such adjustments shall not exceed 0.2 percent of the sum of the adjusted discretionary spending limits for all categories for that fiscal year.

SEC. 747. (a) The adjustment in rates of basic pay for employees under the statutory pay systems that takes effect in fiscal year 2020 under section 5303 of title 5, United States Code, shall be an increase of 2.6 percent, and the overall average percentage of the adjustments taking effect in such fiscal year under sections 5304 and 5304a of such title 5 shall be an increase of 0.5 percent (with comparability payments to be determined and allocated among pay localities by the President). All adjustments under this subsection shall be effective as of the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

(b) Notwithstanding section 737, the adjustment in rates of basic pay for the statutory pay systems that take place in fiscal year 2020 under sections 5344 and 5348 of title 5, United States Code, shall be no less than the percentages in subsection (a) as employees in the same location whose rates of basic pay are adjusted pursuant to the statutory pay systems under section 5303, 5304, and 5304a of title 5, United States Code. Prevailing rate employees at locations where there are no employees whose pay is increased pursuant to sections 5303, 5304, and 5304a of such title 5 and prevailing rate employees described in section 5343(a)(5) of such title 5 shall be considered to be located in the pay locality designated as “Rest of U.S.” pursuant to section 5304 of such title 5 for purposes of this subsection.

(c) Funds used to carry out this section shall be paid from appropriations, which are made to each applicable department or agency for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 748. (a) Notwithstanding the official rate adjusted under section 104 of title 3, United States Code, the rate payable to the Vice President during calendar year 2020 shall be 3.1 percent above the rate payable to the Vice President on December 31, 2019, by operation of section 749 of division D of Public Law 116-6.

(b) Notwithstanding the official rate adjusted under section 5318 of title 5, United States Code, or any other provision of law, the payable rate for an employee serving in an Executive Schedule position, or in a position for which the rate of pay is fixed by statute at an Executive Schedule rate, shall be increased by 3.1 percent (relative to the preexisting rate payable) at the time the official rate is adjusted in January 2020. Such an employee may receive no other pay increase during calendar year 2020, except as provided in subsection (i).

(c) Notwithstanding section 401 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465) or any other provision of law, a chief of mission or ambassador at large is subject to subsection (b) in the same manner as other employees who are paid at an Executive Schedule rate.

(d)(1) This subsection applies to—

(A) a noncareer appointee in the Senior Executive Service paid a rate of basic pay at or above the official rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule; or

(B) a limited term appointee or limited emergency appointee in the Senior Executive Service serving under a political appointment and paid a rate of basic pay at or above the official rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule.

(2) Notwithstanding sections 5382 and 5383 of title 5, United States Code, an employee described in paragraph (1) who is serving at the time official rates of the Executive Schedule are adjusted may receive a single increase in the employee's pay rate of no more than 3.1 percent during calendar year 2020, subject to the normally applicable pay rules and pay limitations in effect on December 31, 2019, by operation of section 749 of division D of Public Law 116-6 after those pay limitations are increased by 3.1 percent (after applicable rounding). Such an employee may receive no other pay increase during calendar year 2020, except as provided in subsection (i).

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any employee paid a rate of basic pay (including any locality based payments under section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, or similar authority) at or above the official rate for level IV of the Executive Schedule who serves under a political appointment, and who is serving at the time official rates of the Executive Schedule are adjusted, may receive a single increase in the employee's pay rate of no more than 3.1 percent during calendar year 2020, subject to the normally applicable pay rules and pay limitations in effect on December 31, 2019, by operation of section 749 of division D of Public Law 116-6 after those pay limitations are increased by 3.1 percent (after applicable rounding). Such an employee may receive no other pay increase during calendar year 2020, except as provided in subsection (i). This subsection does not apply to employees in the General Schedule pay system or the Foreign Service pay system, to employees appointed under section 3161 of title 5, United States Code, or to employees in another pay system whose position would be classified at GS-15 or below if chapter 51 of title 5, United States Code, applied to them.

(f) Nothing in subsections (b) through (e) shall prevent employees who do not serve under a political appointment from receiving pay increases as otherwise provided under applicable law.

(g) This section does not apply to an individual who makes an election to retain Senior Executive Service basic pay under section 3392(c) of title 5, United States Code, for such time as that election is in effect.

(h) This section does not apply to an individual who makes an election to retain Senior Foreign Service pay entitlements under section 302(b) of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (Public Law 96-465) for such time as that election is in effect.

(i) Notwithstanding subsections (b) through (e), an employee in a covered position may receive a pay rate increase upon an authorized movement to a different covered position only if that new position has higher-level duties and a pre-established level or range of pay higher than the level or range for the position held immediately before the movement. Any such increase must be based on the rates of pay and applicable pay limitations in effect on December 31, 2019, by operation of section 749 of division D of Public Law 116-6 after those rates and pay limitations are increased by 3.1 percent (after applicable rounding).

(j) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for an individual who is newly appointed to a covered position during the period of time subject to this section, the initial pay rate shall be based on the rates of pay and applicable pay limitations in effect on December 31, 2019, by operation of section 749 of division D of Public Law 116-6 after those rates and pay limitations are increased by 3.1 percent (after applicable rounding).

(k) If an employee affected by this section is subject to a biweekly pay period that begins in calendar year 2020 but ends in calendar year 2021, the bar on the employee's

receipt of pay rate increases shall apply through the end of that pay period.

(l) For the purpose of this section, the term “covered position” means a position occupied by an employee whose pay is restricted under this section.

(m) This section takes effect on the first day of the first applicable pay period beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

SEC. 749. (a) None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to administer, implement, or enforce any collective bargaining agreement, or any article or any term of any collective bargaining agreement under chapter 71 of title 5, United States Code, with an effective date after April 30, 2019, that—

(1) was not mutually and voluntarily agreed to by all parties to the agreement; or

(2) was not ordered following the completion of binding arbitration pursuant to section 7119(b)(2) of title 5, United States Code.

(b) Any collective bargaining agreement that was in effect before April 30, 2019, or that expired before April 30, 2019, without a new agreement having been executed, shall remain in full force and effect until a new collective bargaining agreement reached through mutual and voluntary agreement, or ordered following the completion of binding arbitration pursuant to such section 7119(b)(2), becomes effective.

SEC. 750. (a) During fiscal year 2020, with respect to budget authority proposed to be rescinded or that is set to be reserved or proposed to be deferred in a special message transmitted under section 1012 or 1013 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974, such budget authority shall be made available for obligation in sufficient time to be prudently obligated as required under section 1012(b) or 1013 of such Act, and may not be deferred or otherwise withheld from obligation during the 60-day period before the expiration of the period of availability of such budget authority, including, if applicable, the 60-day period before the expiration of an initial period of availability for which such budget authority was provided.

(b) As used in this section, the term “budget authority”, includes budget authority made available by this or any other Act, by prior appropriations Acts, or by any law other than an appropriations Act.

(c)(1) The Comptroller General shall review and make a report on compliance with this section and provide any relevant information related to such report to the Committees on Appropriations and on the Budget of both Houses of Congress at the same time as any review required by sections 1014 or 1015 of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 is transmitted to the Congress.

(2) The President shall provide information and documentation to the Comptroller General, as is determined by the Comptroller General to be necessary to determine such compliance.

(d)(1) If any officer or employee of an Executive agency or of the District of Columbia government violates this section, the head of the agency or the Mayor of the District of Columbia, as the case may be, shall report such violation immediately as required under section 1351 of title 31, United States Code, as if violation of this section was a violation of section 1341(a) or 1342 of such title.

(2) Any officer or employee of the United States Government or of the District of Columbia government violating this section shall be subject to appropriate administrative discipline under section 1349(a) of such title as if violation of this section was a violation of section 1341(a) or 1342 of such title.

SEC. 751. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” con-

tained in any title other than title IV or VIII shall not apply to such title IV or VIII.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SEC. 801. None of the Federal funds provided under this Act to the agencies funded by this Act, both Federal and District government agencies, that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditures for an agency through a reprogramming of funds which—

(1) creates new programs;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or responsibility center;

(3) establishes or changes allocations specifically denied, limited or increased under this Act;

(4) increases funds or personnel by any means for any program, project, or responsibility center for which funds have been denied or restricted;

(5) re-establishes any program or project previously deferred through reprogramming;

(6) augments any existing program, project, or responsibility center through a reprogramming of funds in excess of \$3,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or

(7) increases by 20 percent or more personnel assigned to a specific program, project or responsibility center,

unless prior approval is received from the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 802. None of the Federal funds available for obligation or expenditure by the District of Columbia government under any authority shall be expended for any abortion except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term or where the pregnancy is the result of an act of rape or incest.

SEC. 803. None of the Federal funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, nor may any be transferred to other appropriations, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 804. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law or under this Act, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2020 from appropriations of Federal funds made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2020 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for each such account for the purposes authorized: *Provided*, That a request shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: *Provided further*, That these requests shall be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines outlined in section 801 of this Act.

SEC. 805. (a)(1) During fiscal year 2021, during a period in which neither a District of Columbia continuing resolution or a regular District of Columbia appropriation bill is in effect, local funds are appropriated in the amount provided for any project or activity for which local funds are provided in the Act referred to in paragraph (2) (subject to any modifications enacted by the District of Columbia as of the beginning of the period during which this subsection is in effect) at the rate set forth by such Act.

(2) The Act referred to in this paragraph is the Act of the Council of the District of Columbia pursuant to which a proposed budget is approved for fiscal year 2021 which (subject to the requirements of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act) will constitute the local

portion of the annual budget for the District of Columbia government for fiscal year 2021 for purposes of section 446 of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act (sec. 1–204.46, D.C. Official Code).

(b) Appropriations made by subsection (a) shall cease to be available—

(1) during any period in which a District of Columbia continuing resolution for fiscal year 2021 is in effect; or

(2) upon the enactment into law of the regular District of Columbia appropriation bill for fiscal year 2021.

(c) An appropriation made by subsection (a) is provided under the authority and conditions as provided under this Act and shall be available to the extent and in the manner that would be provided by this Act.

(d) An appropriation made by subsection (a) shall cover all obligations or expenditures incurred for such project or activity during the portion of fiscal year 2021 for which this section applies to such project or activity.

(e) This section shall not apply to a project or activity during any period of fiscal year 2021 if any other provision of law (other than an authorization of appropriations)—

(1) makes an appropriation, makes funds available, or grants authority for such project or activity to continue for such period; or

(2) specifically provides that no appropriation shall be made, no funds shall be made available, or no authority shall be granted for such project or activity to continue for such period.

(f) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect obligations of the government of the District of Columbia mandated by other law.

SEC. 806. Section 3(c)(2)(G) of the District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 (sec. 38–2702(c)(2)(G), D.C. Official Code), as amended by section 817 of the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2019 (division D of Public Law 116–6), is amended—

(1) by striking “\$750,000.” and inserting the following: “; (iii) for individuals who begin an undergraduate course of study in or after school year 2019–2020 but before school year 2020–2021, is from a family with a taxable annual income of less than \$500,000; and (iv) for individuals who begin an undergraduate course of study in or after school year 2020–2021, is from a family with a taxable income of less than \$750,000.”;

(2) by striking “Beginning with school year 2017–2018, the Mayor shall adjust the amounts in clauses (i) and (ii)” and inserting “The Mayor shall adjust the amounts in this subparagraph”; and

(3) by striking “the Department of Labor” the first place it appears and all that follows and inserting the following: “the Department of Labor, beginning with school year 2017–2018 in the case of the amounts in clauses (i) and (ii), beginning with school year 2020–2021 in the case of the amount in clause (iii), and beginning with school year 2021–2022 in the case of the amount in clause (iv).”.

SEC. 807. Nothing in this Act may be construed to prevent the Council or Mayor of the District of Columbia from addressing the issue of the provision of contraceptive coverage by health insurance plans, but it is the intent of Congress that any legislation enacted on such issue should include a “conscience clause” which provides exceptions for religious beliefs and moral convictions.

SEC. 808. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in this title or in title IV shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of this title or of title IV.

This Act may be cited as the “Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020”.

The CHAIR. No amendment to the bill shall be in order except those printed in part B of House Report 116-126, amendments en bloc described in section 5 of House Resolution 460, and pro forma amendments described in section 6 of that resolution.

Each amendment printed in part B of the report shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before action thereon, shall not be subject to amendment except as provided by section 6 of House Resolution 460, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

It shall be in order at any time for the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of amendments printed in part B of the report not earlier disposed of. Amendments en bloc shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their designees, shall not be subject to amendment, except as provided by section 6 of House Resolution 460, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

During consideration of the bill for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to five pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. POCAN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 1 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL PROVISION

SEC. _____. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to finalize, implement, administer, or enforce the proposed rule entitled “Universal Service Contribution Methodology” published by the Federal Communications Commission in the Federal Register on June 13, 2019 (27570 Fed. Reg. 84).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment that would stop the Federal Communications Commission from implementing a proposed agency

rule that would kneecap our Nation's efforts to achieve universal phone and broadband service.

I would like to thank Representatives CLYBURN, BUTTERFIELD, and BUSTOS for their work on this important amendment.

According to the FCC data, 21.3 million people lack broadband access. Other estimates are much higher and show as many as 162.8 million people may not have broadband speed internet. That is why Congress required the FCC to work towards universal phone and broadband service.

To that end, the FCC established the Universal Service Fund and its four component programs: the Connect America Fund; the low-income support program, also known as Lifeline; the Rural Healthcare Support program; and the Schools and Libraries program.

The proposed FCC rule, which this amendment seeks to block, would mean cutting available funding for broadband build-out, broadband in schools and hospitals, and other critical programs. We cannot allow that to happen.

The rule also proposes to combine the caps of the Schools and Libraries program and the Rural Healthcare Support program. Combining these programs would cap, effectively, schools and rural hospitals, pitting them against each other for Universal Service Fund money, while doing nothing to advance the goal of universal service.

We cannot allow the FCC to move forward with this rulemaking. We must ensure that low-income and rural Americans have access to broadband at home, that rural hospitals have reliable broadband, and that students can use broadband at school.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote for this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition to the amendment here.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate Mr. POCAN and his concerns for rural America.

I represent a very rural district as well, and broadband and others are very challenging, even in our region. But one has to ask: If we have had this Universal Service Fund for so many years with such an exorbitant amount of money being collected from our constituents, then why do we still have this problem?

And that is why I would suggest we oppose this amendment and allow the FCC to study what is going on here and are these funds being used appropriately or not. In fact, it is my understanding that the FCC has identified that there are no budgeting constraints; there is no top-line budget whatsoever. And when they are doing considerations and studies or analyzing the use of funds, there are really no measurements, no benchmarks.

I think this is a really good opportunity for us to allow them to at least move forward into this process, and just thinking of the Chairman of the Commission, Ajit Pai is from Kansas himself, and I think he understands the needs and the concerns of rural America as well.

But, ultimately, it is not fair to the American consumers, our constituents, who are the ratepayers, who are paying into this fund on every bill that they receive and yet are not being delivered the service that I think we all expect in this day and age of new technology.

Mr. Chair, with that, I am in opposition to the amendment and ask that we vote this amendment down and allow the Commission to move forward to study this and to provide more and better access to rural broadband across America.

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

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentleman's comments, and I actually live in a rural town of about 830 people, and last year we got internet. I was paying, up to that point—I got a half-price sale—\$300 a month for 80 measured gigs of internet. And often in winter, I would call my husband at the end of a month and say: Quit watching Netflix. We can't afford \$15 a gig in order to watch them.

So my neighbors across the street couldn't do their homework because they didn't have broadband. Health facilities in our area have problems.

I don't know if studying this is going to solve it. I think having funds available seems to be the issue, so I think this is important.

Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY), chairman of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Financial Services and General Government.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I support this amendment.

USF is an important and effective funding mechanism to ensure that all Americans have access to the broadband services necessary to fully participate in modern life. Not only does the USF subsidize broadband build-out in areas that would otherwise be too expensive to serve, but it includes Lifeline, a support program that ensures that communication services are not just accessible, but affordable.

This FCC proposal was nothing but an unpopular and ill-advised effort to undermine the USF, even as the country continues to face deep and lasting disparities and access to modern communication service.

Mr. Chair, for those reasons, I support the amendment.

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Chair, I am one of the founders of the Rural Broadband Caucus. We have three Democrats, three Republicans—a lot of members.

This is not an issue people want us to have reports or studies on. They want broadband because, in my district, you can't track your cows if you don't have

broadband these days and you certainly can't do your homework. Healthcare and schools need this, not to have to be competing for the funds.

Mr. Chair, I urge support of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. POCAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 2 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 3 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I offer amendment No. 3, according to the rule.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike section 126.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer my King amendment No. 3, and what it does is it strikes section 126 in the underlying bill.

Section 126 is notwithstanding language that prohibits the executive branch from using any of the funds in the Department of the Treasury's forfeiture fund, the Civil Assets Forfeiture Fund, to be used for anything, to build a wall or a road that might support a wall on our southern border.

The language is very expansive in the bill. It says none of the funds "may be obligated, expended, or used to plan, design, construct, or carry out a project to construct a wall, barrier, fence, or road along the southern border of the United States, or a road to provide access to a wall, barrier, or fence constructed along the southern border of the United States."

Mr. Chairman, my amendment strikes that language, and it does so with the idea in mind that we have a President who was elected with a mandate to secure our border. This has been an ongoing battle for the last 2½ years, and still the resources are short.

I think we should have done a better job in the previous Congress to get that money into this project, but the President is going where he can to find the resources to keep his campaign promises. So I certainly want to support that by striking that language and allowing the President to then have access to what amounts to \$601 million that would be generated, be freed up by my amendment.

And it recognizes this, that the U.S. Treasury has about \$13.6 billion that is allocated to it under this underlying bill; and this small piece of money here is not a lot of money, but it does send

a message that it is going to get harder and harder for the President to build a wall if we don't strike this language. And I want to support the President's mission to do that.

It is ironic, I think, that we are spending today—and I am the only one in Congress that I know of who tracks this spending, but we are spending at least \$6.7 million a mile for every mile of the 2,000 miles of our southern border to secure that border.

Just doing the math in my head, quickly, that turns out to be about \$13.4 billion. Almost the exact same amount that is freed up to the Treasury, we are spending to secure the border for something probably less than 50 percent efficiency. When you build a wall, it is 99-point-something percent efficiency.

We need to let the President be the President. He has declared a national emergency, and we need to strike this language from the bill so the President has the latitude to do that which the people have elected him to do.

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment offered by Mr. KING.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, this provision ensures that money from the Treasury Forfeiture Fund can continue to flow to other departments and agencies that rely upon this funding to augment critical operations and support emerging operational needs, such as computer, forensic equipment, title III wiretap intercepts, and anti-money laundering investigation.

It also ensures that the bipartisan, bicameral funding levels enacted by Congress and signed into law by the President are not clouded by executive action.

Article I, Section 9 of the U.S. Constitution states: "No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." Any construction of border infrastructure should be based on bipartisan agreement between both Chambers of Congress that is enacted in law, not by an impulsive directive from 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue that disregards the will of Congress and undermines the ability of the Department of the Treasury and the Department of Homeland Security to address known threats against our financial system and the Nation.

Mr. Chair, for these reasons, I oppose this amendment and urge my colleagues to do the same.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the gentleman's amendment. I am glad he has brought this forward to highlight a few things.

Mrs. TORRES said earlier these funds could be used to assist local law enforcement. In fact, they can't. These are excess funds. And the statute clearly says "to be transferred to Federal agencies for law enforcement purposes." That is what the administration was using them for.

A little bit of a history lesson. The last 6 months, we went through a government shutdown because of this issue.

We had a Homeland Security Conference Committee report that was supposed to resolve this issue, so deficient that the President declared it a national emergency, relating to this.

Now we are having to have a supplemental budget discussion to deal with this very same issue while restricting the administration's access to these funds to address this very issue.

Mr. Chair, because of those reasons, I support the gentleman's amendment and ask for adoption.

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Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chair, just some concluding thoughts on this.

This underlying bill is an increase of \$793.9 million more than last year, and it is \$484.4 million more than requested by the administration. There are plenty of resources in this underlying bill to take care of the obligations that this Congress has to the people of this country, but they also have an obligation to secure our border and restore the respect for the rule of law.

The chaos that we have on the border is not just something that is reflecting back on us in the United States. I am hearing many laments about the individual tragedies, though we are counting them on one hand, for the most part. I asked the Secretary of Homeland Security under oath just late last year, Kirstjen Nielsen at the time, whom I respect and appreciate, how many died on the way to our southern border.

She said: I don't have the data for that. I will get it to you.

I said: It will be too long for that. I want your best estimate. How many died on the way from Central America to the southern border?

Her answer finally came: Congressman, it would be thousands and thousands.

That is the history of what we are trying to shut off here. They will keep coming until we end up deciding that we are not going to accept them anymore. We must secure our border if we are going to be a sovereign nation. This is a piece of it.

I support the President. I urge adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 4 printed in part B of House Report 116–126.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL PROVISION

SEC. 901. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to relocate the National Institute of Food and Agriculture or the Economic Research Service outside of the National Capital Region.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. This amendment prohibits the General Services Administration, the Federal Government's real estate arm, from using its funds to relocate the Department of Agriculture's National Institute of Food and Agriculture and the Economic Research Service outside of the national capital region. Earlier today, the House prohibited USDA from using its funds to relocate these agencies outside of the national capital region.

On June 13, 2019, USDA announced it will relocate 547 out of its 644 employees of these agencies from the national capital region to the Kansas City region.

Many Members of Congress who are opposing this relocation are doing so not only to protect the employees of these agencies from the agonizing decision of moving halfway across the country or losing their jobs, but we are also fighting to protect scientific research and integrity, uphold Federal law, and ensure compliance with our real estate procurement process.

The USDA lacks the legal or budget authority to carry out this relocation. The USDA and GSA have violated the real estate procurement process. Further, this move is not in the best interests of the taxpayers.

Don't just take my word for it. The USDA Office of Inspector General initiated a review of the relocation for the same reasons in November 2018, and that review is ongoing.

This relocation is about ideology and politics, nothing more. The decision to relocate was made before any cost-benefit analysis was done of the consequences.

The relocation is about the Trump administration's long-documented antipathy to nonpartisan, career Federal employees and the objective research they produce and fund.

The employees of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture and the

Economic Research Service are being punished for doing their jobs, the jobs Congress mandated. But the country, especially the agricultural community, is also being punished.

As the Union of Concerned Scientists noted when the location was selected: "The damage was already done before Secretary Perdue made his decision. It was clear from the start that the Trump administration was systematically hollowing out USDA's ability to produce objective science. The White House proposed budget cuts to eliminate research that's inconvenient to its interests, and at the same time, they've created this unnecessary relocation crisis, which is driving off scientists who conduct that very research," which is necessary.

"This is a blatant attack on science and will especially hurt farmers, ranchers, and eaters at a particularly vulnerable time."

Mr. Chair, we will fight this relocation using every tool at our disposal. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the gentlewoman's amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, in the words of a great orator here on the floor of the House, Mr. QUIGLEY, "Just because we can micromanage them doesn't mean we should."

This is a great example of it here. He was absolutely right, as it pertains to this.

Last August, the USDA sought interest from U.S. towns, cities, and regions from all over the country to host two highly respected USDA research agencies. In October, they received interest from 136 unique locations in 35 States to host these two Federal agencies.

After a thorough analysis seeing the diverse, qualified applicants and quality of life, USDA chose three locations and then selected the St. Louis area.

Now, this wasn't just on a whim. In fact, it was Ernst & Young that did an analysis that said this would be a savings of \$300 million to the taxpayers and the employees of the Federal Government.

The Secretary of Agriculture has the authority to make this move, and he did so on behalf of the public's interest, the American people.

There was a time when physically housing Federal agencies here in Washington, D.C., was necessary. However, I think we all know, in the use of new technology, the advancements that we have today, it has opened up the possibilities for these two and many other Federal agencies to operate efficiently in almost anyplace in our country, except for maybe Mr. POCAN's district because of the lack of rural broadband.

Why should we oppose this move of two agriculture research agencies to the heartland? Think about it, to the heartland where agencies can recruit from a greater pool, a greater source of agricultural economists, and operate

closer to the farmers, the ranchers, the producers, and the rural economies.

Why would we want to stop the agency from doing that? Saving taxpayer dollars and the dollars of our Federal employees makes perfect sense to me, and it is because of those reasons that I will urge a "no" vote on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Chair, why should I think this wouldn't happen this year? Every single year, there is a move to move agencies out of the Nation's Capital. Why in the world do you think that the Framers created a Nation's Capital in the first place?

My good friend offers the notion that he wants to be closer to the people where agriculture takes place. Well, why don't we move the Agriculture Subcommittee? Why don't we move virtually everything that happens here that we deal with nationwide? Because there is a Nation's Capital.

This is a political move. The other side has shown in the past—and not once, I must say—that science is not important, and that is putting it mildly.

They object to the objective science that this agency puts out. Perhaps some of us do as well, but the Federal Government needs an objective, scientific provision, and that is what this is about.

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

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I will close with this: This is not a political decision. This is a good-government decision. If this were a political decision, the Secretary of Agriculture, Sonny Perdue, from the State of Georgia, who was in the agriculture profession himself in the past, would have moved it to the State of Georgia, I would assume, if it was a political decision.

If everything had to reside in D.C., I guess we wouldn't need research facilities of other agencies elsewhere. We wouldn't need the FBI located in other spots. We wouldn't have the majority leader proposing to move the FBI out of Washington, D.C., might I add, to Maryland, of all places. Maybe that is a little more political, but maybe not.

This is not a political decision. This is about making a good-government decision, closer to the farmers, to the researchers, to the universities, and to the ranchers. It might save \$300 million of taxpayer dollars.

Mr. Chair, because of those reasons, I oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I can tell my colleagues with great confidence that USDA's proposal to move the Economic Research Service (ERS) and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) outside the National Capital Region is a bad idea.

We held a hearing on the issue last March, at which four former senior USDA officials with 70 years of combined experience at the two agencies, from both parties, expressed their deep opposition to this proposal.

Numerous stakeholders have expressed strong opposition, including the National Farmers Union, the Association of American Veterinary Colleges and nearly 1700 other organizations, university officials, and individuals from 47 states.

We have not received a single letter in support of this proposal.

USDA violated the Appropriations Committee's statutorily-required 30-day waiting period for such proposals when it took action to implement the proposal six days after notifying the Committee.

It failed utterly to comply with the requirements of the conferees in the 2019 omnibus appropriations report to submit all cost benefits for the move and a detailed analysis of any research benefits of a relocation when it submitted the 2020 budget.

USDA has also refused numerous requests from members of the House and Senate that it provide the original cost-benefit analysis developed before the proposal was announced.

It finally gave us a so-called "cost-benefit analysis" after the final site was selected.

But an independent analysis of this supposed analysis found that "USDA leadership failed to follow federal guidelines for the benefit cost analysis" and that "the move to Kansas City will cost taxpayers between \$83 and \$182 million dollars, rather than saving them \$300 million dollars."

Large numbers of ERS and NIFA employees have left as a result of this proposal.

I fear that ultimately, these agencies will become mere shadows of their former selves, with the loss of hundreds of years of expertise.

These agencies' mission is to achieve the best science through research that advances U.S. agriculture and our understanding of the agricultural economy.

I believe that the Department's proposal puts that mission at great risk.

I urge a yes vote on the Norton amendment.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. HUIZENGA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Mr. HUIZENGA. I rise to offer an amendment.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title) insert the following:

TITLE IX—MISCELLANEOUS

SEC. 901. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce a rule issued pursuant to section 13(p) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from Michi-

gan (Mr. HUIZENGA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer an amendment that suspends implementation of section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act.

Despite the best intentions, section 1502 has proved unworkable and, in some cases, has even been shown to increase violence in Central Africa.

This misguided provision in the Dodd-Frank Act requires that the Securities and Exchange Commission mandate that public companies disclose whether so-called conflict minerals that they use for their products benefit armed groups in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and its nine adjoining countries.

This amendment I am proposing passed the House last year as an amendment to the Financial Services and General Government appropriations bill, and a full repeal of section 1502 passed the House as part of the Financial CHOICE Act.

"Conflict minerals" refers to tin, tungsten, tantalum, and gold, which have been used in a variety of products from cell phones, cosmetics, jewelry, footwear, and apparel. Even auto suppliers located in western Michigan and around the country have used it.

The breadth of voices opposing 1502 is remarkable, and I would like to start with those who matter most.

For too long, the people of Central Africa have been overlooked in this debate, even though they are the ones who suffer from Dodd-Frank's unintended consequences. Dodd-Frank's impact on African miners may seem unimportant to many rich country activists, but in Congo, it has been a question of life or death.

In fact, according to a Washington Post article entitled "How a Well-Intentioned U.S. Law Left Congolese Miners Jobless," section 1502 "set off a chain of events that has propelled millions of miners and their families deeper into poverty," with many miners "forced to find other ways to survive, including by joining armed groups."

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This article goes on to share the story of how a Congolese teenager who could no longer feed himself after Dodd-Frank ravaged the country's mining sector, forcing him to actually join an armed group—an outcome diametrically opposed to the goals of section 1502.

Mr. Chair, no one can claim that these effects were unforeseeable. In a letter to the SEC commenting on section 1502, leaders from three Congolese mining cooperatives predicted that the conflict minerals rule would lead to a devastating boycott.

These miners wrote: "We cannot continue to suffer any longer. Do we now have to choose between dying by a bullet or starving to death?"

I ask my colleagues to remember the Congolese aren't alone in their suf-

fering. The SEC rule applies to nine other African nations as if they were all one single country. In fact, section 1502 treats over 230 million Africans living in 10 distinct nations as one, undifferentiated group.

Dodd-Frank's supporters will say at this point that some countries neighboring Congo may help smuggle minerals on behalf of these armed groups, which is why we need to paint with such a broad brush. But I would ask my colleagues to name one other example where a country's economy and each of its neighbors is targeted due to a presumed smuggling risk.

Do we design Russia sanctions to apply to each of its 14 adjoining countries, too?

Do Iranian sanctions implicate all of its seven neighbors?

How about North Korea and its neighbors South Korea and China?

Perhaps advocates for section 1502 believe that there is no smuggling from Russia, Iran, or North Korea. But the real issue seems to be this: Dodd-Frank's supporters have no problem treating Africans differently from other regions of the world. I find that extremely troubling.

Now let's consider implementation of 1502 itself.

A recent GAO report stated that section 1502 has produced little meaningful information on conflict minerals sourcing. It found that more than half of the companies could not even determine what country their minerals came from. Most importantly, virtually none of the companies could tell whether their minerals benefited armed groups or not, a conclusion that echoed GAO's findings from 2014 to 2017 as well.

It is no wonder that companies can't figure this out. Even the Department of Commerce in both the Obama and Trump administrations has reported that it is unable to determine whether smelters around the world use minerals traceable to armed groups. In other words, Dodd-Frank is asking U.S. companies—some of which are small- and medium-sized enterprises in larger corporations' supply chains—to produce information that even the Federal Government can't provide.

As if that weren't enough, the courts have also struck down parts of section 1502 for violating companies' First Amendment rights.

Mr. Chair, the facts I have laid out in 1502 are not partisan, and its suspension shouldn't be either. So let me close with words of Barack Obama's SEC Chair Mary Jo White who in 2013 said: "Seeking to improve safety in mines for workers or to end to horrible human rights atrocities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are compelling objectives, which, as a citizen, I wholeheartedly share. But, as the chair of the SEC, I must question, as a policy matter, using the Federal securities laws and the SEC's powers of mandatory disclosure to accomplish these goals."

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

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chairman, this amendment states that no funds may be used to force the SEC's conflict mineral rules which were required by section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Section 1502 was enacted to help support peace in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and combat a deadly conflict minerals trade that threatens the security of men, women, and children in eastern Congo.

This rule requires that SEC-regulated firms that use tin, tantalum, tungsten, or gold in their products to publicly report whether they obtain their supplies of these key minerals from the Central African Republic region. If so, these companies must report the due diligence they exercised to ensure that these purchases did not benefit armed groups in the Congo.

The conflict in this region has spawned numerous militias, some politically oriented and some primarily criminal, but all of which have been characterized by extreme human rights abuses.

Since the rule was adopted, we have seen a significant reduction in armed group activity in many mining areas in eastern Congo and unprecedented improvements in the transparency of corporate mineral supply chains. This amendment would reverse that progress while allowing some of the world's deadliest armed groups to profit from lucrative conflict minerals.

Let us not forget that conflict minerals are commonly used in the manufacturing of cellphones, jewelry, and airplanes. The goal of the rule is to prevent companies from buying these minerals from armed militant groups that kill and rape people in Congo and neighboring countries.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment, I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA).

The amendment was rejected.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 6 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 100, line 17, after the first dollar amount, insert "(reduced by \$1,000,000)".

Page 101, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$1,000,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Mr. Chairman, there are nearly 30 million small businesses in the United States representing more than 99 percent of all businesses. They spur the American economy by taking great risks to launch new ventures, develop new products, and, ultimately spur job growth, and the SBA is a vital part of their support system.

The SBA administers a portfolio of entrepreneurial development programs which includes growth accelerators. They help high-growth startups develop their products, identify promising customer segments, and secure resources like vital capital and employees. My amendment aims to restore funding to prior levels, so they have the resources they need to help aspiring entrepreneurs.

Growth accelerators have long been a powerful tool for helping innovators grow. Each year since they were formed in 2005 they have gained in popularity. In fact, their numbers nearly doubled each year between 2008 and 2014 with growth remaining steady since then.

They serve as an all-inclusive creative hub that provides technical assistance for growing businesses and a central location for investors to find vetted businesses. The success of these companies is real. The average valuation of firms graduating from an accelerator is \$90 million.

But beyond promoting business expansion, growth accelerators also bring economic development and job opportunities to the communities in which they are located. The SBA Office of Advocacy found that startups working with their local accelerator hire an average of 8.5 more employees.

Small businesses are the backbone of the American economy, and we should provide our entrepreneurs with the resources they need to succeed, and that is what this amendment does. I am seeking to bring growth accelerators up to a reasonable funding level by providing a \$1 million increase. Doing so brings the funding in line with previously enacted levels and gives them the ability to continue helping our Nation's innovative startups and spurring job creation.

Clearly, Mr. Chairman, accelerators are a vital part of our Nation's entrepreneurial ecosystem. Therefore, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. VELÁZQUEZ).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. HILL OF ARKANSAS

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 101, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by \$5,000,000) (reduced by \$5,000,000)".

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is very straightforward. It ensures that \$5 million within the Small Business Administration's entrepreneurial development program is spent in support of the Small Business Administration's Regional Innovation Clusters program.

Earlier this year the SBA awarded a \$500,000 contract through this Regional Innovation Clusters program to an organization in my district called the Conductor. The Conductor is a public-private partnership between the University of Central Arkansas in Conway, Arkansas, and Startup Junkie in Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The Conductor is one of seven clusters nationwide to be awarded this competitive contract, and this important funding will enable the Conductor to bolster its ability and expand its footprint across underserved areas particularly in rural Arkansas. With only a small amount of money, \$5 million, the SBA can continue to drive innovation and job creation in Arkansas.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK).

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my friend, FRENCH HILL from Little Rock, for leading on this very important issue, and I rise in strong support of his amendment.

I am a proud cosponsor of this important amendment that restores funding for the Regional Innovation Cluster program within the Small Business Administration. The Regional Innovation Cluster program provides region- and industry-specific technical assistance to startup businesses. This program focuses on helping startups scale up to meet the growing needs of their customers.

While there are success stories from across the country, one is near and dear to my heart. The Ozarks Regional Innovation Cluster is based in Fayetteville, Arkansas, in my district. Last year alone, the Ozarks Regional Innovation Cluster serviced 572 small business owners. It created 517 net jobs, raised \$81.5 million in capital and received eight new patents for their work.

Nationwide, businesses participating in the Regional Innovation Cluster program have seen tremendous growth both in jobs created and in revenue.

As we know, startups and small businesses account for about two-thirds of all new jobs and the growth that comes with these new jobs. Let's support

them today by restoring funding for this important program.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the amendment of my friend from Arkansas.

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to work with my friend from northwest Arkansas on this important amendment. I appreciate my colleague's support.

In just the 3 years since it has launched, the Conductor has served nearly 9,000 people through its free programming and its business consulting. I thank UCA for its leadership on the Conductor.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage all Members to support this important amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 8 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 15, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert “(increased by \$1,000,000)”

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I am grateful for the opportunity to speak in support of the Jackson Lee amendment to Rules Committee Print 116-20 which makes appropriations for fiscal year 2020, H.R. 3351, the Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020.

I wish to commend Chairwoman WATERS and Ranking Member MCHENRY for their work in shepherding this legislation to the floor.

Mr. Chair, the Jackson Lee amendment is simple but provides an important and necessary protection for grieving parents. The Jackson Lee amendment ensures that the IRS Tax Advocate Service has adequate resources to assist parents of a deceased child whose Social Security number was stolen by tax cheats and used on a Federal tax return to receive an Earned Income Tax Credit.

The Jackson Lee amendment is intended to be a compassionate use of IRS funds to help grieving parents navigate the process of reclaiming their child's identity from tax cheats. This amendment is necessary when we consider the story of little Alexis Agin who was just 4 years old when she died of a brain tumor in 2011.

□ 1630

Her parents grieved. Someone stole Alexis' identity to commit tax fraud. Alexis' parents did not discover the crime until they filed their taxes.

The sad fact is, Alexis' parents are not alone. They were one of at least 14 other parents whose children died of cancer and learned that their child's Social Security number had been stolen by tax thieves.

Nearly all of us understand the importance of safeguarding our Social Security numbers, but, after someone dies, Social Security numbers are published on a national online registry called the Master Death List. The Master Death List registry exists to alert businesses and financial institutions to not renew credit cards or create new credit in the deceased person's name, but it also alerts thieves of opportunities to steal identities and commit tax fraud.

As reported by the San Francisco Chronicle, identity thieves have stolen the tax refunds of more than 490,000 dead persons since 2008. The thieves typically claim that a dead person is their dependent when they file their tax returns.

In fiscal year 2012, the IRS initiated approximately 900 identity theft-related criminal investigations, triple the number of investigations initiated in 2011. Direct investigative time applied to identity theft-related investigations increased by 129 percent over the same period.

On July 30, 2013, in St. Louis, Missouri, Tania Henderson was convicted of theft of government funds and aggravated identity theft, sentenced to 144 months in prison, and ordered to pay \$835,883 in restitution to the U.S. Treasury. According to her plea agreement and other court documents, Henderson stole the identities of more than 400 individuals, many of whom were deceased, and filed fraudulent tax returns using their names and Social Security account numbers.

The theft of identities of deceased children for the purpose of committing tax fraud is a sad fact that too many parents have to face when they are attempting to cope with the tragedy of losing their child. The Jackson Lee amendment will help ensure that the IRS Tax Advocate Service has the resources needed to assist these grieving parents with the filing of the last return where their child's name will be listed as being a member of their household.

I urge all Members to support the Jackson Lee amendment, which would be a compassionate, mind you, use of IRS funds.

Mr. Chairman, I ask for an “aye” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Ms. LEE).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. COURTNEY

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Chair, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from New York (Mr. ZELDIN), and I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

TITLE IX—ADDITIONAL PROVISION

SEC. 901. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to enforce section 540 of Public Law 110-329 (122 Stat. 3688) or section 538 of Public Law 112-74 (125 Stat. 976; 6 U.S.C. 190 note).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of this bipartisan amendment to protect Plum Island, which is being offered by Mr. ZELDIN of New York, myself, Congresswoman ROSA DELAURO, and TOM SUOZZI, who also represents a portion of Long Island.

Plum Island is a unique ecological treasure situated between eastern Long Island Sound and the Connecticut shoreline. It is the home of over 200 bird species and countless rare plant species, including the northernmost known extent of the blackjack oak species.

Our amendment today is simple. It prevents the General Services Administration from using Federal dollars for sale or marketing activities related to Plum Island.

In 2008, over a decade ago, Congress mandated the public sale of Plum Island, with proceeds intended to partially offset a new Bio and Agro-Defense Facility in the State of Kansas. This law dictated that GSA must sell the island to the highest bidder. Transferring it to another Federal entity or nonprofit was not an option, which is normally the way that property such as this is disposed of in other cases.

The statutory requirement enacted in 2008 was flawed and short-circuits the GSA's usual process of finding potential other Federal uses for the land or nonprofits to take custody of the land before an auction.

My colleague from across Long Island Sound, Congressman LEE ZELDIN, and I have introduced several measures to slow down or block the sale of Plum Island, which has been strongly supported by environmental and conservancy groups on both sides of Long Island Sound.

In the past several Congresses, the House has voted unanimously to help our effort only to, unfortunately, have it stall in the Senate.

We have worked with Congresswoman DELAURO, also, to have language included in the Homeland Security appropriations bill that may come

up later this summer that would further prevent the sale of Plum Island.

We have been working in a bipartisan manner to save this ecological treasure, Plum Island, for over a decade.

Mr. Chair, this amendment would help protect this ecological treasure from overdevelopment and destruction, and I want to thank the ranking member and Mr. QUIGLEY for their support in allowing this matter to make it through the Rules Committee.

Mr. Chair, I strongly urge all Members to support this amendment, I urge an “aye” vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. PASCRELL

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part B of House Report 116-126.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 105, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by \$1,000,000) (increased by \$1,000,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 460, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Chair, I rise on behalf of more than 68 million Americans who lack access to adequate banking services. They are often shut out of banks because of fees tied to minimum balances, overdrafts, direct deposit penalties, and, of course, ATM charges. Or, worse, many live in bank deserts because, incredibly, even in 2019, their community lacks a bank or credit union altogether.

This leaves underbanked Americans to turn to unregulated, predatory payday lenders and check cashers that level obscene annual percentage rates. These parasitic institutions keep families in poverty and further cement the economic inequality which tears our country apart.

It does not have to be this way. Our United States Postal Service is in a unique position to provide affordable, consumer-driven financial services these millions of Americans need. With branches in every ZIP Code, from Paterson, New Jersey, to Elko, Nevada, to Barrow, Alaska, the post office's unmatched reach offers a world of opportunity.

In 2014, the USPS inspector general determined that the Postal Service is well positioned to expand its financial services offerings, which currently includes money orders, check cashing, and prepaid debit card services. The IG's report found there is a significant demand for these services from populations underserved by private banks that the Postal Service could fill perfectly.

It is difficult to overstate what this small change would do, Mr. Chairman. Postal banking would benefit Americans from every walk of life. Ninety percent of ZIP Codes lacking a bank or credit union are in rural areas. Bank branches are also sparse in low-income urban areas. Approximately 46 percent of Latino and 49 percent of African American households are underbanked.

Think about that. Democrats and Republicans alike could derive enormous benefits for their constituents. Talk about uniting America. It is a practical thing.

In a second study the USPS inspector general conducted in 2015, the IG concluded that expanding the Postal Service's current financial services offerings would not even cost much, is fully permissible under current statutory authority, and could generate \$1.1 billion in additional revenue for the Postal Service, annually, after 5 years.

You know what has happened to the Postal Service and how in debt the Postal Service is because of a few foolish rules that are on the books.

This is not a novel concept. Postal services in 139 countries around the world offer some form of financial services, including every other developed country in the world.

Students of history can recall that the United States had a legendary Postal Savings System up to 1967—started in 1911—and managed over \$3.4 billion in assets, or \$35 billion in today's dollars, at the peak of its use. I want America to back those successes.

Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD an essay I wrote for the Washington Monthly on modernizing the U.S. Postal Service to make the institution thrive once more and benefit tens of millions of Americans in the process. The piece was titled, “Congress Is Sabotaging Your Post Office.”

[Apr./May/June 2019]

CONGRESS IS SABOTAGING YOUR POST OFFICE
(By Bill Pascrell, Jr.)

The Larry Doby Post Office is located at 194 Ward Street in Paterson, New Jersey, across the street from my congressional office. Dedicated on August 28, 1933, by the legendary Postmaster General James Farley, the structure was one of the many built by Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration in the throes of the Great Depression. While it may not have one of the stunning murals created by Roosevelt's Section of Painting and Sculpture, I still marvel at the managed grandeur of its deco buttressing, the green glow of the elevated banker's lamps off the marble walls, and the banks of brass P.O. boxes. My hometown has bounced like a cork in seas of social tumult, but the Ward Street post office has endured as I've always known it.

There is a cynical trope that Congress spends too much time naming post offices, but I don't view the matter as insignificant. Post offices are open gates to American history and markers of an optimistic past. Even as smartphones and electronic communication permeate every crevice of daily life, the United States Postal Service (USPS) forms a lifeblood circulatory system connecting every community in the Union. For this reason, my work to rename the Ward Street

building for Doby, an African American baseball legend and favorite son of Paterson, remains a highlight of my career.

Unfortunately, when it comes to Congress and the post office, the problem isn't too much affection. For decades, Congress's attitude toward the post has ranged from neglect to hostility. As a result, the USPS is struggling. In November 2018, it announced a net decline of \$3.9 billion, continuing a twelve-year negative run.

The agency has been subjected to withering criticism by a spate of congressional hearings and Government Accountability Office analyses. A recent task force created by President Trump labeled the Postal Service's financial path “unsustainable,” and recommended changes that would push the post closer to complete privatization. Under mounting political pressure, the post office itself has endorsed draconian layoffs and proposed ending Saturday delivery, among other savage cuts.

What is causing all these troubles? Is the Postal Service hopelessly outdated and dysfunctional? No. While it's tempting to think of it as a mastodon from the pre-internet era, the post remains one of the most impressive enterprises on earth.

The USPS handles 47 percent of the world's mail, delivering nearly 150 billion mail pieces annually. It delivers more in sixteen days than UPS and FedEx, combined, ship in a year. The agency has roughly half a million career employees spread out across almost 31,000 locations. Post offices are tucked into every state, across far-flung Native American reservations, and in remote protectorates. If it were a private business, the post would rank around fortieth on the Fortune 500. And you can send a letter from coast to coast for two quarters and a nickel—less than the cost of a candy bar.

Not surprising, then, that Americans consistently rank the post office among the most popular arms of government. A February 2018 poll by the Pew Research Center, for example, found that 88 percent of Americans have a positive view of it. That's higher than the approval ratings for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Federal Reserve, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

It's true that technological change has affected the Postal Service's fortunes. As people send fewer and fewer letters, the volume of first-class mail continues to tumble; between 2016 and 2018, it dropped by more than 4.5 billion pieces. This depresses the post's revenue, forcing it to take on more debt, which in turn puts it under greater financial pressure. But as online shopping slowly replaces in-person retail, the post is sending and delivering more packages than ever before, which compensates somewhat for lost revenue. Lower mail volume is not the main issue.

In reality, most of the post's wounds are politically inflicted. In the early 1970s, Congress passed legislation that shoehorned the agency into a convoluted half-public, half-corporate governing structure, to make it operate more as a business. And in 2006, Congress required that the Postal Service pre-fund its health benefit obligations at least fifty years into the future. This rule has accounted for nearly 90 percent of the post's red ink since.

For the most part, these harmful “reforms” have originated on the political right. To argue that the Postal Service needs to be privatized, conservatives need to show that it is dysfunctional, and there's no better way to do that than by weighing the agency down with impossible financial obligations. It continues a generation-long pattern of institutional vandalism by Republicans across government. But ultimately,

both parties bear responsibility. I should know: I was in Congress when we passed the 2006 bill. And, along with all my colleagues, I made the mistake of voting for it.

But the good news is that just as Congress put the Postal Service on its current dangerous trajectory, so can Congress put it on a sustainable path, bringing our cherished institution back to full health. In fact, I believe we can go even further. With its massive infrastructure network, post offices could revolutionize how the American people perform a variety of essential tasks, from voting to paying taxes to banking. Tapping into this network has the potential to revitalize both the Postal Service and our democracy. Instead of discussing how to cut the post office, we should be talking about how to expand it.

Arguments about whether the post should operate like a business date back to America's founding. While debating the original Post Office Act, a group including Alexander Hamilton argued that the post should support itself and make money for the rest of the government. Others, including George Washington and James Madison, didn't seem to care whether it turned a profit. Jonathan Trumbull, the speaker of the House of Representatives in 1792, observed that having the post subsidize the circulation of periodicals would be "among the surest means of preventing the degeneracy of a free government." In the end, Washington and Madison won the day. The government allowed printers to ship their newspapers and magazines at a very low cost: one cent to destinations within 100 miles, and one and a half cents to destinations more than 100 miles away. This set off what one researcher called "the greatest explosion of newspapers in history"—and with it an explosion in literacy.

By the mid-nineteenth-century mark, the Washingtonian view of the post as a public good was deeply entrenched. An early congressional postal commission posited that the post office existed not for generating revenue but for "elevating our people in the scale of civilization, and binding them together in patriotic affection." Legislation enacted between 1845 and 1851 codified inexpensive letter postage and further redefined the post's place in public life. The ratification of these reforms signaled the full defeat of the idea that the post must be independent. It was entitled to government support, deficits be damned.

Over the ensuing hundred years, the post would usher in a second American revolution. Delivery of home mail precipitated road building and allowed Americans to fan out and settle across the nation. Postal contracts sustained the construction of transcontinental railways that would have otherwise been economically unsustainable. And it was the post office, not the military, that got the U.S. government to finally invest in aviation and help birth commercial flying.

The post has also been an agent of upward social mobility. For generations, African Americans were locked out of good government jobs. But as the federal bureaucracy began to desegregate, black workers joined the USPS en masse. Under the Harding and Coolidge administrations, black people made up between 15 and 30 percent of postal employees, making the agency one of America's foremost incubators of the black middle class. The post also factored significantly into Roosevelt's efforts to fight the Great Depression. Between 1932 and 1937, the government built more than 1,300 post offices. Many were enhanced with the beautiful murals FDR believed would bring art to the nation. The agency's central role in America's development was perhaps best summarized in the Postal Policy Act of 1958, when Congress declared that the post was "clearly not a

business enterprise conducted for profit" but a public service designed to promulgate "social, cultural, intellectual, and commercial intercourse among the people of the United States."

But, in the 1960s, that view began to change. After years of underinvestment relative to the rise in demand for its services, the post faced a huge mail backlog in Chicago. Ten million pieces of undelivered mail piled up in the city, and the Lyndon Johnson administration established a commission to look into the agency. It was headed by a former AT&T chairman and stacked with CEOs and business school deans. In 1970, the post office was wracked by a debilitating worker strike. The backlog and the strike spurred a political overreaction.

Following the strike and the commission's 1968 recommendations, Congress passed the Postal Reorganization Act of 1970, which exiled the postmaster general from the president's cabinet and downgraded the post office from a federal department to an independent federal agency. Ostensibly designed to modernize the post and free it from a history of patronage, the legislation proved profoundly shortsighted. It required that the post largely pay for its operations out of its own revenues, and it split leadership of the Postal Service between the postmaster general and a board of governors, the latter of which has been largely dominated by technocrats who see the post foremost as a business. At the same time, however, the post was still subject to congressional oversight. It's hard to imagine any corporation that would agree to operate under this peculiar hybrid structure. Even today most Americans don't realize that despite their reliance on it, our post is not a part of the government in the same way as the Department of Agriculture or the Pentagon, and receives effectively no support from the federal budget.

Unfortunately, the 1970 bill was only the first in a series of legislative blows against the post. From 1808 until 1995, Congress had a full congressional committee for the Postal Service. But as part of his war on government, Speaker Newt Gingrich relegated its duties to the present-day Oversight and Reform Committee, where they were assigned to a postal service subcommittee. In 2001, the Republican House majority disbanded the subcommittee altogether.

But the most destructive change of all was the Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act (PAEA). The bill has an unfortunate history. It was hurried to the floor during a lame-duck Congress weeks after Republicans were routed from their twelve-year congressional majority in the 2006 midterms. Committee leaders told us that the legislation was critical to "saving" the post, and we were rushed into voting for the bill without fully considering its motivations or long-term impacts. The legislation was passed by voice vote—without objection. It was a blunder, one of the worst pieces of legislation Congress has passed in a generation.

While the PAEA included some positive measures, including giving the post increased autonomy over its rates, the law generally tightened a noose around the USPS. It further narrowed the post's charter and prohibited the Postal Service from engaging in new activities outside of mail delivery. The law's most destructive section, innocuously labeled "Postal Service Retirement and Health Benefits Funding," imposed an unusual requirement on how the post covers its employee health pensions. Prior to 2006, the post funded its pensions like all agencies: pay as you go. Now, however, the agency had to pre-fund the health care benefits of employees at least fifty years in advance. To meet this requirement, the post was obligated to place approximately \$5.5

billion into a pension fund each year between 2007 and 2016, followed by additional large annual payments.

The measure has been a fiendish straitjacket, akin to making a prospective homeowner cover an entire thirty-year mortgage before the ink is dry on the deed. The provision is even more onerous given that the government requires the treasury to invest all postal workers' retiree money in government bonds, guaranteeing miniscule returns. Unsurprisingly, the post has defaulted on all of its pre-funding payments since 2011, to the tune of at least \$40 billion. In each of the last three years, the pre-funding burden well exceeded the post's total losses. Overall, pre-funding accounts for almost all of its losses since 2006.

No other agency or department is subject to this requirement. So why is the Postal Service? The George W. Bush administration demanded its inclusion and used the savings it generated to try to balance the budget. Dutiful Republicans said it was necessary to ensure that the post doesn't generate a "huge unfunded liability" that would require a bailout from the government, an absurd posture they still maintain. But the requirement's main upshot has been to plunge the Postal Service into a perpetual fiscal crisis that in turn justifies further attacks from the right. Full privatization is still neither politically nor logistically feasible, but that won't stop Republicans and their allies from trying.

Trump's recent Postal Service task force fits into the gradual push toward privatization. The task force's ultimate conclusion bore all the hallmarks of a far-right hit job. Rather than focusing on the Postal Service's pre-funding provision—which the final report actually recommended keeping—the task force emphasized the supposed need to lower Postal Service delivery standards and eliminate employees' collective bargaining rights. The task force also recommended diluting the post's universal service guarantee, which would wreck the agency's functionality in rural communities. In a country where rural citizens already feel detached from the rest of the nation, such an outcome would only widen existing cleavages. Convened in secret, Trump's task force was designed with the Orwellian purpose not to save the post, but to further weaken it.

I am heartened that Democrats routinely unite to oppose privatization. But merely saying that the post should not be privatized comes from a defensive posture. The solutions we pursue must be bolder.

Any serious reformation of our post begins with eliminating the odious pre-funding anchor. But that's only the start. To really improve the agency, we need to fully reject the idea that it should be run like a business. There is a reason why the Founders made the Postal Service a federal department, and there's a reason why it remained that way through the better part of the twentieth century. Policymakers wanted to make sure that Americans could affordably send and receive mail from anywhere. In pursuing that aim, the USPS has played a key role in developing our country. To that end, we should evaluate reviving the U.S. Post Office Department and making the postmaster general a cabinet official once more. It's time that we again treat this agency like a public good rather than a private business.

Nowhere is this perspective needed more than in Congress. In the House and Senate, we have become hostages to a fiscal imprisonment outlook, viewing almost every question through the single calculation of whether it will raise or lower revenue. Republicans have used the specter of deficits as a cudgel to beat back funding increases for all departments and programs. Browbeaten, too many

Democrats have gone along. But while deficits matter, the Postal Service isn't running losses because it's inefficient. It's running losses because of political sabotage.

It's time for Congress to admit that the hybrid structure it sanctioned forty-nine years ago is not sustainable. So long as the post exists half as a business and half as a public enterprise, forced to make money even as it is constrained by preposterous rules and counterproductive meddling, it will wobble and teeter. Meanwhile, privatization advocates will continue to chip away at one of the world's most impressive agencies.

That doesn't mean the Postal Service should be free of interrogation. The post, for example, must fix its deal with Amazon. The company ships perhaps two-thirds of its packages through the public mail, and its pricing and delivery terms are separate from those afforded to other businesses that ship through the post. This comes courtesy of a secret 2013 negotiated service agreement whose provisions have been hidden from even Congress. The secrecy suggests that Amazon is getting a deal other retailers don't enjoy.

There is some logic for a deal between the post and Amazon. But if the world's best delivery system is awarding Amazon a volume discount, it makes it more difficult for the company's competitors to challenge Amazon's prices. This sets a dangerous example for competition policy. The U.S. Postal Service is a public facility. It should not be used to further entrench the monopolistic power of a private company. Nor does it need to. Amazon does not have the post's infrastructure, and Jeff Bezos's vaunted delivery drones aren't yet operational. The Postal Service's biggest rivals, UPS and FedEx, simply can't match the agency's services. In negotiations, the post should take a harder line and force Amazon to pay more.

Congress can help spur the Postal Service into bargaining harder by using its hearing power to make the current Amazon deal public. Given that Congress has paid so little attention to the agency in the past, this kind of engagement is sorely needed. Currently, the House subcommittee that deals with the USPS is responsible for monitoring a mind-boggling number of other federal functions and agencies, including (but not limited to) government management and accounting; federal property; intergovernmental affairs, including with state and local governments; and the entire civil service. It's no wonder the post has become of tertiary importance in the people's house. Between 2005 and 2018, the House Oversight Committee held 417 hearings, of which just seven were related to postal issues. This negligence helps explain why legislation that kneecaps the USPS, like the 2006 Postal Accountability and Enhancement Act, glides through Congress before members really consider its consequences.

The two House members with the most control over postal issues, House Oversight Committee chairman Elijah Cummings and government operations subcommittee head Gerry Connolly, are champions of the Postal Service, and I believe they will dedicate attention to the issues facing the agency. But both of their bodies are swamped with other valuable work, including bringing needed oversight to the river of corruption flowing from the Trump administration. Over the next few years, Congress should therefore consider bringing back the full Postal and Civil Service Committee or, at the very least, creating an exclusive postal subcommittee.

To truly move beyond playing defense, however, Democrats need to reimagine what the Postal Service can do. It is, after all, one of the most remarkable physical systems ever created. With arms in every single zip

code, from Key West, Florida, to Utqiagvik, Alaska, its expansiveness opens up a world of opportunity.

In many American communities, the post office was historically called the "federal building," and it served as a one-stop shop for numerous governmental needs. (Tellingly, FDR wanted Social Security to be administered through posts to assure its accessibility.) In smaller towns and cities, for example, the post office was a focal point for immigrant registration, military recruitment, and distributing income tax forms. There is no reason that America's post offices can't again provide a variety of important governmental functions. Indeed, today's post offices should have all tax forms readily available. The government should even consider stationing IRS adjutants at post offices around tax time, which would ease what is, for many Americans, one of the most stressful times of the year.

The Postal Service could also expand on the passport assistance it already provides. Many post offices take passport photos and process some first-time applicants and renewals. Often, this is by appointment only. I believe that post offices should offer full passport services to any American who walks through the doors. In addition to serving as a gateway to America's bureaucracy, the post could serve as a door to the rest of the world.

State governments should take advantage of America's postal infrastructure as well, in particular by expanding the use of vote by mail, which when done right is proven to increase political participation. Turning mailboxes into voting booths would therefore be good for the engagement of our citizenry. The post could further weave itself into American democracy by allowing congressional representatives to station their district staff right in community post offices.

But perhaps the most promising service that post offices could provide is banking. Today, sixty-eight million Americans, more than a quarter of U.S. households, lack access to adequate banking services. Many are shut out by high fees tied to minimum balances, overdrafts, direct deposit penalties, and ATM charges. As a result, they are left to unregulated payday lenders and check cashers that level obscene annual percentage rates. The postal inspector general found that underbanked Americans spend \$89 billion each year on financial fees. This closed system shackles families to poverty, further cementing the economic inequality tearing our country apart.

Postal branches could offer a range of banking services—including savings accounts, deposit services, and even small lending—at a 90 percent discount compared to what predatory lenders provide, according to a report commissioned by the USPS inspector general. This would give many families an average savings of \$2,000 a year while putting nearly \$9 billion into the post's coffers.

Postal banking could even unite liberals and Trump supporters. Rural communities are America's most bank starved: 90 percent of zip codes lacking a bank or credit union lie in rural areas. Bank branches are also sparse in poorer urban areas, and 46 percent of Latino and 49 percent of African American households are unbanked. The Postal Service is well positioned to help both communities. Some 59 percent of post offices lie in "bank deserts," or places where there is no more than one branch. Where financial institutions close their doors to these communities, post offices remain open to anyone who walks inside. And this change wouldn't even need the approval of Congress, requiring only the postmaster general's consent. Pilot programs could then begin immediately—including in places like 194 Ward Street in my own city of Paterson.

Ultimately, these reforms would expand on the post's democratic tradition. For centuries, the agency has connected far-flung parts of the country at little cost. Letting it help citizens pay their taxes, obtain passports, vote, and bank would better connect Americans with their federal government. In doing so, these reforms could help mend our citizenry's chronically low confidence in the federal government. They could also make the agency's contribution to public life—already enormous—more visible to the people it serves. And that would make it more difficult for anti-government zealots to tear the agency apart.

Mr. PASCRELL. It is high time that we as a body come together to enact sensible postal reform. This amendment is a small step in that direction.

Mr. Chairman, I thank Representative AMODEI for joining me in offering this bipartisan amendment. I strongly encourage my colleagues to join me in supporting this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL).

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PASCRELL) having assumed the chair, Mr. KEATING, Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3351) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 44 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1801

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. VEASEY) at 6 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3401, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND SECURITY AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER ACT, 2019

Mr. MCGOVERN, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-128) on the resolution (H. Res. 462) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3401) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending

September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 3401, EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND SECURITY AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER ACT, 2019

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 462 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 462

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 3401) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. Clause 2(e) of rule XXI shall not apply during consideration of the bill. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; and (2) one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Massachusetts is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, today, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 462, providing for consideration of H.R. 3401 under a closed rule. One hour of general debate has been provided, controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, I have fought for human rights my entire career. As co-chair of the Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission, I have seen troubling conditions abroad, but never in my wildest imagination did I ever think I would see such inhumane conditions here at home, all because of the President's cruel and failed immigration policies.

We have children today at border facilities forced to sleep on concrete

floors, with the lights kept on 24 hours a day. They are not being given soap, diapers, or even a toothbrush. Lice combs are being shared. Bottles aren't able to be washed. In some cases, children are being supervised by other kids not much older than themselves.

This is happening in America today because of the choices made by President Trump. It is horrific. This is child abuse, plain and simple.

In a document obtained by ABC News, one physician who visited recently described the conditions there by saying: "The conditions within which they are held could be compared to torture facilities."

Torture facilities, Mr. Speaker, at the behest of this administration. This should sicken every single American.

This administration seems to relish this and use the lives of these children as political theater. The President even had the audacity to claim, "We're doing a fantastic job under the circumstances."

Are you kidding me? Lives are being torn apart. There were some children who we know will never be reunited with their families, who are being locked in cages and forced to endure inhumane and unspeakable conditions.

There is a special place in hell for those who are ripping children from the arms of their mothers, putting them in cages without even a blanket, arguing that they shouldn't even get basic necessities like a toothbrush.

If your heart doesn't break, if you don't want to do everything you can to end this, then you should really take a hard look in the mirror. This majority doesn't agree with the President's policies. We will not turn a blind eye to this humanitarian catastrophe.

This bill delivers billions to provide necessities like food, water, and blankets, and it will also fund things like legal assistance and support services for unaccompanied children and refugees.

There are also strict limits here on influx shelters. It protects sponsors from DHS immigration enforcement based on information collected by HHS during the vetting process. It creates strong oversight by Congress, including to protect unaccompanied children.

This legislation also reverses the administration's senseless decision to block the humanitarian funding that Congress has already appropriated for the Northern Triangle countries.

At the same time, we do not provide a single penny for the President's failed mass-detention policy. There are humane alternatives here instead because we are not going to help this President continue this cruelty.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a perfect measure, but this isn't a big immigration bill. This is an appropriations bill. I want to recognize the extraordinary leadership of Chairwoman LOWEY, Chairwoman DELAURO, and Chairwoman ROYBAL-ALLARD. They have been dedicated to getting this done.

The updated language submitted today will enhance protections for the

rights and for the dignity of migrants even further.

It wasn't too long ago that President Reagan said America was best represented as "the shining city upon a hill." It should sicken all of us that this administration apparently believes this country is, instead, best represented by separated children living in filth in a cage down by the border.

I urge all my colleagues to vote for this bill and the underlying legislation so we can honor our values and show the real humanity of the American people.

I reserve the balance of my time.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I thank my good friend, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN), for yielding me the customary 30 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, we are here today on our second rule of the day. This one is on a supplemental appropriations bill for the southern border. While the Rules Committee met to consider this bill last night and took testimony on it, due to some reported revolts in the Democratic Caucus, we did not actually report this bill out last night.

Instead, we met on this bill at 5:30 this afternoon and reported it to the floor 10 minutes later, using the same-day authority that Chairman MCGOVERN has so often referred to as martial law.

Our emergency meeting this afternoon includes several last-minute changes in the bill that have provided little opportunity for anyone on either side of the aisle to actually review. Tragically, that is the story of this bill: last-minute changes made on short notice in an attempt to push through a partisan agenda at the expense of not only deliberation and consideration by the House of Representatives but, more importantly, at the expense of innocent children.

H.R. 3401 is a supplemental appropriations bill providing funding for the humanitarian crisis on the southern border. When it comes to H.R. 3401, I have good news and bad news.

The good news is that the Democrats finally agree that we need a supplemental appropriations funding bill for the southern border after Republicans have been sounding the alarm for months. The fact is, as my friends know, the President first requested assistance in this matter on May 1, almost 2 months ago.

A lot of the crisis at the border is because my friends simply didn't discharge their responsibilities. If you are the guy that is supposed to pay for the toothpaste and the soap, and you don't, you have some measure of responsibility when they are not delivered on time.

There is actually some more good news here. There is a real opportunity

for us to produce a bipartisan, bicameral bill that can become law.

The bad news is that H.R. 3401 is not that bill. In here, the majority is once again making no pretense to even pretending to work with the minority.

H.R. 3401 contains several partisan provisions.

It fails to provide supplemental funding for the Department of Defense despite the significant resources the military has expended responding to this crisis.

It includes partisan policy riders that tie the hands of the administration and fail to provide the flexibility necessary for the government to adequately address the crisis.

Most notably, this bill was produced without any Republican input at all.

Mr. Speaker, I want to reiterate what I said a moment ago. Both Republicans and now Democrats agree that there is a need for a supplemental appropriations bill. Why the majority failed to take advantage of the opportunity this agreement provides, I don't know.

Until the majority chooses to work with Republicans on this and produce a bipartisan bill, I fear we will simply be heading down the exact same path we have trodden so often before in this Congress, with the House pushing yet another piece of partisan legislation that will not pass the Senate and will not be signed into law by the President. That is disappointing, to say the least.

Mr. Speaker, this state of affairs could and should have been avoided. Instead of pushing three partisan bills this week, the majority could have chosen to work with Republicans to craft bipartisan bills to address all three of these problems.

Even if that did not come to pass, the majority at the Rules Committee could have worked with us to make minority amendments in order and to give all Members an opportunity to fix these flawed bills on the floor, or at least be heard. That they did not is merely yet another indication of where the majority's priorities lie, with pushing partisan bills to score political points and avoiding doing the hard work of actually making law.

There is a chance to change this, Mr. Speaker, but in order to do so, the majority needs to decide whether they are here to score political points or if they are here to make law.

I remind my friends on the other side, passing a bill that is a partisan bill through this Chamber won't solve the problem. I congratulate them on having a vehicle to go to conference. That is a good thing. But when they get there, they are going to find out they are going to have to do something they haven't done, frankly, throughout their tenure in the majority, and that is actually sit down and compromise with people on the other side of the aisle and work with the administration.

I hope they prove up to that task because if they don't, we will have ex-

actly the same result—that is, legislation passing here but not succeeding in the other Chamber.

That will not solve the crisis on the border. It will exacerbate it.

Mr. Chair, I urge opposition to the rule, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, at this moment, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), my good friend.

Mr. WOODALL. Mr. Speaker, I thank my friend on the Rules Committee for yielding.

I love coming down to the House floor during Rules Committee time, Mr. Speaker. It is kind of a one-on-one relationship we have with the gentleman in that chair. It is a one-on-one relationship with our colleagues on the other side of the aisle.

Candidly, I like the members of the Rules Committee. We have men and women up there who fight hard on absolutely everything every day, not because they are trying to be obstinate, but because they really believe in what they are doing.

When my friend from Massachusetts said earlier he takes a backseat to no one when it comes to standing up for children, I believe that is absolutely true.

□ 1815

But the ranking member, the gentleman from Oklahoma, also takes a backseat to no one. I have seen him and his leadership as chair of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee last year. He was taking slings and arrows from all sides, fighting the Republicans, fighting the Democrats, fighting Northerners, Southerners, all folks of all stripes, trying to do the right thing for the right reasons.

My friend from Massachusetts says that the administration is using children for political theater. This isn't a Republican or Democrat problem. This is a House problem we are having.

The Senate, Republicans and Democrats, came together nearly unanimously to move a bill that we could send to the White House today that would fund the problems that the gentleman from Massachusetts referenced immediately, the funding shortfalls immediately, the problems in staffing immediately, and the problems in counseling immediately.

Instead, as the gentleman from Oklahoma pointed out, we tried to move a bill last night at midnight. It fell apart because the Democratic Caucus didn't have enough votes to move it, and in the last 12 hours, instead of coming to Republicans to try to find a bipartisan pathway forward, the Democratic Caucus has been largely insular looking for a pathway to follow alone.

My friend from Massachusetts is 100 percent right. This is an issue that

should not be used to score partisan points. It should not be used for political theater. It is an opportunity, one among many, but perhaps the most important for us to come together and unite around things that every man and woman in this Chamber believes in, and that is serving our fellow man.

As the gentleman from Oklahoma said, we can start that road towards conference with the passage of this bill tonight. But if we reject this bill and bring up the Senate bill, we don't have to start the pathway towards conference. We can start the pathway towards progress, towards solution. We can end the talk and begin the action. I think that is what every Member of this Chamber wants to do, and I hope they will take yes for an answer.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, let me provide a little bit of a news flash for my Republican friends. The Senate bill has a hold on it by a Republican from the home State of the Senate Majority Leader, and I saw a news report today that the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate, Mr. SHELBY, was asked by a reporter: Do you have assurance that the President would sign the bill that the Senate produced?

Mr. SHELBY replied that he did not.

So this is moving, and I would urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support it.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, let me thank the gentleman from Massachusetts, and let me also indicate to my good friends on the other side of the aisle how grateful I am to the Democratic leadership who put children first and have worked with the CHC, the CPC, the CBC, and the whole Democratic Caucus for the passionate views that Members have, many of the Members who have made repeated trips to the border.

As a Representative from a border State living with this on a very daily basis and interacting with my colleagues who live actually on the border but also seeing the results of it by many of those who have come to Houston, Texas, I understand that we have to get this right.

Let me also say to my good friend Chris Cuomo, who, night after night after night after night, would ask the question, "What is Congress doing?" I can assure him that the mess that we are in, unfortunately, goes right to the foot and the front door of the White House, for if it were not the overfocus on building a wall, or the insisting on maintaining individuals on the Mexican border when Mexico is not prepared, or the steering away of funds from the likes of Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador and the rage of individuals who are fleeing in desperation to get away from persecution and having the right to claim the legal right of asylum, which is international law, maybe we would not be here.

The reason why I can say that is because, in the last couple of hours, the head of CBP, in good conscience, in their own moral compass, and in their own standard of what is right and what is indignity, could not stand by where almost 100 children were returned back to the filth that they had had to live in.

Now, I know the people in CBP. I know that there are good, hardworking people all over the border who work for the Federal Government, but there is the lack of resources because we are being held up by individuals who did not want to transfer or to focus on their needs over a wall or over mass deportation, policies that were distracting from helping these children.

I also know that when there is a will, there is a way. So the question of whether or not they could find toothpaste, toothbrushes, and soap appalls me, that the administration could not readily have those resources for those border personnel. It is a disgrace.

I know it because I was there holding little Roger, 9 months old, who had been separated from his family. Roger couldn't speak, so if he didn't have a clean diaper, he could not speak.

But in this bill that we are dealing with—and we are still making sure that we are dealing with the administration, telling them that they have to provide aid to Central American countries—we are doing something that is not done: \$200 million omitted from the Senate bill for processing a Senate pilot program.

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

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentlewoman from Texas an additional 1 minute.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. This program would provide medical treatment, food, clothing, telephone access, legal representation, asylum interviews, and other services to migrant families and unaccompanied children, the same children who were down there; and we wonder why this wealthy country and the executive who has the ability to move dollars around could not get the minimal, bare needs of those people. \$92 million for medical care, which is what I begged for; \$90.6 million for temporary duty and overtime; \$90 million for transport; preventing spending money for any purpose that isn't specifically described in the measure, such as expanding border barriers.

More people are coming because they are desperate, from countries, Haiti and African countries. We are going to get enhanced translators to help people understand, and if they are determined to be able to be in this country through the asylum process, they would be allowed.

We are acknowledging the fact that there is desperation. We are acknowledging the fact that our CBP and others need to do their job, but we are acknowledging the fact that this is our responsibility. We are going to help these children. We are going to hold

them to us like they are ours, and we are going to make sure that there are not these kinds of horrible descriptions and conditions that our little babies have to suffer through. We are going to do that today.

Mr. Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary and Homeland Security, I rise in support of the rule governing debate on H.R. 3401, the "Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act of 2019," and the underlying legislation.

I support this legislation because it provides the humanitarian assistance needed to address the inhumane conditions and treatment of immigrants, especially immigrant children, that this administration has created and allowed to persist.

The scenes emanating from the Southern border are heartbreaking, and they have been for a very long time.

I remember when I was at the border, visiting with children separated from the border.

I remember young baby Roger, a very young child, who should not have been subjected to these conditions.

We are learning of other children living in squalid conditions.

A chaotic scene of sickness and filth is unfolding in an overcrowded border station in Clint, Texas, my homestate, where hundreds of young people who have recently crossed the border are being held, according to lawyers who visited the facility this week.

Some of the children have been there for nearly a month.

Children as young as 7 and 8, many of them wearing clothes caked with human excrement and tears, are caring for infants they've just met, the lawyers said.

Toddlers without diapers are relieving themselves in their pants.

Teenage mothers are wearing clothes stained with breast milk.

Most of the young detainees have not been able to shower or wash their clothes since they arrived at the facility, those who visited said.

They have no access to toothbrushes, toothpaste or soap.

The arrival of thousands of migrants at a time, overflowing the border patrol facilities of the Customs and Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Health and Human Services, has created a humanitarian crisis that has resulted in unsafe, unsanitary conditions and tragic deaths.

All sides need to come together immediately and commit the necessary resources and capabilities to manage this situation and provide for the basic human rights of everyone involved.

If Congress and the administration fail to come to an agreement, the situation at the border will only deteriorate. Cutting funding to these agencies now will not punish the agencies or the administration: it will punish the migrants. Congress has an urgent moral responsibility to protect children and families, and defend the health, dignity and lives of those in need.

Conditions at Customs and Border Protection facilities along the border have been an issue of increasing concern as officials warn that the recent large influx of migrant families has driven many of the facilities well past their capacities.

In May, the inspector general for the Department of Homeland Security warned of "dangerous overcrowding" among adult migrants housed at the border processing center in El Paso, with up to 900 migrants being held at a facility designed for 125. In some cases, cells designed for 35 people were holding 155 people.

This is why it is imperative to support this supplemental funding bill, which:

Provides \$4.5 billion in emergency spending to address the humanitarian crisis at the border—securing robust funding for priorities including legal assistance, food, water, sanitary items, blankets and medical services, support services for unaccompanied children, and refugee services, which will relieve the horrific situation of over-crowding and help prevent additional deaths.

Protects families and does not fund the administration's failed mass detention policy—funding effective, humane alternatives to detention with a proven track record of success, placing strict limits on influx shelters, protecting sponsors from DHS immigration enforcement based on information collected by HHS during the vetting process and creating strong oversight by Congress including to protect unaccompanied children.

Helps address the roots causes of the crisis—reversing the administration's senseless decision to block the U.S. assistance that Congress has already appropriated for the Northern Triangle countries, and ensuring funding is used responsibly to improve border security, stop human smuggling and drug trafficking, combat corruption and reduce poverty and promote growth in Central America.

And the bill is sure to guarantee that it does not use the emergency that is this crisis, for the purpose of advancing any other policy objectives.

Specifically, the supplemental also contains important oversight provisions to hold the administration accountable and to protect the rights and dignity of migrants, including:

No funding for a border wall or barriers, or for ICE detention beds;

Prohibits the use of funds for any purpose not specifically described;

Places strict conditions on influx shelters to house children by mandating compliance with requirements set forth in the Flores settlement;

Protects sponsors and potential sponsors from DHS immigration enforcement based on information collected by HHS during the sponsor vetting process;

Ensures congressional oversight visits to facilities caring for unaccompanied children without a requirement for prior notice;

Requires monthly reporting on unaccompanied children separated from their families; Requires additional reporting about the deaths of children in government custody; and Ensures CBP facilities funded in the bill comply with the National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search.

I urge all members to support the rule and the underlying legislation.

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

Mr. Speaker, we have heard some pretty harsh words about the administration's failure to respond. The reality is the administration asked 2 months ago of our friends who were slow to respond.

The administration warned us of what would happen, and it is unfolding

in front of our eyes, and it is unfolding because of the failure of Democrats in the House to actually take it seriously.

Let's go back to the rhetoric at the time: it is a manufactured crisis; it is not real; it is all made up.

That turned out to be a bad mistake, and it set us back weeks in this Chamber getting to where we finally are beginning to get a response.

Frankly, our friends simply couldn't get their act together on this for a while. I am glad they are beginning to do that now.

But let's also look at a little history, Mr. Speaker.

This problem isn't new. What is new is the slowness to respond. We faced this very same problem when we were in the majority and President Obama was in office in 2014. He asked for \$3.7 billion. He got it within 24 days, and he got it without a lot of extraneous conditions added on it. That is exactly the opposite of the manner in which our friends on the other side are responding at the last minute. But they are responding, and for that I give them some credit.

But again, what is new is the slowness of response, the unwillingness to work with the other Chamber, and the unwillingness to work with the President to meet an emergency that he warned us was coming 2 months ago.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for his leadership here on the floor today.

Is there a crisis?

I think there is, and I am glad that we are here today where our colleagues on the other side of the aisle are finally acknowledging that there is a crisis.

Not that long ago, the Speaker of the House called the situation a fake crisis at the border. Senate Minority Leader SCHUMER called it a crisis that does not exist. The House majority leader said that there is no crisis at the border. The House Democratic Caucus chairman, HAKEEM JEFFRIES, said that there is no crisis at the border. House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman ENGEL called the situation a fake crisis at the border. House Judiciary Committee Chairman JERRY NADLER said that there is no crisis at the border. Representative DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ said that we don't have a border crisis.

I could go on and on and on of statements on the record, in the news media, in this building, and in this Chamber saying that there is no border crisis. Now, either that is putting your head in the sand and ignoring the facts in front of you, or it was very purposeful. It was very purposeful to try to hide the fact that there is, in fact, a crisis for some sort of cynical political gain.

The fact of the matter is, in May of this year, there were 84,000 families that attempted to enter the country and that were apprehended—84,000, which is more than all of 2014. Anybody

with eyes, anybody who has gone to the border has seen that there has been a crisis for months on end, and our colleagues on the other side of the aisle were willfully ignoring it.

President Obama, in 2014, put forward a bill, legislation, that was introduced by Senator Mikulski that added \$762 million in it for ICE to deal with unaccompanied children at the time, which, today, our colleagues on the other side of the aisle say we cannot do. President Obama was asking for money for ICE, and today we are told, no, you can't have any money for ICE.

But if the majority doesn't provide resources to ICE, where are they going to put the children whom they say they want to take care of? Where are they going to put the families? Where are they going to put the people they are detaining at the border?

When the majority creates a tent facility at CBP to process people at the border, as this bill suggests doing, they have no resources in there for DOD; they have no resources in there for ICE in any significant way; and they have no place to put the people they say they want to take care of in this bill.

What are they asking CBP and what are they asking our people at the border to do?

Then the majority has the audacity to point at ICE and CBP and tell them they are failing to do their jobs when, for months on end, we have not provided the resources necessary for them to do their job.

The American people sent us here to solve problems, and one of those is to secure the border of the United States and to ensure those people who seek to come here can do so safely, yet we bury our head in the sand for political gain and ignore the facts on the ground.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Texas an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, this legislation falls short. This legislation that the House leadership has put forward has been late, does not address the problem, and will, in fact, make the problem worse by binding the hands of Border Patrol and binding the hands of the people whom we have asked to do their job.

We should reject this legislation. We should work together to provide legislation that would actually solve the problem and stop enriching cartels on the backs of human beings because the strongest nation in the history of the world refuses to acknowledge the problem that cartels are exploiting asylum laws and human beings for profit.

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

Mr. Speaker, let me just say to the gentleman from Texas, he went through a series of quotes, and I think what Democrats were responding to was the crisis that the President was talking about.

The President, as you know, Mr. Speaker, for years has been railing

against immigrants. He talked about an infestation of immigrants. He has characterized immigrants in the most derogatory and the most hateful terms possible, that we were being invaded. That is not the crisis that we are talking about here today.

The crisis we are talking about here today is the one the President created, the mistreatment of children in U.S. custody. There is no denying it.

Read the press accounts. Read *The New Yorker*; read *The New York Times*; and read *The Washington Times*. They talk about how little children have been mistreated at the border under U.S. custody, and that should offend every single person in this Chamber; and that this administration created and manufactured this crisis in order to make political points, I think, is unconscionable.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to gentlewoman from California (Mrs. DAVIS).

Mrs. DAVIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. Speaker, let me just tell you about a family at our local shelter in San Diego. The mother and the father owned a successful fruit stand in Guatemala, and they were threatened by a gang for money.

□ 1830

If they didn't pay, the safety of their children was in jeopardy.

Eventually, one of their kids was injured on his way home from school, and the mother shared that it was common—common—for the gangs to shoot into the air and for shrapnel to hit unintended objects and, sometimes, people.

The gangs also targeted young, female children, attempting to use them as prostitutes.

The question that we have had before us is: What do we do? What do we do with families? What do we do with children separated from their families that come 1,000 miles to escape violence?

What are our choices? Do we shut the door? Do we keep them detained under inhumane conditions or hear their case?

So, we must consider who we are as a country and what are our values. The least we can do—the least we can do—is to provide basic care while their case is heard.

Today's proposed funding is crucial to helping improve humanitarian efforts at the border. This crisis, we know, will only get worse if we don't act now, so let's act now. Let's act now. Let's pass this rule, and let's pass the underlying bill.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Arizona (Mrs. LESKO), my good friend and fellow member of the Rules Committee.

Mrs. LESKO. Mr. Speaker, being from Arizona, this issue is very important to me, and it has been for years.

I am glad that my Democratic colleagues are finally acknowledging that

there is a crisis at the border, because we have known there was a crisis for, what, 20 years now, and it keeps growing and growing.

The reason I say that: I know, today, everyone is standing up and saying, "Let's help everyone." And I am glad of that, but it wasn't that long ago, on national TV, that Speaker PELOSI and Senator SCHUMER went in front of the public and said: This is a manufactured crisis. Trump and the Republicans are making it all up.

Well, if anyone goes to the border, like I have gone to the border, you will see that it is a real crisis and it is growing each and every day. That is why President Trump asked for humanitarian aid on May 1.

Then, the Department of Homeland Security and HHS sent all of us this letter—all of us Congressmen and Congresswomen—saying: We need help now. We are running out of funds. This is a crisis.

So, the Republicans made motion after motion after motion—17 times—asking for humanitarian aid.

And what did my Democrat colleagues do? They said no. No. They rejected every one.

So, here I am in Rules Committee last night—it is almost midnight—and we thought we were going to vote on this bill, on the humanitarian aid. Nope. Pulled out. Nope. I guess they couldn't get the votes over on the Democratic side.

So, then they did a change. From what the media said, some of their more progressive members demanded some requirements and changes.

So we were supposed to meet at rules at 11 a.m. this morning with a new bill. Nope. That was pulled.

So, here we are. We got the new version of the bill at 5:00 tonight. We had the rules meeting at 5:30. Then we started the rules debate at 6:00. We didn't even have time to read the bill.

So, I have some major concerns with this bill. I wish we had worked on a bipartisan basis.

To give you one example, there was a young girl who died in Arizona—actually, was found dead—7 years old. And guess who helped rescue the other members of the party? It was the Arizona National Guard.

Yet, the bill prevents any funding from going to the Department of Defense that will help with the Arizona National Guard and other national guards that are helping at the border.

I really wish that we could work together in a bipartisan fashion, get something done, go back to rules.

Let's do a clean bill. Let's send it to the Senate tonight. Let's help solve this crisis now.

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

Let me just say, I am so sorry the gentlewoman was inconvenienced, but I think she misspoke when she said that Republicans—or she—just received the bill at 5:00.

The bill has been available since last week. The only thing that was dif-

ferent was there was an amendment, a manager's amendment. It was seven pages long, double spaced, on single sides. It didn't take that long to read.

So, I am sorry whether or not she couldn't get through it all, but it is not a new bill. This bill has been around.

Let me also say, again, for the record: We don't agree. We don't agree with the crisis that the President has been talking about for years and years and years and years, the derogatory fashion and way in which he refers to immigrants. We don't agree.

He talked about there being an infestation of immigrants, that we are being invaded. No, that is not the crisis.

The crisis that he created, that this administration created, which should, quite frankly, cause more outrage on the other side of the aisle, was separating children from their parents. And, as we gather here today, there are countless children who may never be reunited with their parents.

The crisis that he created was denying these children in our custody basic things—basic necessities like soap, toothpaste, toothbrushes—and where little kids were being taken care of by other little kids.

This is an outrage, and it is a crisis that he manufactured, that he created. And we need to fix it.

So, that is what this bill is trying to do. If my colleagues on the other side of the aisle don't want to support it, fine. But we are going to do what is right. That is why we ran for office. That is why we won the last election, because people were horrified by what was happening at the border, the way we were treating other human beings.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Arizona (Mr. BIGGS), my good friend.

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, I just want to say at the outset that the condescending tone towards our side by the previous speaker is really uncalled for, and, quite frankly, it is unparliamentary in and of itself.

When he talks about political points being unconscionable, that may be an understatement.

Let me just tell you something. When I was down at the border recently, the DEA informed me of a little girl who was forced to take care of two young children. She is the age of 11. She had been trafficked. She had been trafficked by cartels right into Charleston, South Carolina.

Right there, at that position, many people—40 or more people—had used that location in Charleston as a sponsor to be released under the catch-and-release problem that we have, because we are overcrowded at the border. We have no place to keep them.

This bill doesn't fix that. This bill doesn't fix that. If you wanted to take care of a humanitarian issue, you would give ICE some money for beds.

And that little girl, age 11, is taking care of two young boys—until what? Until that cartel affiliate in Charleston, South Carolina, could send those three children back to be used on the border for a faux family unit to come back in.

That is what is unconscionable, the fact that we are not funding ICE when ICE has a 10,000-bed shortage, when CBP has a 15,000-bed shortage.

You want to talk about lack of humanitarian care: This bill doesn't take care of that because the bill from my colleagues across the aisle does not address giving ICE and CBP what they need to hold on to people, so you can keep families together.

That is the reality of the situation.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Arizona an additional 30 seconds.

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

So, that program that my colleagues across the aisle are putting together in this bill enshrines catch-and-release. It also facilitates human trafficking—it does—just like we saw with the little girl who was sent to Charleston, South Carolina, and was going to be sent back and used by cartels as a fake family unit.

That is what is unconscionable here, and I would urge my colleagues to oppose the rule.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the comments from the gentleman from Arizona. He talks about ICE. He wants more funding for ICE. The previous speaker talked about more money for the Department of Defense.

We are talking about children here. That is what this bill addresses: money for State-licensed shelters, legal services, child advocates, post-release services, Federal field specialists, case management services, and money for the Office of the Inspector General.

The humanitarian crisis is that children are being mistreated at our border and we need to address it, and that is what we are trying to do with this bill.

So, I appreciate all the other things that my Republican friends want to fund, but the crisis that we need to address right now is the mistreatment of children at our border.

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

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I just want to briefly yield myself such time as I may consume to make a quick point.

My friend is saying there is no money for Border Patrol and the military. Whose custody do you think those children are in for the first couple of days?

The problems are actually at those facilities. They have not been identified at Health and Human Services, other than they are just simply too full because my friends have spent so much time arguing about this rather than giving the administration the money that it asked for in a timely fashion, 2 months ago.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. BURGESS), my very good friend, fellow Rules Committee member, and distinguished doctor.

Mr. BURGESS. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. Yes, I am a member of the Rules Committee. I am also a member of the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

The Energy and Commerce Health Subcommittee has under their jurisdiction the Office of Refugee Resettlement.

So, the Department of Health and Human Services is tasked with caring for unaccompanied children who are transferred from Customs and Border Protection at their processing centers. I have seen this firsthand on many trips to the HHS Office of Refugee Resettlement shelters.

HHS personnel work hard. They provide quality, compassionate care to children who cross the border without legal status.

These facilities have security to protect the children inside, but a child who wants to leave may request to be returned to their home country, and they may do so with on-site social work.

In my experience, all shelters I have visited are designed appropriately for the ages of the children who are occupying them. If an older teen decides, of their own volition, that they need to leave, they are neither detained nor restrained.

So, it bothers me when I hear these facilities referred to as detention centers or child prisons. Office of Refugee Resettlement are shelters to protect these children while they are awaiting placement in homes in this country.

And I do need to add one other thing. This is a closed rule. It is a shame we are doing it as a closed rule. I offered an amendment up in the Rules Committee a few moments ago to reimburse the State of Texas for the \$800 million that Governor Abbott has felt is required to send down to the border for border security.

Governor Perry did it in his administration.

This is an ongoing problem for the State of Texas. This is work that should be done by the United States Federal Government, and the State has to take up and expend those dollars. That is wrong, and it needs to change.

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

The gentleman did offer an amendment in the Rules Committee. He is a member of the Rules Committee. He knew there was a budget point of order against it, so it was not compliant with the rules of the House, so it wasn't made in order.

I am not sure what the gentleman was talking about, about these young children—2, 3, 4 years old—what? To request that they be sent back to their homes, that they could somehow just walk out of where they are being held

right now? I am not quite sure what he is talking about.

The bottom line is, there is also money in here for U.S. Customs and Border Protection. My friends know that, if they have read the bill.

So I just have to say, I think where the outrage is here is that this administration has overseen an immigration policy which does not reflect the values of this country, where children have been separated from their parents, and now we see children being held in the worst conditions possible.

It does not reflect the values of the American people, and we need to pass this bill to try to remedy that.

I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 1845

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

Mr. SPANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to the immigration supplemental that will be brought to the floor later tonight.

While I appreciate that the majority in this House has finally come to the realization that there is, in fact, a crisis on our southern border after spending the first 6 months denying that fact, they continue to refuse to work with Republicans to address the real problem.

The bill before us today was drafted with no Republican input. For the past 2 days, its fate has seemed uncertain, as there are members of the Democratic conference who don't believe we should have a border or enforce our laws.

We are a nation of laws. Americans who selflessly choose to join the law enforcement profession put their lives on the line every day to protect Americans and care for those in their custody. They are working overtime to deal with this crisis. What support do they get in this supplemental?

It doesn't fund the pay or overtime shortage. Instead, members of the majority party have spent the past week calling ICE and CBP criminal agencies that are killing children.

I want everybody to think about that for just a moment. There are members of the Democratic conference who are telling Americans that ICE and CBP are killing children in their custody.

The Democratic leadership has been engaged in negotiations the past 2 days to win the support of these Members. One of the solutions contained in the manager's amendment is an extra \$2 million for the continued operation of the Immigration Court Help Desk program.

The average wait time to have a case heard in the immigration court is over 700 days. Does the bill include the \$55 million that the Senate bill does for additional immigration judges? No. Rather, it includes \$2 million for a 1-800 number to check on the status of a case.

The wait is over 700 days.

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

Mr. COLE. I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SPANO. The wait is 700 days. That is like putting a Band-Aid on a gaping wound.

I look forward to addressing this crisis, but this bill is not the solution. If they were serious about solving the problem, Democrats would include additional funding to take care of our law enforcement, which is working so hard to address the crisis, and they would include additional funding to reduce the court backlog.

It is time to get serious about the crisis. It is time to offer real solutions.

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

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

If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately bring up H.R. 3056, the Border Crisis Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2019.

Unlike the bill before us today, H.R. 3056 provides all the necessary funding that the administration has requested to address the humanitarian crisis on the southern border. The bill provides funding for the Department of Defense, which has expended significant resources responding to the crisis. It also provides the funding for refugee and entrant assistance and for U.S. Customs and Border Protection that the administration has requested and has told us is necessary to meet the crisis.

Most notably, this bill does so without adding any of the partisan riders that plague the majority's version of the supplemental. We can provide funding to meet this crisis without tying the hands of the administration and leaving them no wiggle room or flexibility.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ).

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have been sitting here now for about 10 minutes listening to my colleagues on the other side saying this solves the problem, that this bill finally solves the problem. Nothing could be further from the truth. This is the poorest faith effort I have ever seen to solve the problem.

The Senate has a bipartisan bill. It is not perfect. I don't love that bill. But it is a bipartisan bill that we could vote on tonight, and we could actually solve something. We could actually get something done.

What happened instead? Instead, we, as Republicans, were completely shut out of the process, and they negotiated amongst themselves. That solves absolutely nothing. Not to mention there

isn't a single person whom I have heard on the other side of the aisle who has been serious and honest about what is actually causing this problem, about solving the horrible incentives that we have in our immigration system that incentivize the most dangerous journey up through our southern border.

I am the son of Cuban immigrants. My family escaped from communist Castro to come to this country and did it legally. I would love to see a good faith effort. My door is wide open to anybody anywhere who wants to have a serious conversation about how we reform our immigration system.

I understand my colleagues on the other side of the aisle do not like the President. I get that, okay? But that doesn't change the fact that our immigration system has been broken for decades, and the only people on planet Earth who can solve that problem are the ones in this body.

If my colleagues want to solve the problem, come find me. My door is wide open.

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

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

I want to begin by telling my good friend how much I respect him, how much I admire him. I know how passionate he is on the issue of the children. No doubt about that.

I also want to tell my friend that I think, 8 weeks ago, we should have been acting on this. We were told there wasn't a crisis, and there wasn't a serious effort on the other side.

Last night, when my friends were struggling to find the votes, frankly, we could have delivered a lot of votes. Instead, they moved the bill further to the left to placate the most extreme elements in their own conference. I think that is going to make it much harder to come to a deal eventually with the Senate and with the administration.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I urge opposition to this rule. The rule will make in order consideration of H.R. 3401, a supplemental appropriations bill that could have been a bipartisan bill. Instead, the majority chose to make it partisan, failing to fund the national security elements of the border crisis, including partisan policy riders that tie the hands of the administration.

Not to be outdone, the majority also pushed through last-minute changes, using the same-day rule authority that had not been adequately considered by anyone on either side of the aisle.

Let me just reiterate, for the record, to reinforce the point my friend Mrs. LESKO made. Look, we got this bill at 4:57. We convened the Rules Committee at 5:30.

I can read things, but I can't always understand everything, let alone research everything in 33 minutes. We haven't got a single opportunity to offer a single amendment to this bill.

That is unfortunate, and I don't think it is a process that is likely to lead to a successful outcome.

Mr. Speaker, I want to conclude by urging my colleagues to vote "no" on the previous question, to vote "no" on the rule, to vote "no" on the underlying measure.

Let's go to work on a bipartisan bill. Let's meet all the requests the administration has asked for, in terms of resources. Give them the flexibility they need to do the job and recognize this is not a new problem.

We dealt with it, frankly, pretty successfully when President Obama was here by giving them the resources and the flexibility they needed. I am sorry my friends are not extending that same courtesy to the current President.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, I, too, have great respect for the gentleman from Oklahoma. We don't always agree on everything, but there are some things we do agree on.

I want to say this with great respect for him and for the gentlewoman from Arizona, and I am sorry if I offended her in the way I responded to her comments. But my friends had the bill for quite some time. What is new today is the amendment, the 7-page amendment.

It is not correct to say that the bill was just given to the minority at 4:30 or 5 today or whenever, right before we met. The bottom line is that Members have had it for a while. The amendment, which is 7 pages, is something new.

The amendment has been characterized as us moving to the left. Let me remind people what is in this amendment. There are stronger requirements for care of unaccompanied minor children, tightened restrictions on influx shelters, accountability for contractors violating standards at influx shelters, funding for the Immigration Court Help Desk program, ensuring access to translation services.

That is not left or right or middle of the road. To me, it just sounds like common sense. To characterize this as a move to the left, I just don't get it.

Mr. Speaker, this administration's actions at the border should not be ignored. What these children are going through should not be minimized. But that hasn't stopped some on the other side of the aisle from trying, as they continue to defend any move that this administration makes.

I mean, we didn't hear a lot of talk about the children in the debate on the other side. Some did raise the issue, but most of the talk was on other things.

Last night, I heard one of my friends on the other side of the aisle defend the conditions at these border facilities in an interview, and he came to the floor again today. He said that there was "no lock on the door," and, "Any child is free to leave at any time. But they don't, and you know why? Because they're well taken care of."

Mr. Speaker, is he really suggesting that a 3- or 4-year-old unaccompanied child should just get up and walk out of one of these facilities? Come on, what are we talking about here?

I don't know how anybody could say being denied soap or being denied toothbrushes and medical care is being well taken care of, because these are inhumane conditions, and I think it is child abuse.

America is better than this, and we must demand better for these kids.

Let's vote on this rule and on the underlying bill so that we can get this aid where it is needed as quickly as possible and hold this administration accountable.

The material previously referred to by Mr. COLE is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 462

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

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

SEC. 3. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 3056.

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, the Chair will reduce to 5 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote on the question of the adoption of the resolution.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 226, nays 188, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 409]

YEAS—226

Adams	Garcia (TX)	Norcross
Aguiar	Golden	O'Halleran
Allred	Gomez	Ocasio-Cortez
Axne	Gonzalez (TX)	Pallone
Barragán	Gottheimer	Panetta
Bass	Green, Al (TX)	Pappas
Beatty	Grijalva	Pascarell
Bera	Haaland	Payne
Beyer	Harder (CA)	Perlmutter
Bishop (GA)	Hastings	Peters
Blumenauer	Hayes	Peterson
Blunt Rochester	Heck	Phillips
Bonamici	Higgins (NY)	Pingree
Boyle, Brendan	Hill (CA)	Pocan
F.	Himes	Porter
Brindisi	Horn, Kendra S.	Pressley
Brown (MD)	Horsford	Price (NC)
Brownley (CA)	Houlihan	Quigley
Bustos	Hoyer	Raskin
Butterfield	Huffman	Rice (NY)
Carbajal	Jackson Lee	Rose (NY)
Cárdenas	Jayapal	Rouda
Carlson (IN)	Jeffries	Roybal-Allard
Cartwright	Johnson (GA)	Ruiz
Case	Johnson (TX)	Ruppersberger
Casten (IL)	Kaptur	Rush
Castor (FL)	Keating	Sánchez
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Chu, Judy	Kennedy	Scanlon
Ciциlline	Khanna	Schakowsky
Cisneros	Kildee	Schiff
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Schneider
Clarke (NY)	Kim	Schrader
Clay	Kind	Schrier
Cleaver	Kirkpatrick	Scott (VA)
Cohen	Krishnamoorthi	Scott, David
Connolly	Kuster (NH)	Serrano
Cooper	Lamb	Sewell (AL)
Correa	Langevin	Shalala
Costa	Larsen (WA)	Sherman
Courtney	Larson (CT)	Sherrill
Cox (CA)	Lawrence	Sires
Craig	Lawson (FL)	Slotkin
Crist	Lee (CA)	Smith (WA)
Crow	Lee (NV)	Soto
Cuellar	Levin (CA)	Spanberger
Cummings	Lewis	Speier
Cunningham	Lieu, Ted	Stanton
Davids (KS)	Lipinski	Stevens
Davis (CA)	Loeb sack	Suozzi
Davis, Danny K.	Lofgren	Takano
Dean	Lowenthal	Thompson (CA)
DeFazio	Lowey	Thompson (MS)
DeGette	Luján	Titus
DeLauro	Luria	Tlaib
DelBene	Lynch	Tonko
Delgado	Malinowski	Torres (CA)
Demings	Maloney,	Torres Small
DeSaulnier	Carolyn B.	(NM)
Deutch	Maloney, Sean	Trahan
Dingell	Matsui	Trone
Doggett	McAdams	Underwood
Doyle, Michael	McBath	Van Drew
F.	McCollum	Vargas
Engel	McEachin	Veasey
Escobar	McGovern	Vela
Eshoo	McNerney	Velázquez
Españillat	Meng	Visclosky
Evans	Moore	Wasserman
Finkenauer	Morelle	Schultz
Fletcher	Moulton	Waters
Foster	Mucarsel-Powell	Watson Coleman
Frankel	Murphy	Welch
Fudge	Nadler	Wexton
Gallego	Napolitano	Wild
Garamendi	Neal	Wilson (FL)
Garcia (IL)	Neguse	Yarmuth

NAYS—188

Aderholt	Brooks (AL)	Collins (GA)
Allen	Brooks (IN)	Collins (NY)
Amash	Buchanan	Comer
Armstrong	Buck	Conaway
Arrington	Bucshon	Cook
Babin	Budd	Crawford
Bacon	Burchett	Crenshaw
Baird	Burgess	Curtis
Balderson	Byrne	Davidson (OH)
Banks	Calvert	Davis, Rodney
Barr	Carter (GA)	DesJarlais
Bergman	Carter (TX)	Diaz-Balart
Biggs	Chabot	Duffy
Bilirakis	Cheney	Duncan
Bishop (UT)	Cline	Dunn
Bost	Cloud	Emmer
Brady	Cole	Estes

Ferguson	King (IA)
Fitzpatrick	King (NY)
Fleischmann	Kinzing
Flores	Kustoff (TN)
Fortenberry	LaHood
Fox (NC)	LaMalfa
Fulcher	Latta
Gaetz	Lesko
Gallagher	Loudermilk
Gianforte	Luetkemeyer
Gibbs	Marchant
Gohmert	Marshall
Gonzalez (OH)	Massie
Gooden	Mast
Gosar	McCarthy
Granger	McCauley
Graves (GA)	McClintock
Graves (LA)	McHenry
Graves (MO)	McKinley
Green (TN)	Meuser
Griffith	Miller
Grothman	Mitchell
Guest	Moorenaar
Guthrie	Mooney (WV)
Hagedorn	Mullin
Harris	Newhouse
Hartzer	Norman
Hern, Kevin	Nunes
Herrera Beutler	Olson
Hice (GA)	Palazzo
Higgins (LA)	Palmer
Hill (AR)	Pence
Hollingsworth	Perry
Hudson	Posey
Huizenga	Ratcliffe
Hunter	Reed
Hurd (TX)	Reschenthaler
Johnson (LA)	Rice (SC)
Johnson (OH)	Riggleman
Johnson (SD)	Roby
Jordan	Rodgers (WA)
Joyce (OH)	Roe, David P.
Joyce (PA)	Rogers (AL)
Katko	Rogers (KY)
Keller	Rose, John W.
Kelly (MS)	Rouzer

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham	Lamborn
Amodei	Levin (MI)
Clyburn	Long
Gabbard	Lucas
Holding	Meadows
Kelly (PA)	Meeks

□ 1923

So the previous question was ordered.
The result of the vote was announced
as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The
question is on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This is a
5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device,
and there were—yeas 225, nays
189, not voting 18, as follows:

[Roll No. 410]

YEAS—225

Adams	Butterfield	Correa
Aguiar	Carbajal	Costa
Allred	Cárdenas	Courtney
Axne	Carlson (IN)	Cox (CA)
Barragán	Cartwright	Craig
Bass	Case	Crist
Beatty	Casten (IL)	Crow
Bera	Castor (FL)	Cuellar
Beyer	Castro (TX)	Cummings
Bishop (GA)	Chu, Judy	Cunningham
Blumenauer	Ciциlline	Davids (KS)
Blunt Rochester	Cisneros	Davis (CA)
Bonamici	Clark (MA)	Davis, Danny K.
Boyle, Brendan	Clarke (NY)	Dean
F.	Clay	DeFazio
Brindisi	Cleaver	DeGette
Brown (MD)	Cohen	DeLauro
Brownley (CA)	Connolly	DelBene
Bustos	Cooper	Delgado

Demings	Langevin	Rose (NY)
DeSaulnier	Larsen (WA)	Rouda
Deutch	Larson (CT)	Roybal-Allard
Dingell	Lawrence	Ruiz
Doggett	Lawson (FL)	Ruppersberger
Doyle, Michael	Lee (CA)	Rush
F.	Lee (NV)	Sánchez
Engel	Levin (CA)	Sarbanes
Escobar	Lewis	Scanlon
Eshoo	Lipinski	Schakowsky
Españillat	Loeb sack	Schiff
Evans	Lofgren	Schneider
Finkenauer	Lowenthal	Schrader
Fletcher	Lowey	Schrier
Foster	Luján	Scott (VA)
Frankel	Luria	Scott, David
Fudge	Lynch	Serrano
Gallego	Malinowski	Sewell (AL)
Garamendi	Maloney,	Shalala
Garcia (IL)	Carolyn B.	Sherman
Garcia (TX)	Maloney, Sean	Sherrill
Golden	Matsui	Sires
Gomez	McAdams	Slotkin
Gonzalez (TX)	McBath	Smith (WA)
Gottheimer	McCollum	Soto
Green, Al (TX)	McEachin	Spanberger
Grijalva	McGovern	Speier
Haaland	McNerney	Stanton
Harder (CA)	Meng	Stevens
Hastings	Moore	Suozzi
Hayes	Morelle	Takano
Heck	Moulton	Thompson (CA)
Higgins (NY)	Mucarsel-Powell	Thompson (MS)
Hill (CA)	Murphy	Titus
Himes	Nadler	Tlaib
Horn, Kendra S.	Napolitano	Tonko
Horsford	Neal	Torres (CA)
Houlihan	Neguse	Torres Small
Hoyer	Norcross	(NM)
Huffman	O'Halleran	Trahan
Jackson Lee	Ocasio-Cortez	Trone
Jayapal	Pallone	Underwood
Jeffries	Panetta	Van Drew
Johnson (GA)	Pappas	Vargas
Johnson (TX)	Pascarell	Veasey
Kaptur	Payne	Vela
Keating	Perlmutter	Velázquez
Kelly (IL)	Peters	Visclosky
Kennedy	Peterson	Wasserman
Khanna	Phillips	Schultz
Kildee	Pingree	Waters
Kilmer	Pocan	Watson Coleman
Kim	Porter	Welch
Kind	Pressley	Wexton
Kirkpatrick	Price (NC)	Wild
Krishnamoorthi	Quigley	Wilson (FL)
Kuster (NH)	Raskin	Yarmuth
Lamb	Rice (NY)	

NAYS—189

Aderholt	Cook	Hartzer
Allen	Crawford	Hern, Kevin
Amash	Crenshaw	Herrera Beutler
Amodei	Curtis	Hice (GA)
Armstrong	Davidson (OH)	Higgins (LA)
Arrington	Davis, Rodney	Hill (AR)
Babin	DesJarlais	Hollingsworth
Bacon	Diaz-Balart	Hudson
Baird	Duffy	Huizenga
Balderson	Duncan	Hunter
Banks	Dunn	Hurd (TX)
Barr	Emmer	Johnson (LA)
Bergman	Estes	Johnson (OH)
Biggs	Ferguson	Johnson (SD)
Bilirakis	Fitzpatrick	Jordan
Bishop (UT)	Fleischmann	Joyce (OH)
Bost	Flores	Joyce (PA)
Brady	Fortenberry	Katko
Brooks (AL)	Fox (NC)	Keller
Brooks (IN)	Fulcher	Kelly (MS)
Buchanan	Gaetz	Kelly (PA)
Buck	Gallagher	King (IA)
Bucshon	Gianforte	King (NY)
Budd	Gibbs	Kinzing
Burchett	Gohmert	Kustoff (TN)
Burgess	Gonzalez (OH)	LaHood
Byrne	Gooden	LaMalfa
Calvert	Gosar	Latta
Carter (GA)	Granger	Lesko
Carter (TX)	Graves (GA)	Loudermilk
Chabot	Graves (LA)	Luetkemeyer
Cheney	Graves (MO)	Marchant
Cline	Green (TN)	Marshall
Cloud	Griffith	Massie
Cole	Grothman	Mast
Collins (GA)	Guest	McCarthy
Collins (NY)	Guthrie	McCauley
Comer	Hagedorn	McClintock
Conaway	Harris	McKinley

Meuser	Rogers (KY)	Timmons
Miller	Rose, John W.	Tipton
Mitchell	Rouzer	Turner
Moolenaar	Roy	Upton
Mooney (WV)	Rutherford	Wagner
Mullin	Scalise	Walberg
Newhouse	Schweikert	Walden
Norman	Scott, Austin	Walker
Nunes	Sensenbrenner	Walorski
Olson	Shinkus	Waltz
Palazzo	Simpson	Watkins
Palmer	Smith (MO)	Weber (TX)
Pence	Smith (NE)	Webster (FL)
Perry	Smith (NJ)	Wenstrup
Posey	Smucker	Westerman
Ratcliffe	Spano	Williams
Reed	Staubert	Wilson (SC)
Reschenthaler	Stefanik	Wittman
Rice (SC)	Steil	Womack
Riggleman	Steube	Woodall
Roby	Stewart	Wright
Rodgers (WA)	Stivers	Yoho
Roe, David P.	Taylor	Young
Rogers (AL)	Thompson (PA)	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—18

Abraham	Lieu, Ted	Omar
Clyburn	Long	Richmond
Gabbard	Lucas	Rooney (FL)
Holding	McHenry	Ryan
Lamborn	Meadows	Swalwell (CA)
Levin (MI)	Meeks	Thornberry

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DeGETTE) (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1932

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

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 409 and “yea” on rollcall No. 410.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND SECURITY AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER ACT, 2019

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 462, I call up the bill (H.R. 3401) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 462, the amendment printed in House Report 116-128 shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 3401

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW

For an additional amount for “Executive Office for Immigration Review”, \$17,000,000 to be used only for services and activities provided by the Legal Access Programs, of which not less than \$2,000,000 shall be for the continued operation of the Immigration Court Helpdesk Program: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

For an additional amount for “Federal Prisoner Detention”, \$155,000,000 to be used only for the necessary expenses related to United States prisoners in the custody of the United States Marshals Service as authorized by section 4013 of title 18, United States Code: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

TITLE II

DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY

SECURITY, ENFORCEMENT, AND BORDER PROTECTION

U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses to respond to the significant rise in aliens at the southwest border and related activities, \$1,217,931,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020; of which \$702,500,000 is for migrant processing facilities; of which \$92,000,000 is for consumables; of which \$19,950,000 is for medical assets and high risk support; of which \$8,000,000 is for Federal Protective Service support; of which \$35,000,000 is for transportation; of which \$90,636,000 is for temporary duty and overtime costs; of which \$19,845,000 is for reimbursements for temporary duty and overtime costs; and of which \$50,000,000 is for mission support data systems and analysis: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, CONSTRUCTION, AND IMPROVEMENTS

For an additional amount for “Procurement, Construction, and Improvements” for migrant processing facilities, \$85,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

OPERATIONS AND SUPPORT

For an additional amount for “Operations and Support” for necessary expenses to respond to the significant rise in aliens at the southwest border and related activities, \$128,238,000; of which \$35,943,000 is for transportation of unaccompanied alien children; of which \$11,981,000 is for detainee transportation for medical needs, court proceedings, or relocation to and from U.S. Customs and Border Protection custody; of which \$5,114,000 is for reimbursements for overtime and temporary duty costs; of which

\$20,000,000 is for alternatives to detention; of which \$45,000,000 is for detainee medical care; and of which \$10,200,000 is for the Office of Professional Responsibility for background investigations and facility inspections: *Provided*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

For an additional amount for “Federal Assistance”, \$60,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, for the emergency food and shelter program under Title III of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11331 et seq.) for the purposes of providing assistance to aliens released from the custody of the Department of Homeland Security: *Provided*, That notwithstanding Sections 315 and 316(b) of such Act, funds made available under this section shall be disbursed by the Emergency Food and Shelter Program National Board not later than 30 days after the date on which such funds becomes available: *Provided further*, That the Emergency Food and Shelter Program National Board shall distribute such funds only to jurisdictions or local recipient organizations serving communities that have experienced a significant influx of such aliens: *Provided further*, That such funds may be used to reimburse such jurisdictions or local recipient organizations for costs incurred in providing services to such aliens on or after January 1, 2019: *Provided further*, That such amount is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 201. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available under each heading in this title shall only be used for the purposes specifically described under that heading.

SEC. 202. Division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6) is amended by adding after section 540 the following:

“SEC. 541. (a) Section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391) shall be applied—

“(1) in subsection (a), by substituting ‘September 30, 2019,’ for ‘September 30, 2017,’; and

“(2) in subsection (c)(1), by substituting ‘September 30, 2019,’ for ‘September 30, 2017.’

“(b) The Secretary of Homeland Security, under the authority of section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391(a)), may carry out prototype projects under section 2371b of title 10, United States Code, and the Secretary shall perform the functions of the Secretary of Defense as prescribed.

“(c) The Secretary of Homeland Security under section 831 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 391(d)) may use the definition of nontraditional government contractor as defined in section 2371b(e) of title 10, United States Code.”.

SEC. 203. (a) The Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security shall establish policies and distribute written personnel guidance, as appropriate, not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act on the following:

(1) Providing private meeting space and video teleconferencing access for individuals returned to Mexico under the Migrant Protection Protocols to consult with legal counsel, including prior to initial immigration court hearings.

(2) Efforts, in consultation with the Department of State, to address the housing,

transportation, and security needs of such individuals.

(3) Efforts, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to ensure that such individuals are briefed, in their primary spoken language to the greatest extent possible, on their legal rights and obligations prior to being returned to Mexico.

(4) Efforts, in consultation with the Department of Justice, to prioritize the immigration proceedings of such individuals.

(5) The establishment of written policies defining categories of vulnerable individuals who should not be so returned.

(b) For purposes of this section, the term “Migrant Protection Protocols” means the actions taken by the Secretary to implement the memorandum dated January 25, 2019 entitled “Policy Guidance for the Implementation of the Migrant Protection Protocols”.

(c) The amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 204. None of the funds provided in this Act under “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Operations and Support” for facilities shall be available until U.S. Customs and Border Protection establishes policies (via directive, procedures, guidance, and/or memorandum) and training programs to ensure that such facilities adhere to the National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search, published in October of 2015: *Provided*, That not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall provide a detailed report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives, the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, and the House Judiciary Committee regarding the establishment and implementation of such policies and training programs.

SEC. 205. No later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall provide a report on the number of U.S. Customs and Border Protection Officers assigned to Northern Border land ports of entry and temporarily assigned to the ongoing humanitarian crisis: *Provided*, That the report shall outline what resources and conditions would allow a return to northern border staffing levels that are no less than the number committed in the June 12, 2018 Department of Homeland Security Northern Border Strategy: *Provided further*, That the report shall include the number of officers temporarily assigned to the southwest border in response to the ongoing humanitarian crisis, the number of days the officers will be away from their northern border assignment, the northern border ports from which officers are being assigned to the southwest border, and efforts being made to limit the impact on operations at each northern border land port of entry where officers have been temporarily assigned to the southwest border.

SEC. 206. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6) for the Department of Homeland Security may be used to relocate to the National Targeting Center the vetting of Trusted Traveler Program applications and operations currently carried out at existing locations unless specifically authorized by a statute enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 207. (a) Of the additional amount provided under “U.S. Customs and Border Protection—Operations and Support”, \$200,000,000 is for a multi-agency, integrated, migrant processing center pilot program for family units and unaccompanied alien children, including the following:

(1) Ongoing assessment and treatment efforts for physical or mental health conditions, including development of a support plan and services for each member of a vulnerable population.

(2) Assessments of child protection and welfare needs.

(3) Food, shelter, hygiene services and supplies, clothing, and activities appropriate for the non-penal, civil detention of families.

(4) Personnel with appropriate training on caring for families and vulnerable populations in a civil detention environment.

(5) Free telephonic communication access, including support for contacting family members.

(6) Direct access to legal orientation, legal representation, and case management in private areas of the center.

(7) Credible fear and reasonable fear interviews conducted by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services asylum officers in private areas of the center.

(8) Granting of asylum directly by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services for manifestly well-founded or clearly meritorious cases.

(9) For family units not found removable prior to departure from the center—

(A) release on own recognizance or placement in alternatives to detention with case management; and

(B) coordinated transport to a respite shelter or city of final destination.

(10) For family units found removable prior to departure from the center, safe return planning support by an immigration case manager, including a consular visit to assist with reintegration.

(11) On-site operational support by non-governmental organizations for the identification and protection of vulnerable populations.

(b) The Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives within 24 hours of any—

(1) unaccompanied child placed in the pilot program whose time in Department of Homeland Security custody exceeds 72 hours; and

(2) family unit placed in the pilot program whose time in such custody exceed exceeds 9 days.

(c) Prior to the obligation of the amount identified in subsection (a), but not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a plan for the implementation of the pilot program to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives which shall include a definition of vulnerable populations.

SEC. 208. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish final plans, standards, and protocols to protect the health and safety of individuals in the custody of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, which shall include—

(1) standards and response protocols for medical assessments and medical emergencies;

(2) requirements for ensuring the provision of water, appropriate nutrition, hygiene, and sanitation needs;

(3) standards for temporary holding facilities that adhere to best practices for the care of children, which shall be in compliance with the relevant recommendations in the Policy Statement of the American Academy of Pediatrics entitled, “Detention of Immigrant Children”;

(4) protocols for responding to surges of migrants crossing the southern border or arriving at land ports of entry; and

(5) required training for all Federal and contract personnel who interact with migrants on the care and treatment of individuals in civil detention.

SEC. 207. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security shall submit to the House of Representatives and the Senate a plan for ensuring access to appropriate translation services for all individuals encountered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, including an estimate of related resource requirements and the feasibility and potential benefit of these components jointly procuring such services.

TITLE III

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

ADMINISTRATION FOR CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

REFUGEE AND ENTRANT ASSISTANCE

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For an additional amount for “Refugee and Entrant Assistance” \$2,881,552,000, to be merged with and available for the same period as funds appropriated in division B of Public Law 115-245 and made available through fiscal year 2021 under this heading, and to be made available for any purpose funded under such heading in such law: *Provided*, That if any part of the reprogramming described in the notification submitted by the Secretary of Health and Human Services (the “Secretary”) to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on May 16, 2019, has been executed as of the date of the enactment of this Act, such amounts provided by this Act as are necessary shall be used to reverse such reprogramming: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading, the amount allocated by the Secretary for costs of leases of property that include facilities to be used as hard-sided dormitories for which the Secretary intends to seek State licensure for the care of unaccompanied alien children, and that are executed under authorities transferred to the Director of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) under section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002, shall remain available until expended: *Provided further*, That ORR shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 72 hours of conducting a formal assessment of a facility for possible lease or acquisition and within 7 days of any lease or acquisition of real property: *Provided further*, That not less than \$866,000,000 of the amounts provided under this heading shall be used for the provision of care in licensed shelters and for expanding the supply of shelters for which State licensure will be sought, of which not less than \$27,000,000 shall be available for the purposes of adding shelter beds in State-licensed facilities in response to funding opportunity HHS-2017-ACF-ORR-ZU-1132, and of which not less than \$185,000,000 shall be available for expansion grants to add beds in State-licensed facilities and open new State-licensed facilities, and for contract costs to acquire, activate, and operate facilities that include small- and medium-scale hard-sided facilities for which the Secretary intends to seek State licensure in an effort to phase out the need for shelter beds in unlicensed facilities: *Provided further*, That not less than \$100,000,000 of the amounts provided under this heading shall be used for post-release services, child advocates, and legal services: *Provided further*, That the amount made available for legal services in the preceding proviso shall be made available for the same purposes for which amounts were provided for such services in fiscal year 2017: *Provided further*, That not less than \$8,000,000 of the amounts provided under this heading shall be used for the purposes of hiring additional Federal Field Specialists and for increasing

case management and case coordination services, with the goal of more expeditiously placing unaccompanied alien children with sponsors and reducing the length of stay in ORR custody: *Provided further*, That not less than \$1,000,000 of amounts provided under this heading shall be used for the purposes of hiring project officers and program monitor staff dedicated to pursuing strategic improvements to the Unaccompanied Alien Children program and for the development of a discharge rate improvement plan which shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 120 days of the date of enactment of this Act: *Provided further*, That of the amounts provided under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be transferred to “Office of the Secretary—Office of Inspector General” and shall remain available until expended for oversight of activities supported with funds appropriated under this heading: *Provided further*, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be transferred pursuant to the authority in section 205 of division B of Public Law 115-245: *Provided further*, That the amount provided under this heading is designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE

SEC. 301. The Secretary of Health and Human Services (the “Secretary”) shall prioritize use of community-based residential care (including long-term and transitional foster care and small group homes) and shelter care other than large-scale institutional shelter facilities to house unaccompanied alien children in the custody of the Department of Health and Human Services. The Secretary shall prioritize State-licensed, hard-sided dormitories.

SEC. 302. Funds made available in this Act under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance” shall remain available for obligation only if the operational directives issued by the Office of Refugee Resettlement between December 1, 2018, and June 15, 2019, to accelerate the identification and approval of sponsors, remain in effect.

SEC. 303. Funds made available in this Act under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance” shall be subject to the authorities and conditions of section 224 of division A of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6).

SEC. 304. None of the funds made available in this Act under the heading “Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance” may be obligated to a grantee or contractor to house unaccompanied alien children (as such term is defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))) in any facility that is not State-licensed for the care of unaccompanied alien children, except in the case that the Secretary of Health and Human Services (the “Secretary”) determines that housing unaccompanied alien children in such a facility is necessary on a temporary basis due to an influx of such children or an emergency: *Provided*, That—

(1) the terms of the grant or contract for the operations of any such facility that remains in operation for more than six consecutive months shall require compliance with—

(A) the same requirements as licensed placements, as listed in Exhibit 1 of the Flores Settlement Agreement, regardless of the

status of the underlying settlement agreement;

(B) staffing ratios of 1 on-duty Youth Care Worker for every 8 children or youth during waking hours, 1 on-duty Youth Care Worker for every 16 children or youth during sleeping hours, and clinician ratios to children (including mental health providers) as required in grantee cooperative agreements; and

(C) access provided to legal services;

(2) the Secretary may grant a 60-day waiver for a contractor's or grantee's non-compliance with paragraph (1) if the Secretary certifies and provides a report to Congress on the contractor's or grantee's good-faith efforts and progress towards compliance and the report specifies each requirement referenced in paragraph (1) that is being waived for 60 days;

(3) the Secretary shall not waive requirements for grantees or contractors to provide or arrange for the following services—

(A) proper physical care and maintenance, including suitable living accommodations, food, appropriate clothing, and personal grooming items;

(B) a complete medical examination (including screening for infectious disease) within 48 hours of admission, unless the minor was recently examined at another facility;

(C) appropriate routine medical and dental care;

(D) at least one individual counseling session per week conducted by trained social work staff with the specific objectives of reviewing a minor's progress, establishing new short term objectives, and addressing both the developmental and crisis-related needs of each minor;

(E) educational services appropriate to the minor's level of development, and communication skills in a structured classroom setting, Monday through Friday, which concentrates primarily on the development of basic academic competencies and secondarily on English Language Training;

(F) activities according to a leisure time plan which shall include daily outdoor activity, weather permitting, at least one hour per day of structured leisure time activities (this should not include time spent watching television). Activities should be increased to three hours on days when school is not in session;

(G) whenever possible, access to religious services of the minor's choice;

(H) visitation and contact with family members (regardless of their immigration status) which is structured to encourage such visitation. The staff shall respect the minor's privacy while reasonably preventing the unauthorized release of the minor;

(I) family reunification services designed to identify relatives in the United States as well as in foreign countries and assistance in obtaining legal guardianship when necessary for the release of the minor; and

(J) legal services information regarding the availability of free legal assistance, the right to be represented by counsel at no expense to the government, the right to a deportation or exclusion hearing before an immigration judge, the right to apply for political asylum or to request voluntary departure in lieu of deportation;

(4) if the Secretary determines that a contractor or grantee is not in compliance with any of the requirements set forth in paragraph (3), the Secretary shall not permit such contractor or grantee to continue to provide services beyond a reasonable period, not to exceed 60 days, need to award a contract or grant to a new service provider, and the incumbent contractor or grantee shall be eligible to compete for the new contract or grant;

(5) for any such unlicensed facility in operation for more than three consecutive

months, ORR shall conduct a minimum of one comprehensive monitoring visit during the first three months of operation, with quarterly monitoring visits thereafter;

(6) not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, ORR shall brief the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate outlining the requirements of ORR for influx facilities; and

(9) the amounts provided by this section are designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 305. In addition to the existing Congressional notification requirements for formal site assessments of potential influx facilities, the Secretary shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 15 days before operationalizing an unlicensed facility, and shall (1) specify whether the facility is hard-sided or soft-sided, and (2) provide analysis that indicates that, in the absence of the influx facility, the likely outcome is that unaccompanied alien children will remain in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security for longer than 72 hours or that unaccompanied alien children will be otherwise placed in danger. Within 60 days of bringing such a facility online, and monthly thereafter, the Secretary shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report detailing the total number of children in care at the facility, the average length of stay and average length of care of children at the facility, and, for any child that has been at the facility for more than 60 days, their length of stay and reason for delay in release.

SEC. 306. (a) The Secretary shall ensure that, when feasible, no unaccompanied alien child is at an unlicensed facility if the child is not expected to be placed with a sponsor within 30 days.

(b) The Secretary shall ensure that no unaccompanied alien child is at an unlicensed facility if the child—

(1) is under the age of 13;

(2) does not speak English or Spanish as his or her preferred language;

(3) has known special needs, behavioral health issues, or medical issues that would be better served at an alternative facility;

(4) is a pregnant or parenting teen; or

(5) would have a diminution of legal services as a result of the transfer to such an unlicensed facility.

(c) ORR shall notify a child's attorney of record in advance of any transfer, where applicable.

SEC. 307. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to prevent a United States Senator or Member of the House of Representatives from entering, for the purpose of conducting oversight, any facility in the United States used for the purpose of maintaining custody of, or otherwise housing, unaccompanied alien children (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))) : *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to require such a Senator or Member to provide prior notice of the intent to enter such a facility for such purpose.

SEC. 308. Not later than 14 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and monthly thereafter, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and make publicly available online, a report with respect to children who were separated from their parents or legal guardians by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (regardless of whether or not such separation was

pursuant to an option selected by the children, parents, or guardians), subsequently classified as unaccompanied alien children, and transferred to the care and custody of ORR during the previous month. Each report shall contain the following information:

(1) The number and ages of children so separated subsequent to apprehension at or between ports of entry, to be reported by sector where separation occurred.

(2) The documented cause of separation, as reported by DHS when each child was referred.

SEC. 309. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed spend plan of anticipated uses of funds made available in this account, including the following: a list of existing grants and contracts for both permanent and influx facilities, including their costs, capacity, and timelines; costs for expanding capacity through the use of community-based residential care placements (including long-term and transitional foster care and small group homes) through new or modified grants and contracts; current and planned efforts to expand small-scale shelters and available foster care placements, including collaboration with state child welfare providers; influx facilities being assessed for possible use; costs and services to be provided for legal services, child advocates, and post release services; program administration; and the average number of weekly referrals and discharge rate assumed in the spend plan: *Provided*, That such plan shall be updated to reflect changes and expenditures and submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate every 60 days until all funds are expended or expire.

SEC. 310. The Office of Refugee Resettlement shall ensure that its grantees are aware of current law regarding the use of information collected as part of the sponsor vetting process.

SEC. 311. The Secretary is directed to report the death of any unaccompanied alien child in Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) custody or in the custody of any grantee on behalf of ORR within 24 hours, including relevant details regarding the circumstances of the fatality, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 312. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this Act under the heading "Department of Health and Human Services—Administration for Children and Families—Refugee and Entrant Assistance" shall only be used for the purposes specifically described under that heading.

SEC. 313. (a) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall ensure that no unaccompanied alien child (as defined in section 462(g)(2) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279(g)(2))) spends more than 90 days, in aggregate, at an unlicensed facility.

(b) Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall ensure transfer to a State-licensed facility for any unaccompanied alien child who has been at an unlicensed facility for longer than 90 days.

(c) Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to an unaccompanied alien child when the Secretary determines that a potential sponsor had been identified and the unaccompanied alien child is expected to be placed with the sponsor within 30 days.

(d) Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b), if the Secretary determines there is insufficient space available at State-licensed facilities to transfer an unaccompanied alien

child who has been at an unlicensed facility for longer than 90 days, the Secretary shall submit a written justification to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and shall submit a summary every two weeks, disaggregated by influx facility, on the number of unaccompanied alien children at each influx facility longer than 90 days, with a summary of both the status of placement and the transfer efforts for all children who has been in care for longer than 90 days.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 401. (a) FISCAL YEAR 2017.—Funds made available by the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2017 (division J of Public Law 115-31) that were initially obligated for assistance for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras may not be reprogrammed after the date of enactment of this Act for assistance for a country other than for which such funds were initially obligated: *Provided*, That if the Secretary of State suspends assistance for the central government of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras pursuant to section 7045(a)(5) of such Act, not less than 75 percent of the funds for such central government shall be reprogrammed for assistance through nongovernmental organizations or local government entities in such country: *Provided further*, That the balance of such funds shall only be reprogrammed for assistance for countries in the Western Hemisphere.

(b) FISCAL YEAR 2018.—Section 7045(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2018 (division K of Public Law 115-141) is amended by striking paragraph (4)(D) and inserting in lieu of paragraph (1) the following paragraph:

"(1) FUNDING.—Subject to the requirements of this subsection, of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$615,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for countries in Central America, of which not less than \$452,000,000 shall be for assistance for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to implement the United States Strategy for Engagement in Central America (the Strategy): *Provided*, That such amounts shall be made available notwithstanding any provision of law permitting deviations below such amounts: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary of State cannot make the certifications under paragraph (3), or makes a determination under paragraph (4)(A) or (4)(C) that the central government of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras is not meeting the requirements of this subsection, not less than 75 percent of the funds for such central government shall be reprogrammed for assistance through nongovernmental organizations or local government entities in such country: *Provided further*, That the balance of such funds shall only be reprogrammed for assistance for countries in the Western Hemisphere."

(c) FISCAL YEAR 2019.—Section 7045(a) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116-6) is amended by striking paragraph (2)(C) and inserting at the end, between paragraph (4)(B) and subsection (b), the following new paragraph:

"(5) FUNDING.—Subject to the requirements of this subsection, of the funds appropriated under titles III and IV of this Act, not less than \$540,850,000 shall be made available for assistance for countries in Central America, of which not less than \$452,000,000 shall be made available for assistance for El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras to implement the United States Strategy for Engage-

ment in Central America: *Provided*, That such amounts shall be made available notwithstanding any provision of law permitting deviations below such amounts: *Provided further*, That if the Secretary of State cannot make the certification under paragraph (1), or makes a determination under paragraph (2) that the central government of El Salvador, Guatemala, or Honduras is not meeting the requirements of this subsection, not less than 75 percent of the funds for such central government shall be reprogrammed for assistance through nongovernmental organizations or local government entities in such country: *Provided further*, That the balance of such funds shall only be reprogrammed for assistance for countries in the Western Hemisphere."

SEC. 402. Each amount appropriated or made available by this Act is in addition to amounts otherwise appropriated for the fiscal year involved.

SEC. 403. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 404. Unless otherwise provided for by this Act, the additional amounts appropriated by this Act to appropriations accounts shall be available under the authorities and conditions applicable to such appropriations accounts for fiscal year 2019.

SEC. 405. Each amount designated in this Act by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 shall be available (or rescinded or transferred, if applicable) only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

SEC. 406. Any amount appropriated by this Act, designated by the Congress as being for an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and subsequently so designated by the President, and transferred pursuant to transfer authorities provided by this Act shall retain such designation.

This Act may be cited as the "Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

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

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on H.R. 3401.

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

There was no objection.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, let me first salute Chairwoman NITA LOWEY, Congresswoman LUCILLE ROYBAL-ALLARD, Congresswoman ROSA DELAURIO, and all of the appropriators—also the ranking member—for their relentless good-faith work on a strong bill that protects vulnerable children, keeps America safe, and honors our values.

Madam Speaker, when people ask me, what are the three most important issues facing the Congress? I always say the same thing: children, children, children.

Today, we have the opportunity to help the children. We are ensuring that children have food, clothing, sanitary items, shelter, and medical care. We are providing access to legal assistance. And we are protecting families because families belong together.

Right now, children need their families. Right now, little children are enduring trauma and terror. Many are living in squalor at Border Patrol stations. Some are sleeping on the cold ground without warm blankets or hot meals. Kids as young as 7 and 8 years old are watching over infants because there is no one else there to care for them.

As one little girl caring for two infants said, I need comfort, too. I am bigger than they are, but I am a child, too.

Today, we found out that the administration is sending children back to a station in Clint, Texas, from where, just days earlier, those children had been removed after enduring weeks without a shower or a change of clothes. When visiting these children, one lawyer reported, the children are locked in their cells. They said they can't bring themselves to play because they are trying to stay alive in there.

And yet, last week, the Trump Department of Justice argued in court that the government should not have to provide children in custody with soap, toothbrushes, or beds.

This situation is child abuse. It is an atrocity that violates every value we have, not only as Americans, but as moral beings. Today, sadly, our values are being undermined by the President's failed policies which has intensified the situation of heartbreak and horror on the border, which challenges the conscience of America.

Today, our legislation is a vote against the cruel attitude toward children of this administration. This bill does not fund the administration's failed mass detention policy. Instead, it funds effective, humane alternatives to detention that have a proven record of success. This legislation secures limits on how the money is spent and how the administration treats children. And it creates strong oversight by Congress so that we can protect children and ensure this crisis never occurs again.

This legislation also helps address the root causes of this situation. It reverses the administration's senseless decision to block the humanitarian

funding that Congress had already appropriated for the Northern Triangle countries, where many of these refugees are coming from. And it ensures that the funding is used by these countries to curb migration, improve border security, and prevent human smuggling and drug trafficking, in addition to combating corruption, reducing poverty, and promoting growth. That is what the agenda is about.

A recent trip by some of our colleagues, led by Chairman ELIOT ENGEL, Chairman JERRY NADLER, and other Members to the Northern Triangle, saw the effective use of those funds. And while they were there, exercising oversight and seeing the effective use of those funds, at that very moment, the President reversed the policy.

We are launching a \$200 million pilot initiative to improve the Customs and Border Protection's processing system, based on a proposal from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

The evangelical community, Madam Speaker, a while back when there was another Muslim ban, we were not in the majority, but we did have a hearing where many people came. National security experts, diplomats, everyone came. People of faith-based organizations came to object to the President's Muslim ban. And, at that time, representatives of the evangelical community of America—this is not an individual, but a representative of the evangelicals in America—stated that America's refugee resettlement program is the crown jewel of America's humanitarianism.

We must protect and strengthen this pillar of our immigration system and our democracy. Families belong together. And as we face the challenges presented by the President's policy, we must help immigrants know their rights. Immigrants must know their rights. Families belong together.

Every Member of this body has a sacred moral obligation to protect the human rights and the lives of vulnerable families, no matter who they are and from where they came. They all are God's children. They have a spark of divinity within them that we must respect. And we must remember our own spark of divinity as we view these children and our responsibilities to them.

Madam Speaker, I urge a strong, bipartisan vote for the children, the children, the children.

□ 1945

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Speaker, I rise in support of House Democrats' humanitarian supplemental to care for the increased number of migrants crossing the southern border.

In a matter of days, the Department of Health and Human Services and Department of Homeland Security will run out of money to care for children and families at the border who are al-

ready held in deplorable, chaotic conditions, often without needed medical care or even soap and toothbrushes.

Children go without showers or clean clothes for weeks, and 7- and 8-year-olds care for infants they don't know, while toddlers go without diapers. This is heartbreaking and, in the richest country on Earth, unacceptable.

This bill totals \$4.5 billion for basic human needs and better care. It includes \$200 million for an integrated, multiagency processing center pilot program with nonprofits, as well as \$60 million to assist local entities and non profits serving the influx of migrants.

The President's cruel immigration policies that tear apart families and terrorize communities demand the stringent safeguards in this bill to ensure these funds are used for humanitarian needs only—not for immigration raids, not for detention beds, not for a border wall.

This bill would better protect migrants' rights and dignity with stronger requirements for care of unaccompanied children, including standards for medical care and medical emergencies; nutrition, hygiene, and facilities; and personnel training.

Strict conditions on influx shelters that house children would mandate compliance with requirements in the Flores settlement. Sponsors and potential sponsors would be safeguarded from DHS immigration enforcement based on information collected by HHS during the sponsor vetting process.

Madam Speaker, we cannot be complicit in the crisis and suffering at the border. I urge support for this legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Almost 2 months ago, the administration sounded the alarm about the crisis at our southwest border and told the Congress additional funds were badly needed. Now, 2 months later, we are here. We have this border supplemental appropriations bill, H.R. 3401, that falls terribly short and will only further delay addressing the problem.

I oppose this bill in its current form.

Hundreds of thousands of people have arrived at the border this year. Some are coming through points of entry, and many are crossing through the desert or the Rio Grande.

Men and women across agencies and departments have been working together to try to respond to the overwhelming surge of people coming to the border illegally for the past 3 months, totaling over 100,000 people per month. Last month topped that: 144,000 men, women, and children from 51 countries.

Our agents and officers, our volunteers, our nongovernmental organizations are dealing with nearly 20,000 people in a space designed for a fraction of that. They are dealing with the increasing summer heat, and they are dealing with migrants with grave medical conditions.

This is a real crisis, and we need a bill that provides for all the agencies that are involved in responding. It is long overdue.

The bill before us does not provide Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the Department of Defense, or the immigration courts with the funds they need.

In addition, the bill includes provisions tying the administration's hands, including restrictions on foreign aid to Central American countries and stopping HHS from changing policies that could protect unaccompanied children.

We are out of time. Some of our agencies are spending money they don't have because they have must-pay bills for contracts for food and shelter and transportation and medical care.

I want everyone to be very aware of what they are dealing with: People are waiting in terrible conditions in the desert, and summer is here; children are sleeping on the ground and need to be moved to shelters or homes. We need doctors and pediatricians. We need caregivers.

We need immigration courts to rule in a timely manner. We should not force those who have submitted claims for asylum and other forms of release to wait any longer. The more time we spend on partisan measures, the longer it will be before help arrives to those who desperately need it.

We need to act now on a bipartisan solution, and I urge my colleagues to reject this bill. It is partisan and dangerous.

Madam Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from Connecticut (Ms. DELAURO), the distinguished and outstanding chair of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. DELAURO. Madam Speaker, we face a humanitarian crisis at our southern border, and we face a crisis of care.

Six children have died in U.S. custody in the last 9 months. In the 10 previous years, not one child died. These lost, scared, and vulnerable young people are so distraught in what the Miami Herald called "prison-like facilities" that they are self-harming. It breaks our heart, and it must steel our conviction for action tonight.

And we have been acting. In the 2020 Labor-HHS appropriations bill, we strengthened protections for the unaccompanied children program. These include funding legal services, blocking the administration's memorandum of agreement that had HHS erroneously prioritizing immigration enforcement over care for kids and scaring sponsors from coming forward, and requiring the administration to abide by the protections that are guaranteed under the standards of care under the Flores Agreement.

That is what we have done. This is what we are doing now.

This emergency supplemental provides funding for the housing of children. It implements protections for them. It enacts mechanisms to ensure their safe and expeditious placement with sponsors.

We provide legal services, child advocates, post-release services, additional Federal field specialists, and case management personnel to identify potential family sponsors and to discharge children to them as quickly as possible.

The emergency supplemental provides the full amount of \$2.9 billion requested by the administration—the full amount. These funds enable the Department to expand its network of shelters to care for children.

So we do provide the funds. However, we do not provide a blank check, because a blank check could be license to continue the abuses that we uncovered.

All of us were shocked and outraged last year at the administration's intentional family separation policy, adding to the number of children that HHS had to care for and doing so with no plan to reunify these families. The tragedy is some children will never be reunited with their families, and that is on this administration's watch.

Along with these funds, this bill includes new and necessary protections. They redirect HHS to its core mission, which is to be caring for children, placing them in a safe environment with sponsors.

This bill gives priority to small and medium-scale State licensed shelters wherever possible. And for the first time ever, it requires currently exempt influx facilities to meet the minimum standards of care required by the Flores settlement. If these grantees do not comply, their contracts are revoked.

The bill limits the number of days children can spend at an influx shelter. A temporary facility should not become a near-permanent way station. The bill requires HHS to maintain the directives that have been successfully accelerating the placement of children.

And, finally, the bill enhances transparency, provides adequate safeguards against the misuse of funds. It prohibits funds from being transferred outside of HHS. It does not give the Secretary discretion to decide which Flores protections should apply to influx shelters. And the bill requires HHS to report to the Congress within 24 hours if a child dies in HHS custody.

Not one Member in this body would volunteer his or her child or grandchild to be detained in these facilities. Not one of us would choose to expose our youngsters to these conditions. So we must not allow any children to continue to suffer, nor can we miss the opportunity to help.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Connecticut.

Ms. DELAURO. President Franklin Roosevelt once said, quoting the poet, Dante: "Divine justice weighs the sins of the cold-blooded and the sins of the warmhearted in different scales. Better

the occasional faults of a government that lives in a spirit of charity than the consistent omissions of a government frozen in the ice of its own indifference."

We are not indifferent. We should not be indifferent tonight. Do not let us become frozen.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, let us pass this emergency supplemental bill because the lives of children are at stake, and we should not play fast and loose with those lives when we have the power to do something, to make a difference, and to protect these children and make sure they get to a safe haven and a safe landing.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. FLEISCHMANN).

Mr. FLEISCHMANN. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), the ranking member.

As the ranking member of the Homeland Security Subcommittee on Appropriations, I know all too well the challenges we are facing on the border. I have the utmost respect for Chairwoman ROYBAL-ALLARD and her work to address these issues and work with all the members of the subcommittee.

At the time we crafted the fiscal year 2019 regular appropriations bill, we could not have predicted the sheer mass of people pouring across the border this spring and summer. But this fiscal year, Customs and Border Patrol has already encountered almost 700,000 people. That is double the amount in all the previous fiscal years, and we still have 3 months to go.

Further, we are not talking about separating children. We are talking about children coming to this country without parents who can care for them. We can't just let kids wander the streets. We need to ensure that HHS has the space and the capacity to find sponsors or suitable homes for these kids.

DHS cannot wait another month for funds, and DHS definitely cannot wait on Health and Human Services to receive more funds. We need a complete border supplemental bill providing relief and resources for all agencies working at the border and within the country to work through the number of migrants coming across the southern border. That includes Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and that also includes the Department of Defense.

Further, we need a supplemental bill that does not throw up roadblocks to implementing the aid we are trying to deliver. Madam Speaker, I urge the House to, instead, take up a more bipartisan bill that would also pass the Senate and get signed by the President on Friday.

Time is of the essence. We need to work with the Senate and the President to get a bill enacted. Madam Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on this bill. Let's take up a bill that could deliver the humanitarian aid by the end of this week.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD), the outstanding chairwoman of the Homeland Security Subcommittee.

Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3401.

We have all seen the tragic pictures of immigrants held in extremely overcrowded CBP facilities never designed to hold families and tender-aged children. I and many colleagues have been to the border and witnessed firsthand the horrific, indisputably untenable and intolerable conditions.

This bill addresses this humanitarian crisis and sets forth strong oversight provisions and requirements to ensure the basic human care of migrants in custody, especially the children.

Funding for the Department of Homeland Security totals nearly \$1.5 billion, \$150 million above the Senate committee bill.

□ 2000

This crucial funding will directly address the humanitarian crisis at the border by supporting temporary CBP holding facilities to relieve dangerous overcrowding and by providing medical and transportation support, blankets, food, water, and other consumables for migrants.

Combined with funding in title III for unaccompanied children, the bill also provides resources needed to reduce time in CBP custody and to ensure their facilities are safe, sanitary, and humane.

The bill also includes \$200 million for an innovative multiagency pilot program to better address the medical and legal needs of families and unaccompanied children. It will also improve the Department's efficiency in migrant processing without compromising migrant legal protections.

This pilot will co-locate Customs and Border Protection, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, Citizenship and Immigration Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement, and nonprofit humanitarian organizations into a single facility. This will reduce overall processing time, provide consistent medical assessments and treatment, and offer legal orientation much earlier. Nonprofit organizations will provide assessments of migrants' needs and vulnerabilities and help families transition to local shelters or alternatives to detention.

The bill also includes \$60 million to help nonprofits and local jurisdictions continue their efforts to provide assistance to migrants released from DHS custody.

The Office of Refugee Resettlement is nearly out of money. Without additional resources for sheltering capacity, children will continue to be held for weeks or longer in ill-equipped CBP holding facilities never intended to hold children for more than a few hours.

Let me be clear: Without passage of this bill, the only alternative is the

Senate bill, which has insufficient oversight provisions and leaves the door open for further abusive behavior by the administration. H.R. 3401 takes a constructive, balanced approach with the right mix of funding and oversight.

Madam Speaker, Congress simply cannot adjourn without providing the funding needed to address the humanitarian crisis and trauma of migrants and their children at the border. The only way to ensure the inclusion of strong oversight, compliance requirements, and priorities in the emergency supplemental package is to pass H.R. 3401.

I urge my colleagues to vote "yes" on this supplemental.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD).

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Madam Speaker, I am truly saddened this evening to rise in opposition to what should be a humanitarian assistance bill for those who are suffering at our southern border.

For over 50 days, my Republican colleagues have been begging the House majority, begging them to deliver badly needed relief to our agencies on the southern border that are overwhelmed by a record number of migrants.

For over 50 days, the majority has remained silent while our agencies ran out of resources and migrant children suffered from a lack of sufficient resources to properly care for them.

The Speaker talked about keeping America safe. Hardly. She said that this is a vote for the children, the children, the children. At the same time, she is asking us to vote for a bill that withholds resources from the very agencies that are responsible for the care, custody, and control of those who are suffering at the border.

I am really glad, Madam Speaker, that, finally, my colleagues across the aisle have recognized this is a crisis at the southern border. It is not a manufactured crisis, as they claimed it was for over 2 months. But this bill does nothing to solve that crisis.

It is nothing more than a political messaging bill for a large-scale disinformation campaign about that humanitarian crisis, which my colleagues across the aisle, again, once called a manufactured crisis.

Specifically, this bill restricts DHS from sending additional employees to the southern border. Congress is now going to tell DHS how to deploy their staffing. That is amazing.

It withholds overtime funds for exhausted officers. It provides money to inspect DHS but provides nothing—can't use a dime—to investigate human trafficking. When we know that these children who are suffering are being trafficked across that southern border, there is not a dime to go after those traffickers.

ICE has asked for 54,000 beds to handle this surge and alleviate the over-

crowding, but the majority only gives them, in the previous underlying bill in appropriations, 34,000 beds, not the 54,000 that they asked for, 34,000 with another 7,000 contingent.

The Speaker and the majority want to listen to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, but they do not want to listen to our own DHS agencies that are on that border and responsible for care, custody, and control of those individuals.

Finally, there is no funding for extra judges to help process more than 100,000 migrants per month.

What we need is proper assistance, not political messaging. I spent my entire adult career in law enforcement, and I know that giving money with burdensome strings is not leadership. It is not the way to get things done. We have to allow the folks on the ground the flexibility to do their jobs, or we are simply wasting taxpayers' hard-earned money and, more importantly, wasting precious time. We have wasted 2 months as the situation at the southern border has only worsened.

I can assure my colleagues that the agents on the ground have a better idea of what is needed to be done than Washington bureaucrats or the U.N. commissioner. Unfortunately, there are many in this legislative body who despise our President so much that they are willing to suffocate our agencies with inadequate funding and regulations that endanger the safety of both migrants and our surrounding communities. Yet, they are not just poking the President in the eye.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. With this bill, they are impairing our DHS men and women on the ground who are trying desperately to manage this humanitarian crisis at the border. They are poking them in the eye, also.

ICE, DHS, and HHS employees provide care for every single man, woman, and child who crosses into our country. They deserve our support. What they need are the resources to do their job effectively, and this bill does not provide that.

It is frustrating to listen to.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I am very pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. SERRANO), the distinguished chairman of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Mr. SERRANO. Madam Speaker, we are now in the midst of a humanitarian crisis at the border created by the policies of the Trump administration.

Like many of my colleagues, I have been shocked by the conditions at our border stations and the lack of basic services and necessities available to migrant families and especially to minors.

This crisis has been aggravated by the anti-immigration policies of this

President. He has once against created a disaster that undermines our Nation's standing in the world and our basic American values.

No one should doubt why we are here today, but the question for me is not who is at fault but, rather, how do we as a body, how do we as a party, respond? We have a responsibility to these children now. We have an obligation to these families now. They cannot wait.

That is what this bill does. It provides the resources to alleviate the crisis and ensures that we have the money to provide migrants, especially minors, with the shelter, food, medicine, and legal services that they need.

The funding in this bill is not a blank check, however. The legislation includes numerous conditions to ensure this money is used for its intended purposes, to make sure that individuals are receiving the care and services they need, and to prevent the administration from creating further chaos and harm.

This bill takes the right steps to address the crisis and to stop what the administration is doing. I urge my colleagues to support this bill. If we cry out against the crisis, then we have a responsibility to provide the funds to alleviate it. The bill does just that, and I urge my colleagues' support.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY).

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Madam Speaker, it has been 56 days since the Trump administration asked for emergency funding to address the humanitarian crisis at our southern border, 56 days.

The New York Times had two editorials—not one, but two. Mexico is now sending 15,000 troops to the southern border. But Democrats, Madam Speaker, have rejected a bill to provide the aid that is needed not once, not twice, not even 10 times, but 18 times.

Madam Speaker, I was shocked when I actually heard from the other side of the aisle that someone said there is a crisis. I guess after 56 days, they read some of those editorials. Now, after weeks of doing nothing and denying that a crisis exists, they are offering legislation that is misguided and is purely political.

They are, once again, taking what should be a bipartisan issue and inserting partisan poison pills. I would say I would be shocked, but this isn't the only issue they have done that on this year.

Madam Speaker, they took a bill that had a 100 percent vote from Republicans and Democrats dealing with prescription drugs, and before it got through the Speaker's Office, Madam Speaker, it became political, a poison pill.

They took a bill that was in Ways and Means that got every Republican and every Democrat to vote for it, but, again, before it came to the floor, another poison pill.

I guess we might have to get used to this, but the American public should not.

Madam Speaker, that isn't how it is being used on the other side of this building. In the Senate, they actually took up this issue. They passed it out of committee 30-1.

I know my colleagues might be shocked because I said that went through committee. I know my colleagues might be shocked because I said it was bipartisan. I know my colleagues might be shocked because they actually let the Senators read the bill.

Madam Speaker, when we were on this floor being sworn in, there were a lot of promises made, and a lot of promises have been broken.

There was a rule change, 72 hours. It actually marked the number of hours.

□ 2015

Last night, I watched the Rules Committee. They were going to come before the Rules Committee with a bill that we did not see in committee.

But do you know what? They couldn't get the votes. So we had to say no to the Rules Committee.

They will come back at 10. So I eagerly waited at 10. No, we could not come back.

It is going to be at 11. I eagerly waited for 11. It did not happen.

But, luckily, politically, they got in the back of the room and they were able to buy off some more, Madam Speaker, in a political nature and rush something to the floor.

I wondered if they were going to keep that rule that they championed so hard about 72 hours. Well, I don't know, maybe 5 equals 72. I am not sure what math they keep nowadays.

But let's talk about how they make this problem even worse, because I am not sure anybody has read the bill. I am not sure even if those on the other side know what is in it.

Now, here is how it is worse. Departments of Homeland Security and Health and Human Services cannot share information about the sponsors of children.

Think about that for one moment. They are making sure two departments cannot share information within their own government.

Now, this is necessary to ensure that children are not placed with human traffickers or with predators. Maybe if they had a little time and maybe if they didn't care about politics, they would have allowed a little sharing of information for the children.

Organizations like Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Department of Justice are underfunded. Requests for pay and overtime costs for Border Patrol agents are denied. Think about that.

In the last month, 144,000 people were apprehended coming across the border illegally. These are unbelievable numbers that we have not seen in decades.

So what do the Democrats rush? Deny overtime and deny the ability for

those who are serving us the ability to work.

Immigration judges do not get the resources they needed for additional staff or courtroom space or equipment. America is a country that believes in the rule of law, but I guess on this floor it is not the case. The majority wants to deny it.

Now, I wonder that maybe, Madam Speaker, on the other side they say: Well, it is just a rush to judgment; it is such a big bill, I didn't get to read it.

But do you know what? Earlier today, everyone in this Chamber had the ability to vote for more funding for judges just to deal with this crisis, because I have heard, Madam Speaker, on the other side of the aisle, they actually now use the word "crisis."

It only took 56 days, but, lo and behold, when they had that moment not to be confused, not to have a big bill but only that subject, every single Democrat on the other side of the aisle, except seven, said "no." So the majority made sure they put in this political bill as well.

Deny overtime during a crisis, because you said it was a crisis, but make sure nobody can work. You have a crisis, but make sure, Madam Speaker, that we can't have the judges down there, because somehow, I guess, maybe you don't believe in the rule of law; and additional funding to investigate human traffickers who you know are smuggling these children across the border is not included.

Maybe, Madam Speaker, that is why you want to rush this bill to the floor. Maybe that is why you don't want to give people an opportunity to read it.

How will you answer that? How will you answer that additional funding to investigate human traffickers who are smuggling children you do not want to include, Madam Speaker?

Did you read the editorials? Is it wrong to prevent the administration from improving the welfare of unaccompanied children, as this bill will do?

Democrats are far more interested in appearing to help children than in actually helping them. The pace and volume at which children have crossed our border over the last year have completely overwhelmed our existing resources.

Madam Speaker, you are making sure that nobody could work overtime during this. In the first half of 2019, more than 56,000 unaccompanied children were apprehended by Customs and Border Protection. That is a 74 percent increase from last year and higher than the yearly totals for the last 5.

Luckily, someone finally realized that is a crisis—but make sure there is no money to deal with it. Health and Human Services shelters are full and out of money. They cannot care for the children if Congress does not pass solutions.

Now, HHS Secretary Alex Azar sent us a very clear message. Madam Speaker, this is what he said: "I can't put a

kid in a bed that does not exist and I cannot make a bed that Congress doesn't fund.

Madam Speaker, to think that you would knowingly pass something that causes this problem.

Madam Speaker, Democrats are proud that their bill, unlike the Senate, does not help our overstretched law enforcement officers. That is shameful to take pride in making sure they do not get the help.

Border Patrol agents now spend half of their time processing claims and caring for families in custody, including making trips to hospitals and clinics. They are going beyond the call of duty every day and deserve our support, whether you like them or not. If the children who come across our southern border are to be properly cared for, Madam Speaker, Democrats' distrust of our national law enforcement officers must stop.

Madam Speaker, it has been 56 days, but all Democrats threw together is a sham bill more than 3 hours ago. It does not adequately fund what needed to be funded and would only make the crisis worse. Democrats are holding another vote late in the night on legislation that has no chance of becoming law.

Madam Speaker, we are better than this.

Madam Speaker, it is not very far if you walk out these doors; you look down that hall; you will see the other Chamber.

Do you know what happened in the other Chamber? They worked a bill through committee. They worked a bipartisan bill through committee. They didn't run it to the floor in 3 hours. They didn't tell the Rules Committee to be ready and wait and wait and wait and then quickly after, they cut a deal, on one side. They took something that is critical, something that is serious, and they acted that way.

History will write about what happens on this floor. Madam Speaker, you may get emotional; you may be proud of your actions; but the question will be: Will history be kind to you? The question will be: When you voted that day, when you were sworn in, did you really mean 72 hours?

Madam Speaker, when you stand on the floor and you speak of a crisis and you speak of caring for children, why would you not fund to make sure people are not trafficking them?

Madam Speaker, when you spoke about there was a crisis on the border, why would you not fund the men and women who work for our government? Why would you try to deny them overtime?

Madam Speaker, I know the Fourth of July is soon, and I know Members want to get out of here, but America is more than a country. America is an idea, an idea of self-governance, an idea that the rule of law matters.

This is not one of our finest moments. This is not one that I am proud of. What is so shameful, Madam Speak-

er, is, just a few yards away, they are showing us an example.

Are you rushing because you are afraid the Senate is going to send us something that is bipartisan? Are you rushing because you are afraid the Senate will actually make law?

Madam Speaker, there are a lot of things we could play political games with, but I never thought children would be the one you wanted to use. We are better than this.

There is a moment in time where you should stand up to your own leadership. There is a moment in time that you should stand up for this country. There is a moment in time, Madam Speaker, and this is it.

Madam Speaker, you don't have to follow and be rushed. You can say: No, I watched what the Senate has done. I watched people with my own philosophical belief who belong to my own party work together with the other side and actually come with a bill that could become law. It is not perfect. It is not what I would agree with 100 percent. But do you know what? I understand our government is designed to find compromise.

I don't know what compromise is in this. I don't know who ever worked with another side. I don't even know who rushed it to the Rules Committee just to do some manager's amendment because you bought off a few people.

This is not our finest moment by far, but, Madam Speaker, there is a moment in time when individuals can stand up, and I am hoping that the moment is tonight, that we actually stand for what this country believes and what we will celebrate on the Fourth of July.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I have great respect for the minority leader, but I ask Mr. Minority Leader: If not this bill, what bill can provide aid to these children?

Where is this Senate bill, Madam Speaker? It is being held up by a Republican Senator from the same State as the majority leader.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mrs. LOWEY. Just let me finish, and then I will be delighted to yield.

So I want to ask again: This bill is being held up by a Republican Senator from the same State as the majority leader.

So, Madam Speaker, a "no" vote on this bill by any Member will ensure that children remain in absolute squalor. Stop hiding behind the Senate bill that has not passed.

I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding. I appreciate that.

I have spoken to the leader on the Senate side, and they will bring it up tomorrow. They had passed this bill in committee 30-1.

I ask the gentlewoman: What would be the problem—and I know we have only had 3 hours with this bill. Why would we not take up the Senate bill when it is bipartisan and the President would sign it?

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Minority Leader, I have to reclaim my time.

Madam Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR), who is a member of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership and the rest of the appropriators and the staff who are working very hard to get this emergency bill on the floor.

This bill is important. I live on the border. I don't just go visit the border. I have been to the CBP processing facilities. I have been to the nonprofit shelters for the immigrant children.

I speak with the brave and compassionate men and women who are responsible for managing this humanitarian crisis. These men and women are my neighbors, and we have their back. They have expressed to me the urgency of getting this funding to enable them to protect the life and the safety of the migrants in their custody.

But we must also keep in mind the communities that are also providing the food, the housing, and the assistance that they need, communities like Laredo, like McAllen, Texas, like San Antonio, and so many other communities across the southwest border. So we must pass this bill to provide that funding.

But there are two particular provisions that I do want to mention, also. One is the humanitarian reimbursement for communities, and the other is the one-stop processing centers that I had requested and have been added on this particular bill itself.

Let me talk about the humanitarian care.

Madam Speaker, you have cities, you have counties, you have churches, and you have nonprofits that have really stepped up for many years. In fact, they started this work in 2014 when the first wave of children started coming up here. This bill includes \$60 million for the direct reimbursement for local communities and nonprofits in Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

This funding will now use a different model. One, we set up a new pot of money to make sure that we get that funding. The second thing is this model provides direct funding where the local communities can now ask for these requested moneys.

We had a different model back in 2014, and, unfortunately, you had Governors, like my own State of Texas, that got over \$100 million and only provided \$400,000 in the last 4 years, 5 years.

So this new funding will get the money directly to them. In fact, this funding will now be distributed through the Emergency Food and Shelter Program National Board, and they

are required to distribute that money within 30 days after this board gets this money.

So we have to provide that assistance to them because, again, they have to be reimbursed for food, water, medicine, medical supplies, temporary housing, and transportation. So that assistance has to be provided to the local entities.

The second provision is this one-stop center, \$200 million to make sure that this multiagency, integrated, migration process gets this.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Texas an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. CUELLAR. Madam Speaker, we have to provide this because, again, the Border Patrol agency cannot handle this, and, therefore, we need this particular processing center.

Again, it is a good bill. Why should we wait for the Senate? We are the House of Representatives, and we have a right to pass our own bills and not wait for the Senate.

For those reasons, I say let's support this bill.

□ 2030

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS).

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, yes, we have the right to pass a bill here in the House, as the gentleman just said. But we have the right to actually pass a good bill, not a political stunt.

Why should we do this? I remember back in 2014—we are getting nostalgic in this place—when the crisis began. President Obama said there was a crisis. We all agreed.

In fact, the majority stayed an extra week because we couldn't craft a bill. We finally crafted that bill, and it was a bipartisan bill that passed with both parties voting for it. The money was delivered because we knew that it mattered.

It was amazing to me, just a few weeks ago on this floor, one of my colleagues came across, Madam Speaker, from Texas and said: We can't vote for the funding that the President has asked for. Give us some time to work it out and begin to work to make sure we get a good bill.

Well, we had a 5-hour bill. Is that time to work it out, Madam Speaker? Was that putting it all together and getting it right? Or was it lining up every constituency group and saying, "Did we get a little piece of this?" so we could go back home and show that we are standing for something while, at the same time, Madam Speaker, ignoring our Border Patrol agents, ignoring those who put their lives on the line every day?

Here is the problem. It is amazing that we ignore—though, I have to admit that I have to say one thing is good: I came to the floor tonight and heard there is a crisis on the border.

Amazing. We have had progress. Let's all stand up and cheer. There is a crisis on the border.

We have been saying it for months. The New York Times and other media said it. Finally, it sunk through, and now we are saying there is a crisis on the border.

I guess 132,000 people were apprehended last month—84,000 family unit members, 11,000 unaccompanied children, and 37,000 single adults apprehended. Maybe it shows the time. The sheer volume increasing is amazing.

There are ways we can fix this. We can give money. We can throw money at a problem and attach so many restrictions to it, Madam Speaker.

The unfortunate part is that this ain't funny. These are kids. These are families who are being perversely brought here by immigration laws that are broken. I can't get anybody to talk about that.

I can't get the fact that our Flores settlement is forcing us into situations like those the CBP and our Border Patrol agents are having to deal with because ICE doesn't have the beds.

The majority leader pointed it out. We can't put people in beds that don't exist. We also can't keep encouraging them to come across the border, which is exactly what we are doing by having a Flores decision that they know to just get here.

This bill will not let us look after the safety of those who are coming across because we can't share information.

There is no safety. Do not vote for this bill thinking that we are putting safety in here because we are not, because over 3,000 simple members, Madam Speaker, 3,000 family units have been found to be fraudulent.

There is common knowledge that they are borrowing, renting, and buying children. It is there. Yet, that is what we want to do.

We won't fix Flores. We won't fix our Trafficking Victims Protection Act. We won't work on asylum and credible fear.

After months of claiming there were no problems, we offer this as an excuse. We offer this bill. It is something that won't fix it. It won't become law because it is not working. We put every bit of what we want to do into not helping children but putting restrictions on those who want to help.

CBP does not want to keep these children and these unaccompanied minors where they are. They don't want to keep asylum seekers from Cuba bottled up because they can't get their asylum here because they are having to process others. They don't want to do this. That is not their job.

But this body and this job, we don't do ours because we simply keep overlooking the perverse incentive to come here. We are encouraging them. In fact, this body, 2 weeks ago, made another incentive with a Dreamer bill that has no hope of becoming law but sends a clear signal to Central America and anywhere else: Get here, and you will

be fine. Get past the border, and you will be fine.

It is frustrating to know that a bill that is humanitarian aid could not even come to the floor within the last 24 hours without having to be rewritten and rewritten and rewritten because we didn't have enough nonenforcement in there, and we didn't have enough of other things in there that really doesn't make this applicable.

H.R. 3401 even imposes so many conditions on the Office of Refugee Resettlement to care for children that they can't even operate temporary influx shelters as more and more unaccompanied aliens come into the country.

They put severe limits on facilities, such as being licensed by the State, although the shelters have to be in compliance with Federal safety standards. They are the only emergency situation we have right now. But we are ignoring that because we have to please somebody.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I will end with this. Some people will come down here tonight and vote, and they are going to feel good about themselves, Madam Speaker. But I will tell my colleagues this, and I have said it before from this well: What makes them feel good does not heal them.

Don't pretend, Madam Speaker, or anyone else who wants to vote for this, that it has solved something, that it has accomplished something until my colleagues take the situation and ask: Why are they coming? How do we fix it? How do we give the men and women what they need to fix this?

If my colleagues walk away feeling good about themselves, it may be time tonight, Madam Speaker, before we go to bed, to look at ourselves in the mirror and ask why.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), the chairwoman of the Energy and Water Subcommittee.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I thank our able chairwoman, NITA LOWEY from New York, for yielding me this time. I come to the floor to urge my colleagues to support this emergency supplemental request to address the humanitarian cry on our southern border.

It aims to save lives and health. All people of conscience know it is urgently needed. These funds are vital to ensure the health and safety of these migrant refugees and migrant children.

A record number of desperate families and unaccompanied children have crossed into the United States, and our Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and Office of Refugee Resettlement are simply overwhelmed.

Just this week, we learned that four toddlers being held in a Border Patrol

station in McAllen, Texas, had to be hospitalized because of dangerous neglect.

The AP reported last week that children have been locked up in Border Patrol facilities for as many as 27 days without adequate food, water, and sanitation, for heaven's sake.

This administration has failed to provide detained children with soap, toothbrushes, toothpaste, and beds, and it doesn't have the resources to adequately address flu and lice epidemics in these facilities.

News reports say children are caring for other children. Five children have died in Customs and Border Protection custody since late last year.

The situation is getting worse. Our Nation needs a comprehensive and continental diplomatic solution that acknowledges the economic and political conditions pushing Central American and Mexican communities to the brink. The only option, in desperation, for these people is to flee north.

We need comprehensive immigration reform that respects all continental laborers and migrants. President John F. Kennedy had a name for it. He called it the Alliance for Progress.

Today, this Congress must meet the immediate need to provide financial support to end the humanitarian neglect confronting these travel-weary migrants.

This \$4.5 billion emergency spending will provide adequate support for key priorities, including legal assistance, food, water, medical services, support services for unaccompanied children, alternatives to detention, and refugee services.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Ms. KAPTUR. Most importantly, this spending correctly includes restrictions to hold this administration accountable on how it spends taxpayer dollars in a capacity that protects the rights and dignity of desperate people who happen to be migrants.

Madam Speaker, I thank Chairwoman LOWEY for working so hard to bring this bill to the floor, and I urge all of my colleagues to support this lifesaving supplemental.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. ROGERS).

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Speaker, I rise in strong opposition to this bill.

For months, Republicans on and off the Homeland Security Committee have been highlighting the grave humanitarian crisis at our southwest border and pleading with House Democrats to take action.

The Democrats' initial response was to deny a crisis even existed. When that failed, they began to try to blame the President.

The truth is that they have spent the past several months fighting amongst

themselves on a way forward. Even as late as today, the Speaker had to intervene to stop the radical left in her Caucus from sinking the bill.

Meanwhile, the crisis has worsened. Madam Speaker, in May alone, 144,000 immigrants were detained, a 622 percent increase over the same month in 2017.

Innocent children are being exploited by human smugglers.

Border Patrol stations are overcrowded with thousands of migrants staying in poor conditions. These are in stations, Border Patrol processing centers, that have a maximum capacity of 4,000 people. We have 20,000 people in these facilities.

For 8 weeks, the House Republicans have been trying to move my legislation to provide \$4.5 billion in emergency aid requested by our President, but Democrats have blocked my bill from consideration on 18 separate occasions.

Instead, they bring forward a bill today that isn't serious and has no chance of becoming law. To appease the radical left, this bill is stuffed with poison pills.

For example, it includes nothing to stop innocent children from being exploited by human smugglers and nothing to continue DOD assistance, which has been essential for managing the crisis. It includes drastic restrictions on the Secretary's authority to surge personnel and assets to the border and update policies to improve conditions for migrant children.

These poison pills will only exacerbate the crisis. They will ensure that dangerous catch-and-release policies continue unabated. Meanwhile, migrant families will continue to suffer at the hands of ruthless smugglers.

Democrats had a real opportunity to work in a bipartisan manner to address this humanitarian crisis. Unfortunately, once again, they chose to appease the radical left and reject bipartisan consensus.

Madam Speaker, I urge all Members to vote against this bill. Then, let's work together to craft a bipartisan border supplemental that can become law.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. JEFFRIES), the chairman of the Democratic Caucus.

Mr. JEFFRIES. Madam Speaker, there is a humanitarian crisis at the southern border that should shock the conscience of every single American.

These are migrant children being subjected to cruel and unusual punishment by our government. This is not Iran. This is not North Korea. This is not Venezuela. This is the United States of America.

Shame on us.

There are children who are without food. They are without medicine. They are without water. They are without soap. They are without diapers. They are without toothpaste.

Shame on us.

These are not alien children. They are God's children. This administration should stop using them as political pawns for some sick, xenophobic game.

Madam Speaker, vote "yes," and let's begin the process of ending this humanitarian crisis now.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. HICE).

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, we have been hearing for quite some time Democrats saying that the President and Republicans have not been coming to the table on this issue. What nonsense.

For months, we have watched Democrats absolutely deny that there is a crisis. Actually, I have, on my desk, a list of page after page after page of quotes from my colleagues who are denying a crisis at the border.

Not only have Republicans for nearly 40 years been ringing the alarm on this issue, but we have been highlighting caravan after caravan after caravan coming to our southern border.

In May, we had 144,000 apprehended, nearly 700,000 to date, and that number is expected to go well over a million.

Do we have a humanitarian crisis at the border? Yes. Do we have a border security crisis? Yes.

But this bill does not even adequately fund ICE. It does not pay overtime for border personnel.

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

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, it does not have any means to investigate human traffickers. It lacks funding for the Department of Justice immigration courts. It ties the hands of the President to take action on securing our borders.

Madam Speaker, it is time for Democrats to come to the table. Let's address this issue the way it ought to be addressed.

□ 2045

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. ROY).

Mr. ROY. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for her leadership on this issue and dealing with this important legislation.

Madam Speaker, I am always perplexed when listening to the arguments on this topic that we are not talking about the actual problem. So when we are talking about the facilities that need to have more supplies and more dollars for support, I agree. I don't think anybody in this room disagrees at all. But nothing we are going to do today is going to actually solve the problem.

I have got an exchange here with a group of Border Patrol agents who texted me to say, about this legislation: This does nothing but perpetuate the catch-and-release magnet.

While there are some good pieces to the bill, why are we not increasing ICE beds? Why are we providing taxpayer funding to educate border crossers on the asylum process?

Why do we keep providing money to let people go that violate our immigration laws? This just provides more incentives for people to cross the border illegally.

If this were to pass, why would anyone stop crossing?

They said, this is what I refer to as completing the human smuggling cycle. Cartels drop off people at our borders, UACs, family units. Border Patrol takes them, then delivers them, engages with the NGOs. The NGOs aid these folks who are here, so they can reach their family members that are in the United States waiting for them. So the family members in the U.S. are the ones paying the cartels their smuggling fees.

And the NGOs are then reimbursed, and the whole process, it is completing the entire cycle.

This legislation will perpetuate the problem because we are not actually going to address the situation with ICE beds. We are not going to do anything to stop the flow, and we are going to empower the cartels who have operational control of our border, full operational control of our border.

If you talk to anybody on the border who knows what is actually going on—we should reject this legislation in favor of legislation that will actually solve the problem.

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ESPAILLAT).

Mr. ESPAILLAT. Madam Speaker, like many Americans, like many of my colleagues, I am deeply troubled by the way the Trump administration has handled the treatment of migrants, particularly children, at the border.

But I stand here to say tonight, Madam Speaker, that if, by passing this emergency supplemental bill, we will save one child's life, just one child's life, then it is worth it, and we should vote for it.

We speak about the moneys as being allocated in the budget. But the only number that is really important in this debate is the six children that have died at the border. And we will continue to hold this administration accountable for its treatment of migrants, particularly young children.

Madam Speaker, every time we deny help to the triangle countries, this crisis is aggravated. Every time we stop a mom and her children at the border and they have to go through the river and drown, this crisis is worsened. Every time we deny children the basic human services that they need, this crisis becomes tragic.

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

We must reject this bill today and develop a bipartisan solution to address the crisis at our border. Workers, and children, and caretakers, and Border

Patrol have been waiting almost 2 months for the resources they need to do their jobs and receive our care.

This bill turns our backs on these people and ties the President's hands. I implore Members to stop this and vote "no" on this measure.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

The humanitarian crisis at the border demands action. This bill funds a compassionate response, while doing our utmost to protect the rights and dignity of migrants. I urge my colleagues, join me. Let's pass this bill.

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, as a senior member of the Committees on the Judiciary and Homeland Security, I rise in strong support of H.R. 3401, the "Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act of 2019."

I support this legislation because it provides the humanitarian assistance needed to address the inhumane conditions and treatment of immigrants, especially immigrant children, that this Administration has created and allowed to persist.

The scenes emanating from the Southern border are heartbreaking, and they have been for a very long time.

I remember when I was at the border, visiting with children separated from their families.

I remember young baby Roger, a very young child, who was separated from his family.

We are learning of children living in squalid conditions.

A chaotic scene of sickness and filth is unfolding in an overcrowded border station in Clint, Texas, my homestate, where hundreds of young people who have recently crossed the border are being held, according to lawyers who visited the facility this week.

Some of the children have been there for nearly a month.

Children as young as 7 and 8, many of them wearing clothes caked with human excrement and tears, are caring for infants they've just met.

Toddlers without diapers are relieving themselves in their pants.

Teenage mothers are wearing clothes stained with breast milk.

Most of the young detainees have not been able to shower or wash (their clothes since they arrived at the facility, those who visited said.

And it is inexplicable, indefensible, and inhumane that they are not even being provided toothbrushes, toothpaste or soap.

Just reflect on that for a moment; innocent children and toddlers are being denied soap and toothpaste at the very same time that similar treatment to a prisoner of war would violate Article 26 of the 1949 Geneva Convention:

The Detaining Power shall be bound to take all sanitary measures necessary to ensure the cleanliness and healthfulness of camps and to prevent epidemics . . . Also, apart from the baths and showers with which the camps shall be furnished, prisoners of

war shall be provided with sufficient water and soap for their personal toilet and for washing their personal laundry; the necessary installations, facilities and time shall be granted them for that purpose.

The arrival of thousands of migrants at a time, overflowing the border patrol facilities of the Customs and Border Patrol, Immigration and Customs Enforcement and Health and Human Services, has created a humanitarian crisis that has resulted in unsafe, unsanitary conditions and tragic deaths.

It is imperative that this House take decisive action to provide the necessary resources and capabilities to mitigate the humanitarian crisis created by this Administration and provide for the basic human rights of everyone involved.

If Congress and the Administration fail to come to an agreement, the situation at the border will only deteriorate.

Cutting funding to these agencies now will not punish the agencies or the Administration: it will punish the migrants.

Congress has an urgent moral responsibility to protect children and families, and defend the health, dignity and lives of those in need.

Conditions at Customs and Border Protection facilities along the border have been an issue of increasing concern as officials warn that the recent large influx of migrant families has driven many of the facilities well past their capacities.

In May, the inspector general for the Department of Homeland Security warned of "dangerous overcrowding" among adult migrants housed at the border processing center in El Paso, with up to 900 migrants being held at a facility designed for 125.

In some cases, cells designed for 35 people were holding 155 people.

This shameful episode in American history is capped by the resignation announced today of John Sanders, the Acting Commissioner of the U.S. Customs and Border Protection whose tenure at CBP included children being kept at border stations with deplorable conditions, including a facility that one of the independent inspectors, a medical doctor, compared to "torture facilities."

This is why it is I strongly support this supplemental funding bill, which provides:

1. \$934.5 million for processing facilities, food, water, sanitary items, blankets, medical services, and safe transportation;
2. \$866 million to reduce reliance on influx shelters to house children;
3. \$200 million for an integrated, multi-agency processing center pilot program for families and unaccompanied children, with participation by non-profit organizations;
4. \$100 million for legal services for unaccompanied children, child advocates, and post-release services;
5. \$60 million to assist jurisdictions experiencing a significant influx of migrants and non-profit organizations serving those communities;
6. \$20 million for Alternatives to Detention;
7. \$15 million for the Legal Orientation Program to educate migrants about their rights and legal proceedings; and
8. \$9 million to speed up placement of children with sponsors and manage their cases.

In total, Madam Speaker, this legislation provides \$4.5 billion in emergency spending to address the humanitarian crisis at the border—securing robust funding for priorities including legal assistance, food, water, sanitary

items, blankets and medical services, support services for unaccompanied children, and refugee services, which will relieve the horrific situation of over-crowding and help prevent additional deaths.

Equally important, this supplemental protects families and does not fund the Administration's failed mass detention policy.

Instead, the bill smartly provides funding for effective, humane alternatives to detention which has a proven track record of success; places strict limits on influx shelters; protects sponsors from DHS immigration enforcement based on information collected by HHS during the vetting process; and creates strong oversight by Congress.

Madam Speaker, the bill before addresses the roots causes of the crisis by reversing the Administration's senseless decision to block economic assistance that Congress has already appropriated for the Northern Triangle countries.

It is significant that this legislation clarifies the intent of prior year appropriations for Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador which specifically required these governments to take steps to curb migration, improve border security, including preventing human smuggling and trafficking, and trafficking of illicit drugs and other contraband; combat corruption; and support programs to reduce poverty and promote equitable growth, particularly in areas contributing to large number of migrants, among many other conditions.

The bill provides, however, that not less than 75 percent of any funds that cannot be provided to the central governments of such countries due to their failure to meet the certification requirements shall be reprogrammed through nongovernmental organizations or local entities in such countries and that the balance of such reprogramming must be to countries within Latin America and the Caribbean.

Madam Speaker, I am particularly pleased that the Manager's Amendment to this humanitarian emergency supplemental appropriations bill includes a provision that I worked very hard to have included and which requires the Secretary of Homeland Security to submit to the Congress a plan for ensuring access to appropriate translation services for all individuals encountered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

It is simply unconscionable to subject refugee child from Honduras or El Salvador or Guatemala to legal proceedings conducted in a language foreign to him or her without the assistance of a translator conversant in that child's native tongue. Also to be able to translate for new desperate migrants from Africa and other nations.

Another reason to support this legislation is that it contains important oversight provisions to hold the administration accountable and to protect the rights and dignity of migrants, including:

No funding for a border wall or barriers, or for ICE detention beds;

Prohibits the use of funds for any purpose not specifically described;

Places strict conditions on influx shelters to house children by mandating compliance with requirements set forth in the Flores settlement;

Protects sponsors and potential sponsors from DHS immigration enforcement based on

information collected by HHS during the sponsor vetting process;

Ensures congressional oversight visits to facilities caring for unaccompanied children without a requirement for prior notice;

Requires monthly reporting on unaccompanied children separated from their families;

Requires additional reporting about the deaths of children in government custody; and

Ensures CBP facilities funded in the bill comply with the National Standards on Transport, Escort, Detention, and Search.

Madam Speaker, since December 2018, six minor children have died in custody after being apprehended by U.S. border agents since December.

We cannot wait any longer to resolve the humanitarian crisis on the southern border exacerbated by this Administration.

That is why I support H.R. 3401, and urge all members to join me in voting to pass this critically needed legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 462, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of Rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 3401 is postponed.

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. FUDGE). Pursuant to House Resolution 460 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill, H.R. 3351.

Will the gentlewoman from Colorado (Ms. DEGETTE) kindly take the chair.

□ 2051

IN THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3351) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with Ms. DEGETTE (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose earlier today, amendment No. 10 printed in House Report 116-126 offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PASCRELL) had been disposed of.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, proceedings will now resume on those amendments printed in part B of House Report 116-126 on which further proceedings were postponed in the following order:

Amendment No. 3 by Mr. KING of Iowa.

Amendment No. 4 by Ms. NORTON of the District of Columbia.

The Chair will reduce to 2 minutes the minimum time for any electronic vote after the first vote in this series.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. KING) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the noes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 191, noes 226, not voting 21, as follows:

[Roll No. 411]

AYES—191

Aderholt	Gosar	Olson
Allen	Granger	Palazzo
Amodei	Graves (GA)	Palmer
Armstrong	Graves (LA)	Pence
Arrington	Graves (MO)	Perry
Babin	Green (TN)	Peterson
Bacon	Griffith	Posey
Baird	Grothman	Ratcliffe
Balderson	Guest	Reed
Banks	Guthrie	Reschenthaler
Barr	Hagedorn	Rice (SC)
Bergman	Harris	Riggleman
Biggs	Hartzler	Roby
Bilirakis	Hern, Kevin	Roe, David P.
Bishop (UT)	Herrera Beutler	Rogers (AL)
Bost	Hice (GA)	Rogers (KY)
Brady	Higgins (LA)	Rose, John W.
Brindisi	Hill (AR)	Rouzer
Brooks (AL)	Holding	Roy
Brooks (IN)	Hollingsworth	Rutherford
Buchanan	Hudson	Scalise
Buck	Huizenga	Schweikert
Bucshon	Hunter	Scott, Austin
Budd	Johnson (LA)	Sensenbrenner
Burchett	Johnson (OH)	Shimkus
Burgess	Johnson (SD)	Simpson
Byrne	Jordan	Smith (MO)
Calvert	Joyce (OH)	Smith (NE)
Carter (GA)	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NJ)
Carter (TX)	Katko	Smucker
Chabot	Keller	Spano
Cheney	Kelly (MS)	Staubert
Cline	Kelly (PA)	Stefanik
Cloud	King (IA)	Steil
Cole	King (NY)	Steube
Collins (GA)	Kinzinger	Stewart
Collins (NY)	Kustoff (TN)	Stivers
Comer	LaHood	Taylor
Conaway	LaMalfa	Thompson (PA)
Cook	Lamb	Timmons
Crawford	Lamborn	Tipton
Crenshaw	Latta	Turner
Curtis	Lesko	Upton
Davis, Rodney	Long	Van Drew
DesJarlais	Loudermilk	Wagner
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Walberg
Duncan	Marchant	Walden
Dunn	Marshall	Walker
Emmer	Massie	Walorski
Estes	Mast	Waltz
Ferguson	McCarthy	Watkins
Fleischmann	McClintock	Weber (TX)
Flores	McHenry	Webster (FL)
Fortenberry	McKinley	Wenstrup
Fox (NC)	Meadows	Westerman
Fulcher	Meuser	Williams
Gaetz	Miller	Wilson (SC)
Gallagher	Mitchell	Wittman
Glanforte	Moolenaar	Womack
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Woodall
Gohmert	Mullin	Wright
Golden	Newhouse	Young
Gonzalez (OH)	Norman	Zeldin
Gooden	Nunes	

NOES—226

Adams	Garcia (IL)	Norcross
Aguilar	Garcia (TX)	Norton
Allred	Gomez	O'Halleran
Amash	Gonzalez (TX)	Ocasio-Cortez
Axne	Gottheimer	Omar
Barragán	Green, Al (TX)	Pallone
Bass	Grijalva	Panetta
Beatty	Haaland	Pappas
Bera	Harder (CA)	Pascrell
Beyer	Hastings	Payne
Bishop (GA)	Hayes	Perlmutter
Blumenauer	Heck	Phillips
Blunt Rochester	Higgins (NY)	Pingree
Bonamici	Hill (CA)	Plaskett
Boyle, Brendan	Himes	Pocan
F.	Horn, Kendra S.	Porter
Brown (MD)	Horsford	Pressley
Brownley (CA)	Houlahan	Price (NC)
Bustos	Hoyer	Quigley
Butterfield	Huffman	Raskin
Carbajal	Hurd (TX)	Rice (NY)
Carson (IN)	Jackson Lee	Rose (NY)
Cartwright	Jayapal	Rouda
Case	Jeffries	Roybal-Allard
Casten (IL)	Johnson (GA)	Ruiz
Castor (FL)	Johnson (TX)	Ruppersberger
Castro (TX)	Kaptur	Rush
Chu, Judy	Keating	Sánchez
Cicilline	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Cisneros	Kennedy	Scanlon
Clark (MA)	Khanna	Schakowsky
Clarke (NY)	Kildee	Schiff
Clay	Kilmer	Schneider
Cleaver	Kim	Schrader
Cohen	Kind	Schrier
Connolly	Kirkpatrick	Scott (VA)
Cooper	Krishnamoorthi	Scott, David
Correa	Kuster (NH)	Serrano
Costa	Langevin	Sewell (AL)
Courtney	Larsen (WA)	Shalala
Cox (CA)	Larson (CT)	Sherman
Craig	Lawrence	Sherrill
Crist	Lawson (FL)	Sires
Crow	Lee (CA)	Slotkin
Cuellar	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Cummings	Levin (CA)	Soto
Cunningham	Levin (MI)	Spanberger
Daids (KS)	Lewis	Speier
Davidson (OH)	Lieu, Ted	Stanton
Davis (CA)	Lipinski	Stevens
Davis, Danny K.	Loeb sack	Suozzi
Dean	Lofgren	Takano
DeFazio	Lowenthal	Thompson (CA)
DeGette	Lowe y	Thompson (MS)
DeLauro	Luján	Titus
DelBene	Luria	Tlaib
Delgado	Lynch	Tonko
Demings	Malinowski	Torres (CA)
DeSaulnier	Maloney,	Torres Small
Deutch	Carolyn B.	(NM)
Dingell	Maloney, Sean	Trahan
Doggett	Matsui	Trone
Doyle, Michael	McAdams	Underwood
F.	McBath	Vargas
Engel	McCollum	Veasey
Escobar	McEachin	Vela
Eshoo	McGovern	Velázquez
Españlat	McNerney	Visclosky
Evans	Meng	Wasserman
Finkenauer	Moore	Schultz
Fitzpatrick	Morelle	Waters
Fletcher	Moulton	Watson Coleman
Foster	Mucarsel-Powell	Welch
Frankel	Murphy	Wexton
Fudge	Nadler	Wild
Galleo	Napolitano	Wilson (FL)
Garamendi	Neguse	Yarmuth

NOT VOTING—21

Abraham	McCaul	Ryan
Cárdenas	Meeks	Sablan
Clyburn	Neal	San Nicolas
Duffy	Peters	Swalwell (CA)
Gabbard	Radewagen	Thornberry
González-Colón	Richmond	Yoho
(PR)	Rodgers (WA)	
Lucas	Rooney (FL)	

□ 2116

Mr. CISNEROS and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts changed their vote from “aye” to “no.”

Messrs. LONG, MEADOWS, and KING of New York changed their vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. YOHO. Madam Chair, had I been present, I would have voted “yea” on rollcall No. 411.

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MS. NORTON

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. SHALALA). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This will be a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 226, noes 198, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 412]

AYES—226

Adams	Dingell	Lee (CA)
Aguilar	Doggett	Lee (NV)
Allred	Doyle, Michael	Levin (CA)
Amash	F.	Levin (MI)
Axne	Engel	Lewis
Barr	Escobar	Lieu, Ted
Barragán	Eshoo	Lipinski
Bass	Españlat	Loeb sack
Beatty	Evans	Lofgren
Bera	Finkenauer	Lowenthal
Beyer	Fitzpatrick	Lowey
Bishop (GA)	Fletcher	Lujan
Blumenauer	Poster	Luria
Blunt Rochester	Frankel	Lynch
Bonamici	Fudge	Malinowski
Boyle, Brendan	Galleo	Maloney,
F.	Garamendi	Carolyn B.
Brindisi	Garcia (IL)	Maloney, Sean
Brown (MD)	Garcia (TX)	Matsui
Brownley (CA)	Golden	McBath
Bustos	Gomez	McCaul
Butterfield	Gonzalez (TX)	McCollum
Carbajal	Green, Al (TX)	McEachin
Carson (IN)	Grijalva	McGovern
Cartwright	Haaland	McNerney
Case	Harder (CA)	Meng
Casten (IL)	Hastings	Moore
Castor (FL)	Hayes	Mucarsel-Powell
Castro (TX)	Heck	Murphy
Chu, Judy	Higgins (NY)	Nadler
Cicilline	Hill (CA)	Napolitano
Cisneros	Horn, Kendra S.	Neguse
Clark (MA)	Horsford	Norcross
Clarke (NY)	Houlahan	Norton
Clay	Hoyer	O'Halleran
Cuellar	Huffman	Ocasio-Cortez
Cummings	Jackson Lee	Omar
Davis (CA)	Jayapal	Pallone
Davis, Danny K.	Jeffries	Panetta
Dean	Johnson (GA)	Pappas
DeFazio	Johnson (TX)	Pascrell
DeGette	Kaptur	Payne
DeLauro	Keating	Peters
DelBene	Kelly (IL)	Peterson
Delgado	Kennedy	Phillips
Demings	Khanna	Pingree
DeSaulnier	Kildee	Plaskett
Deutch	Kilmer	Pocan
	Kim	Porter
	Kind	Pressley
	Kirkpatrick	Price (NC)
	Krishnamoorthi	Quigley
	Kuster (NH)	Raskin
	Lamb	Rice (NY)
	Langevin	Richmond
	Larsen (WA)	Rose (NY)
	Larson (CT)	Rouda
	Lawrence	Roybal-Allard
	Lawson (FL)	Ruiz

Ruppersberger	Slotkin	Trone
Rush	Smith (WA)	Underwood
Sánchez	Soto	Van Drew
Sarbanes	Spanberger	Vargas
Scanlon	Speier	Veasey
Schakowsky	Stanton	Vela
Schiff	Stevens	Velázquez
Schneider	Suozzi	Visclosky
Schrader	Takano	Wasserman
Schrier	Thompson (CA)	Schultz
Scott (VA)	Thompson (MS)	Waters
Scott, David	Titus	Watson Coleman
Serrano	Tlaib	Welch
Sewell (AL)	Tonko	Wexton
Shalala	Torres (CA)	Wild
Sherman	Torres Small	Wilson (FL)
Sherrill	(NM)	Yarmuth
Sires	Trahan	Young

NOES—198

Aderholt	Gosar	Newhouse
Allen	Gottheimer	Norman
Amodei	Granger	Nunes
Armstrong	Graves (GA)	Olson
Arrington	Graves (LA)	Palazzo
Babin	Graves (MO)	Palmer
Bacon	Green (TN)	Pence
Baird	Griffith	Perlmutter
Balderson	Grothman	Perry
Banks	Guest	Posey
Bergman	Guthrie	Ratcliffe
Biggs	Hagedorn	Reed
Bilirakis	Harris	Reschenthaler
Bishop (UT)	Hartzler	Rice (SC)
Bost	Hern, Kevin	Riggleman
Brady	Herrera Beutler	Roby
Brooks (AL)	Hice (GA)	Rodgers (WA)
Brooks (IN)	Higgins (LA)	Roe, David P.
Buchanan	Hill (AR)	Rogers (AL)
Buck	Himes	Rogers (KY)
Bucshon	Holding	Rose, John W.
Budd	Hollingsworth	Rouzer
Burchett	Hudson	Roy
Burgess	Huizenga	Rutherford
Byrne	Hunter	Scalise
Calvert	Hurd (TX)	Schweikert
Carter (GA)	Johnson (LA)	Scott, Austin
Carter (TX)	Johnson (OH)	Sensenbrenner
Chabot	Johnson (SD)	Shimkus
Cheney	Jordan	Simpson
Cleaver	Joyce (OH)	Smith (MO)
Cline	Joyce (PA)	Smith (NE)
Cloud	Katko	Smith (NJ)
Cole	Keller	Smucker
Collins (GA)	Kelly (MS)	Spano
Collins (NY)	Kelly (PA)	Stauber
Comer	King (IA)	Stefanik
Conaway	King (NY)	Steil
Cook	Kinzing	Steube
Crawford	Kustoff (TN)	Stewart
Crenshaw	LaHood	Stivers
Cunningham	LaMalfa	Taylor
Curtis	Lamborn	Thompson (PA)
Davids (KS)	Latta	Timmons
Davidson (OH)	Lesko	Tipton
Davis, Rodney	Long	Turner
DesJarlais	Loudermilk	Upton
Diaz-Balart	Luetkemeyer	Wagner
Duffy	Marchant	Walberg
Duncan	Marshall	Walden
Dunn	Massie	Walker
Emmer	Mast	Walorski
Estes	McAdams	Waltz
Ferguson	McCarthy	Watkins
Fleischmann	McClintock	Weber (TX)
Flores	McHenry	Webster (FL)
Fortenberry	McKinley	Wenstrup
Foxx (NC)	Meadows	Westerman
Fulcher	Meuser	Williams
Gaetz	Miller	Wilson (SC)
Gallagher	Mitchell	Wittman
Gianforte	Moolenaar	Womack
Gibbs	Mooney (WV)	Woodall
Gohmert	Morelle	Wright
Gonzalez (OH)	Moulton	Yoho
Gooden	Mullin	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—14

Abraham	Lucas	Ryan
Cárdenas	Meeks	Sablan
Gabbard	Neal	San Nicolas
González-Colón	Radewagen	Swalwell (CA)
(PR)	Rooney (FL)	Thornberry

□ 2122

Ms. WATERS changed her vote from “no” to “aye.”

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE) having assumed the chair, Ms. SHALALA, Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 3351) making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND SECURITY AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER ACT, 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3401) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, will now resume.

The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. RUTHERFORD. I am in its current form.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. Rutherford of Florida moves to recommit the bill H.R. 3401 to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 4, line 11, after the first dollar amount, insert "increased by \$64,621,000".

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from Florida is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, my motion is very simple. I propose to add \$64 million to the operations and support account for Immigration and Customs Enforcement for basic pay and overtime, bringing the total for pay up to the President's request.

Immigration and Customs Enforcement is a law enforcement organization with a legislative mandate to uphold the laws of this country. Officers at the border are tasked with transporting families from the intake facilities and moving kids out of DHS custody and into HHS children's care sites.

Further, Immigration and Customs Enforcement is working to combat human trafficking at our border. Over the past 2 months, enforcement officers

uncovered 735 fraudulent documented fake families.

These traffickers are exploiting our laws and forcing our children to make this dangerous journey north in hopes that they will be released into our country.

ICE plays a vital role in stopping trafficking and punishing those who traffic in innocent children. I suggest if the majority truly cares about these children, vote "yes" on this amendment to give ICE the resources and the pay to stop human traffickers.

Madam Speaker, I have been to the border and I have seen the hard work that these officers do. Officers are working overtime to process the record number of migrants trying to enter through our southern border. However, Madam Speaker, this bill does not fairly compensate ICE officers for their additional hard work going after human traffickers, and I ask Members to vote "yes" for the children, for the children, for the children.

As a lifetime law enforcement officer, not paying these officers for their work is unacceptable. We would never treat our local law enforcement officers like this back home. These hard-working men and women should not be punished by the partisan politics in Washington.

Madam Speaker, we are asking those on the ground to do a job, and this Congress has a responsibility to compensate them. I urge my colleagues to support this motion and vote "yes" to pay our Federal law enforcement officers for the work they do each and every day keeping this country safe.

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

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, I rise in opposition to this motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. ESCOBAR. Madam Speaker, I oppose this motion to recommit because, as written, this motion to recommit would mean that Congress would have absolutely no say over how this money would be used, and we know full well that, without restraint, this administration uses funding for cruelty and chaos.

Madam Speaker, I invite my colleagues to focus on the issues at hand: children, sleeping on concrete floors; children, some as young as 8 years old, caring for infants; a toddler, 22 months old, soiled and without a diaper; an outbreak of lice and the flu. This is not a description of a developing nation. This is happening today, on our watch, in the United States of America, to children. It is happening in El Paso, Texas, on the border, our new Ellis Island.

There is no doubt, Madam Speaker, that the increasing number of families have presented a challenge at our front door. There is no doubt that the most vulnerable among us, especially those children in U.S. custody, are suffering

in misery. But there is also no doubt that draconian hard-line policies, focused on detention only, have turned this challenge into a crisis.

We must do something, and we must do something now. And today, we can. Today, we can vote on a border supplemental that allows processing facilities to buy things like food, water, and blankets. It boosts funding for legal assistance for migrants. It funds the necessary work of stabilizing Central America in an effort to address the root cause of migration. It gives Congress the tools for more oversight over facilities like those in Clint, Texas, which have shocked the Nation. It helps ease the burden on overwhelmed Border Patrol agents and Customs officers, who will be one step closer to getting back to the job that they were trained to do. It reimburses communities and nonprofits that have shouldered the burden for too long. And it provides badly needed funding to HHS: money to get those children out of those facilities and into more humane care.

I can assure you, gentlemen, this is not a laughing matter for this side of the House.

And thanks to appropriators who know how concerned we are about these hard-line policies that turn a challenge into a crisis. They have placed guardrails in this bill, unlike this motion to recommit, in order to prohibit funding from going to any activity not prescribed by Congress, like conducting immigration raids that terrorize our communities.

Will this appropriations bill solve every problem or address every concern? Of course, it won't.

Do we have much work to do? Of course, we do. And many of us have pieces of legislation and reform that we would love for you to join us in working on.

But today, this vote is not about solving every single problem, nor can it be.

Vote "no" on this motion to recommit and vote "yes" on the supplemental.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

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

RECORDED VOTE

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Madam Speaker, I demand a recorded vote.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 5-minute vote on the motion to recommit will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Passage of the bill; and Agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

This is a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 205, noes 218, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 413]

AYES—205

Aderholt Gooden Norman
 Allen Gosar Nunes
 Amodei Gottheimer Olson
 Armstrong Granger Palazzo
 Arrington Graves (GA) Palmer
 Axne Graves (LA) Pence
 Babin Graves (MO) Perry
 Bacon Green (TN) Posey
 Baird Griffith Ratcliffe
 Balderson Grothman Reed
 Banks Guest Reschenthaler
 Barr Guthrie Rice (SC)
 Bergman Hagedorn Rigglesman
 Biggs Harris Roby
 Bilirakis Hartzler Rodgers (WA)
 Bishop (UT) Hern, Kevin Roe, David P.
 Bost Herrera Beutler Rogers (AL)
 Brady Hice (GA) Rogers (KY)
 Brindisi Higgins (LA) Rose, John W.
 Brooks (AL) Hill (AR) Rouzer
 Brooks (IN) Holding Roy
 Buchanan Hollingsworth Rutherford
 Buck Horn, Kendra S. Scalise
 Bucshon Hudson Schweikert
 Budd Huizenga Scott, Austin
 Burchett Hunter Sensenbrenner
 Burgess Hurd (TX) Shimkus
 Byrne Johnson (LA) Simpson
 Calvert Johnson (OH) Smith (MO)
 Carter (GA) Johnson (SD) Smith (NE)
 Carter (TX) Jordan Smith (NJ)
 Chabot Joyce (OH) Smucker
 Cheney Joyce (PA) Spanberger
 Cline Katko Spano
 Cloud Keller Stauber
 Cole Kelly (MS) Stefanik
 Collins (GA) Kelly (PA) Steil
 Collins (NY) King (IA) Steube
 Comer King (NY) Stewart
 Conaway Kinzinger Stivers
 Cook Kustoff (TN) Taylor
 Crawford LaHood Thompson (PA)
 Crenshaw Lamb Timmons
 Cunningham Lamborn Tipton
 Curtis Latta Lesko
 Davidson (OH) Lesko Turner
 Davis, Rodney Loeb sack
 DesJarlais Long Upton
 Diaz-Balart Loudermilk
 Duffy Luetkemeyer Wagner
 Duncan Luria Walberg
 Dunn Marchant Walden
 Emmer Marshall Walker
 Estes Massie Walorski
 Ferguson Mast Waltz
 Finkenauer Mc Bath Watkins
 Fitzpatrick McCarthy Weber (TX)
 Fleischmann McCaul Webster (FL)
 Flores McClintock Wenstrup
 Fortenberry McHenry Westerman
 Foxx (NC) McKinley Williams
 Fulcher Meadows Wilson (SC)
 Gaetz Meuser Wittman
 Gallagher Miller Womack
 Gianforte Mitchell Woodall
 Gibbs Moolenaar Wright
 Gohmert Mooney (WV) Yoho
 Golden Mullin Young
 Gonzalez (OH) Newhouse Zeldin

NOES—218

Adams Castor (FL) Dean
 Aguilar Castro (TX) DeFazio
 Allred Chu, Judy DeGette
 Amash Cicilline DeLauro
 Barragán Cisneros DelBene
 Bass Clark (MA) Delgado
 Beatty Clarke (NY) Demings
 Bera Clay DeSaulnier
 Beyer Deutch
 Bishop (GA) Clyburn Dingell
 Blumenauer Cohen Doggett
 Blunt Rochester Connolly
 Bonamici Cooper Doyle, Michael
 Boyle, Brendan Correa F.
 F. Costa Engel
 Brown (MD) Courtney Eshoo
 Brownley (CA) Cox (CA) Espallat
 Bustos Craig Evans
 Butterfield Crist Fletcher
 Carbajal Crow Foster
 Cárdenas Cuellar Frankel
 Carson (IN) Cummings Fudge
 Cartwright Davids (KS) Gallego
 Case Davis (CA) Garamendi
 Casten (IL) Davis, Danny K. García (IL)

Garcia (TX) Lynch
 Gomez Malinowski
 Gonzalez (TX) Maloney,
 Green, Al (TX) Carolyn B.
 Grijalva Maloney, Sean
 Haaland Matsui
 Harder (CA) McAdams
 Hastings McCollum
 Hayes McEachin
 Heck McGovern
 Higgins (NY) McNerney
 Hill (CA) Meng
 Himes Moore
 Horsford Morelle
 Houlihan Moulton
 Hoyer Mucarsel-Powell
 Huffman Murphy
 Jackson Lee Nadler
 Jayapal Napolitano
 Jeffries Neal
 Johnson (GA) Neguse
 Johnson (TX) Norcross
 Kaptur O'Halloran
 Keating Ocasio-Cortez
 Kelly (IL) Omar
 Kennedy Pallone
 Khanna Panetta
 Kildee Pappas
 Kilmer Pascarell
 Kim Payne
 Kind Perlmutter
 Kirkpatrick Peters
 Krishnamoorthi Peterson
 Kuster (NH) Phillips
 Langevin Pingree
 Larsen (WA) Pocan
 Larson (CT) Porter
 Lawrence Pressley
 Lawson (FL) Price (NC)
 Lee (CA) Quigley
 Lee (NV) Raskin
 Levin (CA) Rice (NY)
 Levin (MI) Richmond
 Lewis Rose (NY)
 Lieu, Ted Rouda
 Lipinski Roybal-Allard
 Lofgren Ruiz
 Lowenthal Ruppersberger
 Luján Rush
 Sánchez

NOT VOTING—9

Abraham Lucas
 Gabbard Meeks
 LaMalfa Rooney (FL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 2141

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Pursuant to clause 10 of rule XX, the yeas and nays are ordered.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 230, nays 195, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 414]

YEAS—230

Adams Brownley (CA) Cleaver
 Aguilar Bustos Clyburn
 Allred Butterfield Cohen
 Axne Carbajal Connolly
 Barragán Cárdenas Cooper
 Bass Carson (IN) Correa
 Beatty Cartwright Costa
 Bera Case Courtney
 Beyer Casten (IL) Cox (CA)
 Bishop (GA) Castor (FL) Craig
 Blumenauer Castro (TX) Crist
 Blunt Rochester Chu, Judy Crow
 Bonamici Cicilline Cuellar
 Boyle, Brendan Cisneros Cummings
 F. Clark (MA) Cunningham
 Brindisi Clarke (NY) Davids (KS)
 Brown (MD) Clay Davis (CA)

Davis, Danny K. Kind
 Dean Kirkpatrick
 DeFazio Krishnamoorthi
 DeGette Kuster (NH)
 DeLauro Lamb
 DelBene Langevin
 Delgado Larsen (WA)
 Demings Larson (CT)
 DeSaulnier Lawrence
 Deutch Lawson (FL)
 Dingell Lee (CA)
 Doggett Lee (NV)
 Doyle, Michael F. Levin (CA)
 Engel Lewis
 Escobar Lieu, Ted
 Eshoo Lipinski
 Espallat Loeb sack
 Evans Lofgren
 Finkenauer Lowenthal
 Fitzpatrick Lowey
 Fletcher Luján
 Foster Luria
 Frankel Lynch
 Fudge Malinowski
 Gallego Maloney,
 Garamendi Carolyn B.
 García (IL) Maloney, Sean
 Matsui
 Golden McAdams
 Gomez Mc Bath
 Gonzalez (TX) McCollum
 Gottheimer McEachin
 Green, Al (TX) McGovern
 Grijalva McNerney
 Haaland Meng
 Harder (CA) Moore
 Hastings Morelle
 Hayes Moulton
 Heck Mucarsel-Powell
 Higgins (NY) Murphy
 Hill (CA) Nadler
 Himes Napolitano
 Horn, Kendra S. Neal
 Horsford Neguse
 Houlihan Norcross
 Hoyer O'Halloran
 Huffman Pallone
 Hurd (TX) Panetta
 Jackson Lee Pappas
 Jayapal Pascarell
 Jeffries Payne
 Johnson (GA) Pelosi
 Johnson (TX) Perlmutter
 Kaptur Peters
 Keating Peterson
 Kelly (IL) Phillips
 Kennedy Pingree
 Khanna Pocan
 Kildee Porter
 Kilmer Price (NC)
 Kim Quigley

NAYS—195

Aderholt Collins (GA)
 Allen Collins (NY)
 Amash Comer
 Amodei Conaway
 Armstrong Cook
 Arrington Crawford
 Babin Crenshaw
 Bacon Curtis
 Baird Davidson (OH)
 Balderson Davis, Rodney
 Banks DesJarlais
 Barr Diaz-Balart
 Bergman Duffy
 Biggs Duncan
 Bilirakis Dunn
 Bishop (UT) Emmer
 Bost Estes
 Brady Ferguson
 Brooks (AL) Fleischmann
 Brooks (IN) Flores
 Buchanan Fortenberry
 Buck Foxx (NC)
 Bucshon Fulcher
 Budd Gaetz
 Burchett Gallagher
 Burgess Gianforte
 Byrne Gibbs
 Calvert Gohmert
 Carter (GA) Gonzalez (OH)
 Carter (TX) Gooden
 Chabot Gossar
 Cheney Granger
 Cline Graves (GA)
 Cloud Graves (LA)
 Cole Graves (MO)

Green (TN)
 Griffith
 Grothman
 Guest
 Guthrie
 Hagedorn
 Harris
 Hartzler
 Hern, Kevin
 Herrera Beutler
 Hice (GA)
 Higgins (LA)
 Hill (AR)
 Holding
 Hollingsworth
 Hudson
 Huizenga
 Hunter
 Johnson (LA)
 Johnson (OH)
 Johnson (SD)
 Jordan
 Joyce (OH)
 Joyce (PA)
 Katko
 Keller
 Kelly (MS)
 Kelly (PA)
 King (IA)
 King (NY)
 Kinzinger
 Kustoff (TN)
 LaHood
 LaMalfa
 Lamborn

Latta	Perry	Steube
Lesko	Posey	Stewart
Long	Pressley	Stivers
Loudermilk	Ratcliffe	Taylor
Luetkemeyer	Reed	Thompson (PA)
Marchant	Reschenthaler	Timmons
Marshall	Rice (SC)	Tipton
Massie	Riggleman	Tlaib
Mast	Roby	Turner
McCarthy	Rodgers (WA)	Upton
McCaul	Roe, David P.	Wagner
McClintock	Rogers (AL)	Walberg
McHenry	Rogers (KY)	Walden
McKinley	Rose, John W.	Walker
Meadows	Rouzer	Walorski
Meuser	Roy	Waltz
Miller	Rutherford	Watkins
Mitchell	Scalise	Weber (TX)
Moolenaar	Schweikert	Webster (FL)
Mooney (WV)	Scott, Austin	Wenstrup
Mullin	Sensenbrenner	Westerman
Newhouse	Shimkus	Williams
Norman	Simpson	Wilson (SC)
Nunes	Smith (MO)	Wittman
Ocasio-Cortez	Smith (NE)	Womack
Olson	Smucker	Woodall
Omar	Spano	Wright
Palazzo	Stauber	Yoho
Palmer	Stefanik	Young
Pence	Steil	Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Abraham	Meeks	Swalwell (CA)
Gabbard	Rooney (FL)	Thornberry
Lucas	Ryan	

□ 2147

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

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

HURRICANE SEASON

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

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to discuss the importance of hurricane and disaster preparedness.

This month of June marks the start of hurricane season. Each year, there are around 12 named storms; 6 of them are hurricanes, 3 of those are major hurricanes.

Even as far as my district in New Jersey, hurricanes and other tropical weather events can be destructive. Superstorm Sandy hit New Jersey in 2012, and we are still feeling the effects.

With the hurricane season upon us, it is important to remind our constituents to be prepared. Every family should know whether they are in an area that has the potential to be affected by a hurricane.

Every family should have an evacuation plan as well as a plan for sheltering in place. Every family should keep a list of important phone num-

bers, and keep vital records and documents safe and with them. And most importantly, every family should listen closely to their local officials and follow their instructions.

Mr. Speaker, we can help educate constituents about hurricane preparedness, and in the process, save lives.

BLUE GRASS ARMY DEPOT

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

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak on behalf of my constituents at the Blue Grass Army Depot in Richmond, Kentucky.

Established as an ammunition and general supply storage depot in 1941, the Blue Grass Army Depot is now one of two remaining Army installations in the United States that stores and destroys chemical weapons.

The important work of the employees at the depot ensures America's worthy task of destroying our chemical weapons stockpiles and making good on our commitment to the Chemical Weapons Convention.

I am proud that operations to get rid of these stockpiles began earlier this month, a process that will result in the destruction of thousands of chemical rockets and projectiles over the next several years.

This vital task could not be achieved without the support and input of members of the Madison County community who serve on the Kentucky Chemical Demilitarization Citizens' Advisory Commission.

I want to personally thank community leaders like Craig Williams—who has literally worked for decades on the safe destruction of these chemical weapons—and County Judge Executive Reagan Taylor, who have continually advocated for the safety of their community and have made an enormous impact on the operations of the depot.

I look forward to seeing my district continue to set the international standard for chemical demilitarization.

SUICIDE AND MENTAL HEALTH CHALLENGES

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

Ms. WILD. Mr. Speaker, as some are aware, today marks the 1-month anniversary of the death of my beloved life partner, Kerry Acker. What most people don't know is that Kerry's death was a suicide.

Kerry was 63 years old. He shouldn't have had a care in the world. He was financially secure and had a warm, loving family and dozens of friends. He loved them all. And yet, incomprehensibly, he seemingly did not grasp the toll his absence would have on those who loved him.

Why am I sharing this very personal story? Because we all need to recognize

that mental health issues know no boundaries. I do not want anyone else to suffer as he suffered, nor for any family to suffer as mine has over the past month.

This is a national emergency. In 2017, there were more than 47,000 suicides in this country and more than 1.4 million suicide attempts. Across our country, suicides rose by 30 percent between 1999 and 2018.

Beyond these numbers are grieving partners and spouses, parents and children, siblings, friends, and relatives. Every community in our country has been touched in some way by major mental health challenges.

Removing the stigma cannot just be a slogan. We need to make it real through our actions. That means building a future where people truly understand that they should feel no more shame over seeking treatment for this disease than they would seeking treatment for any other disease or medical condition.

To anyone out there who is struggling, I am urging you to reach out. There are people who love you and who will suffer more than you know if they lose you. Help is available 24/7 through 911 or the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, 1-800-273-TALK.

To anyone who is concerned about someone in their life, please pick up the phone or take that drive to go see them. Don't wait.

□ 2200

RECOGNIZING THE LEGACY OF JAMES BOGGS

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

Ms. TLAIB. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride and respect that I recognize the legacy of James Boggs, a worker and activist who played a pivotal role in labor organizing and the civil rights movement in the city of Detroit.

James Boggs was born in Alabama in 1919. He eventually moved to Detroit where he became an auto worker. Active in his worker's union, Mr. Boggs was passionate about the political issues facing workers and African Americans. His experiences and increasing interest in far-left philosophies inspired him to pen "The American Revolution: Pages from a Negro Worker's Notebook," his most well-known work.

Mr. Boggs married Grace Lee in 1953. Their influence as a couple and individually had tremendous impact on the organizing community, drawing influence from global history and observations of the everyday struggles of people.

Together, the Boggs' grassroots efforts to uplift voices of community members resulted in their founding of a summer leadership program. That legacy and that program lives on in The James and Grace Lee Boggs School in Detroit.

I am proud to acknowledge and uplift Mr. Boggs in many of his achievements as we celebrate the 100th anniversary of his birthday.

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBERS OF DECEASED CHILDREN

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

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, earlier today I was very pleased to have had one of my amendments passed in the Financial Services appropriations legislation that really many people are not aware of. That is the utilization of deceased children's Social Security numbers.

Fraudulent individuals add more insult and hurt to those families who have lost their precious children by stealing their Social Security numbers and utilizing them in the public arena. It is important to note that these Social Security numbers are very valuable because, obviously, children have no long record of any credit improprieties or bad credit, and, therefore, it seems as if you have a perfect number to do all manner of havoc and to create a trail of responsibility for these mourning parents and guardians.

So we have asked for an investigation into the use of these Social Security numbers and a method in which to stop these fraudulent individuals from using the Social Security numbers of deceased children, but more importantly, adding to the absolute devastation of these families that their little, precious loved one is now being abused and misused in their death.

I thank my colleague, the Honorable BARBARA LEE, who offered the amendment on my behalf on the floor, but I am grateful to the Financial Services and General Government Subcommittee appropriations chair, ranking member, and the full committee chair and ranking member. This is an important amendment that will stop these tragic incidences from impacting these mourning families on the loss of their little ones.

HOUSE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

April 12, 2019:

H.R. 276. An Act to direct the Secretary of Education to establish the Recognizing Inspiring School Employees (RISE) Award Program recognizing excellence exhibited by classified school employees providing services to students in prekindergarten through high school.

April 16, 2019:

H.R. 2030. An Act to direct the Secretary of the Interior to execute and carry out agreements concerning Colorado River Drought Contingency Management and Operations, and for other purposes.

April 18, 2019:

H.R. 1839. An Act to amend title XIX to extend protection for Medicaid recipients of

home and community-based services against spousal impoverishment, establish a State Medicaid option to provide coordinated care to children with complex medical conditions through health homes, prevent the misclassification of drugs for purposes of the Medicaid drug rebate program, and for other purposes.

May 10, 2019:

H.R. 1222. An Act to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States.

May 23, 2019:

H.R. 2379. An Act to reauthorize the Bullet-proof Vest Partnership Grant Program.

June 6, 2019:

H.R. 2157. An Act making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes.

SENATE BILLS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills of the Senate of the following titles:

April 6, 2019:

S. 252. An Act to authorize the honorary appointment of Robert J. Dole to the grade of colonel in the regular Army.

April 8, 2019:

S. 863. An Act to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify the grade and pay of podiatrists of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

April 16, 2019:

S. 725. An Act to change the address of the postal facility designated in honor of Captain Humayun Khan.

May 31, 2019:

S. 1693. An Act to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program.

June 12, 2019:

S. 1436. An Act to make technical corrections to the computation of average pay under Public Law 110-279.

June 24, 2019:

S. 1379. An Act to reauthorize certain programs under the Public Health Service Act and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act with respect to public health security and all-hazards preparedness and response, and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Cheryl L. Johnson, Clerk of the House, reported and found truly enrolled a bill of the House of the following title, which was thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 559. An act to amend section 6 of the Joint Resolution entitled "A Joint Resolution to approve the Covenant To Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Island in Political Union with the United States of America, and for other purposes".

ADJOURNMENT

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 3 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 26, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1420. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting a letter on the approved retirement of General Paul J. Selva, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list, pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 1370(c)(1); Public Law 96-513, Sec. 112 (as amended by Public Law 104-106, Sec. 502(b)); (110 Stat. 293); to the Committee on Armed Services.

1421. A letter from the Deputy Chief, Auctions Division, Office of Economics and Analytics, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Auction of Cross-Service FM Translator Construction Permits Scheduled for June 25, 2019; Notice and Filing Requirements, Minimum Opening Bids, Upfront Payments, and Other Procedures for Auction 100 [AU Docket No.: 17-329] received June 18, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

1422. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser, Office of Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting reports concerning international agreements other than treaties entered into by the United States to be transmitted to the Congress within the sixty-day period specified in the Case-Zablocki Act, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); Public Law 92-403, Sec. 1(a) (as amended by Public Law 108-458, Sec. 7121(b)); (118 Stat. 3807); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1423. A letter from the Associate General Counsel for General Law, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting three (3) notifications of a federal vacancy, a designation of acting officer, or discontinuation of service in acting role, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1424. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting the Department's Inspector General's semi-annual report for October 1, 2018, through March 31, 2019, pursuant to Sec. 5(b) of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

1425. A letter from the Secretary, Department of the Interior, transmitting notification that the Department issued payments to eligible local jurisdictions under the Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Program, 31 U.S.C. 6901-6907, as amended; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1426. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's IRB only rule — 2019 Marginal Production Rates [Notice 2019-38] received June 20, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TAKANO: Committee on Veterans' Affairs. H.R. 1199. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study regarding the accessibility of websites of the Department of Veterans Affairs to individuals with disabilities (Rept. 116-127). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. McGOVERN: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 462. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3401) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-128). Referred to the House Calendar.

CONSENSUS CALENDAR

Under clause 7 of rule XV, the following motion was filed with the Clerk: Motion No. 5, June 25, 2019 by Mr. GARAMENDI on H.R. 550

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Ms. SHALALA, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, and Mr. SIREs):

H.R. 3456. A bill to amend the Peace Corps Act to reauthorize the Peace Corps, better support current, returning, and former volunteers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. ENGEL):

H.R. 3457. A bill to direct the Postmaster General to issue a forever stamp honoring the 1969 New York Mets on the 50th Anniversary of their World Series victory; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah (for himself and Mrs. DINGELL):

H.R. 3458. A bill to promote innovative approaches to outdoor recreation on Federal land and to increase opportunities for collaboration with non-Federal partners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Transportation and Infrastructure, Energy and Commerce, and Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself, Mr. ROUDA, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. SIREs, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. POCAN, Mr. McGOVERN, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. CISNEROS, and Ms. FINKENAUER):

H.R. 3459. A bill to ensure that certain materials used in carrying out Federal infrastructure aid programs are made in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, Homeland Security, and Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey (for himself, Mr. McCAUL, Ms. BASS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. MEEKS, and Mr. CICILLINE):

H.R. 3460. A bill to facilitate effective research on and treatment of neglected tropical diseases through coordinated international efforts; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SCHRADER):

H.R. 3461. A bill to establish a Community-Based Institutional Special Needs Plan demonstration program to target home and community-based care to eligible Medicare beneficiaries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BILIRAKIS (for himself and Mr. CRIST):

H.R. 3462. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against tax for disaster mitigation expenditures; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT (for himself, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Ms. DEAN, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. PALLONE, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. NORCROSS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SIREs, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. POCAN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. McGOVERN, Mrs. HAYES, and Mrs. TRAHAN):

H.R. 3463. A bill to secure the rights of public employees to organize, act concertedly, and bargain collectively, which safeguard the public interest and promote the free and unobstructed flow of commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. ALLRED, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BERA, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. CASE, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CLAY, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CORREA, Mr. COSTA, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. COX of California, Mr. CROW, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mr. DEFazio, Ms. DEGETTE, Ms. DELAULO, Ms. DELBENE, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. DEUTCH, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FOSTER, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. GALLEGGO, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HECK, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HIMES, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. JEFFRIES, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. KEATING, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. KILMER, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Mr. LAMB, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. LEE of California, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. LEWIS, Mr.

TED LIEU of California, Mr. LOEBACK, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mrs. LOWEY, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. McEACHIN, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NEAL, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. NORTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. OMAR, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. PETERSON, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POCAN, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. RASKIN, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. RICHMOND, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RYAN, Mr. SABLAN, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SARBANES, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. SIREs, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. TITUS, Ms. TLAIB, Mr. TONKO, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. VELA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. WATERS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. WELCH, Ms. WILD, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. YARMUTH, and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H.R. 3464. A bill to establish a National and Community Service Administration to carry out the national and volunteer service programs, to expand participation in such programs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committee on Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO (for herself, Mr. COLE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. McGOVERN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mr. KIND, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. LUJÁN, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. SHERMAN):

H.R. 3465. A bill to authorize the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. ESTES (for himself and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama):

H.R. 3466. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to rescind identifying numbers of tax return preparers; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HECK (for himself, Mr. COOK, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. KILDEE, and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 3467. A bill to rescind each Medal of Honor awarded for acts at Wounded Knee Creek on December 29, 1890, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland (for himself, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. CRIST, Ms. MOORE, Ms. NORTON, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SOTO, and Ms. CRAIG):

H.R. 3468. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide that sex includes sexual orientation and gender identity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. CUMMINGS (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. NORTON, Mr. CLAY, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PRESSLEY, and Ms. TLAIB):

H.R. 3469. A bill to direct the Transportation Security Administration to carry out covert testing and risk mitigation improvement of aviation security operations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself and Ms. UNDERWOOD):

H.R. 3470. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to provide basic and emergency supplemental living assistance grants under the student support services program; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GIANFORTE:

H.R. 3471. A bill to make available the continued use of Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program project use power by the Kinsey Irrigation Company and the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Ms. OMAR, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. GABBARD, Ms. HAALAND, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. KHANNA, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. MENG, Ms. MOORE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 3472. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to ensure college for all; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. TONKO, and Mr. CARTWRIGHT):

H.R. 3473. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an investment tax credit related to the production of electricity from offshore wind; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 3474. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to include truck combinations in the definition of automobile transporter for purposes of certain length limitations; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. MATSUI (for herself and Mr. GUTHRIE):

H.R. 3475. A bill to amend the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act to provide for necessary payments from the Spectrum Relocation Fund for costs of spectrum research and development and planning activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. MURPHY (for herself and Mr. HIMES):

H.R. 3476. A bill to express the sense of Congress that section 502 of the National Security Act of 1947, together with other intelligence community authorities, obligate an element of the intelligence community to submit to the congressional intelligence committees written notification, by not later than 7 days after becoming aware, that an individual in the executive branch has disclosed covered classified information to an official of an adversary foreign government using methods other than established

intelligence channels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Mrs. MURPHY (for herself, Mr. COOPER, and Mr. CUNNINGHAM):

H.R. 3477. A bill to limit the authority of the President to modify duty rates for national security reasons and to limit the authority of the United States Trade Representative to impose certain duties or import restrictions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 3478. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the low-income housing credit basis limitation rules in the case the acquisition of an existing building; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEGUSE (for himself, Mr. BEYER, and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 3479. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the qualified contract exception to the extended low-income housing commitment rules for purposes of the low-income housing credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 3480. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Transportation to declare that an aviation humanitarian crisis exists for airports impacted by a major disaster or emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. PAYNE (for himself and Mr. SIRES):

H.R. 3481. A bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to issue regulations to require air carriers to disclose to consumers the actual wheels-off and wheels-on times for certain domestic passenger flight segments, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mrs. RADEWAGEN:

H.R. 3482. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to waive certain requirements for naturalization for American Samoan United States nationals to become United States citizens, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. RICHMOND (for himself, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. KATKO, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. COX of California, Mr. COOPER, Mr. RYAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. VELA, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. VEASEY, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. YARMUTH, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. BUDD, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. BALDERSON, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. LURIA, Ms. MOORE, Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. BRINDISI, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. CROW, Mr. COLLINS of New York, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois,

Mr. NADLER, Ms. TITUS, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. HECK, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. PLASKETT, Mr. CORREA, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. LOWEY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. GALLEGÓ, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. JEFFRIES, Mr. BEYER, Mr. MARSHALL, Mrs. HAYES, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. FRANKEL, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. KILMER, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. PETERS, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PASCARELL, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma, Mr. LOEBSACK, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. SCALISE, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 3483. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the 75th anniversary of the integration of baseball; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. RICHMOND (for himself, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CORREA, and Mr. LANGEVIN):

H.R. 3484. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a rotational cybersecurity research program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. SPEIER (for herself, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 3485. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide that over-the-road bus drivers are covered under the maximum hours requirements; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California:

H.R. 3486. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit corrupt foreign influence over the President, the Vice President, and their immediate family members, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 3487. A bill to improve the Higher Education Act of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself, Mr. CUMMINGS, Mr. CORREA, and Mr. RICHMOND):

H.R. 3488. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to establish a commission to enhance cultural competence and improve recruitment and outreach efforts at the Coast Guard Academy, to amend title 14, United States Code, to modify the process for congressional nomination of individuals for appointment as cadets at the Coast Guard Academy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. TRONE (for himself, Ms. WILD, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Ms. SHALALA, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 3489. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to establish an Advisory Commission on Serving and Supporting Students

with Mental Health Disabilities in Institutions of Higher Education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ (for herself, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. SCHNEIDER):

H.R. 3490. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit certain unfair credit practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. WATKINS (for himself and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas):

H.R. 3491. A bill to approve the Kickapoo Tribe Water Rights Settlement Agreement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 3492. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to make a permanent program for the procurement of unprocessed fruits and vegetables to provide healthier school meals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. KING of New York (for himself, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. ENGEL):

H. Res. 461. A resolution congratulating the 1969 New York Mets on the 50th Anniversary of their World Series victory; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. MEEKS (for himself, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. MOORE, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SOTO, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. RUSH, and Mr. CLAY):

H. Res. 463. A resolution recognizing the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States and the need for greater access to music education for African-American students, and expressing support for the designation of June as African-American Music Appreciation Month; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

78. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 26, urging the United States Congress to include a citizenship question on the 2020 census; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

79. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 17, urging the United States Congress to enact legislation that enables federal agencies to support states' efforts to combat aquatic invasive species; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

80. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Montana, relative to House Resolution No. 5, expressing the sentiment that pornography is a public health hazard that must be addressed through education, prevention, research, and policy change at the community societal level; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

81. Also, a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Montana, relative to House Resolution No. 3, requesting congressional enactment of legislation to improve health care services for veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

82. Also, a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 4, requesting that the federal government take action to protect interstate and foreign commerce and Montana's right to export coal; jointly to the Committees on the Judiciary and Ways and Means.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 3456.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. KING of New York:

H.R. 3457.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 8: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah:

H.R. 3458.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV, Section 3, clause 2

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 3459.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

H.R. 3460.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:

H.R. 3461.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8

By Mr. BILIRAKIS:

H.R. 3462.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The constitutional authority to law and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises as enumerated in Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. CARTWRIGHT:

H.R. 3463.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I; Section 8; Clause 3 of the Constitution states The Congress shall have Power To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut:

H.R. 3464.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States of America

By Mrs. NAPOLITANO:

H.R. 3465.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, section 8, clause 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. ESTES:

H.R. 3466.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18: "To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof."

By Mr. HECK:

H.R. 3467.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution. Congress shall have the power to make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and navel Forces.

By Mr. BROWN of Maryland:

H.R. 3468.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1, Sec. 8, Cl. 18)

By Mr. CUMMINGS:

H.R. 3469.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 1: The Congress shall have Power To . . . provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 3470.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the Constitution and its subsequent amendments and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. GIANFORTE:

H.R. 3471.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article, Section 8, Clause 18

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 3472.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. LANGEVIN:

H.R. 3473.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. LUETKEMEYER:

H.R. 3474.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Ms. MATSUI:

H.R. 3475.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mrs. MURPHY:

H.R. 3476.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, which gives Congress the power to provide for the common defense and to make all laws necessary and proper to carry out this power.

By Mrs. MURPHY:

H.R. 3477.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, which grants Congress the power to lay and collect taxes, duties,

imposts and excises and the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations.

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 3478.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. NEGUSE:

H.R. 3479.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 3480.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 3—Congress has the ability to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. PAYNE:

H.R. 3481.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8 Clause 3—Congress has the ability to regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mrs. RADEWAGEN:

H.R. 3482.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 3483.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is introduced pursuant to the powers granted to Congress under the General Welfare Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 1), the Commerce Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 3), and the Necessary and Proper Clause (Art. 1 Sec. 8 Cl. 18).

Further, this statement of constitutional authority is made for the sole purpose of compliance with clause 7 of Rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives and shall have no bearing on judicial review of the accompanying bill.

By Mr. RICHMOND:

H.R. 3484.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Ms. SPEIER:

H.R. 3485.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SWALWELL of California:

H.R. 3486.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1, 3, and 18; Article I, Section 9, Clause 8

By Mr. TAKANO:

H.R. 3487.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:

H.R. 3488.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. TRONE:

H.R. 3489.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Ms. VELÁZQUEZ:

H.R. 3490.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

The Congress shall have Power . . . To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. WATKINS:

H.R. 3491.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. WELCH:

H.R. 3492.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: The Congress shall have Power To . . . make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 40: Mr. BROWN of Maryland, Mr. POCAN, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mrs. DEMINGS, and Ms. TITUS.

H.R. 51: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 141: Mr. COOK and Mr. LOEBSACK.

H.R. 333: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 366: Mr. MORELLE.

H.R. 550: Mr. NADLER, Mr. GOLDEN, Mr. LATTA, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. YOHIO, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. TIPTON, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, and Mr. MITCHELL.

H.R. 647: Mr. KUSTOFF of Tennessee, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Ms. SHERRILL.

H.R. 707: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.

H.R. 724: Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 728: Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. MULLIN, and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 737: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 763: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 776: Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 856: Mrs. LESKO, Mr. KING of Iowa, and Mr. HAGEDORN.

H.R. 860: Mr. SAN NICOLAS.

H.R. 864: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.

H.R. 877: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.

H.R. 878: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 911: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 924: Mr. HUDSON.

H.R. 943: Mr. HECK, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. CONNOLLY, and Mrs. LURIA.

H.R. 1019: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 1034: Mr. GOLDEN.

H.R. 1049: Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 1058: Mr. LATTA, Mr. UPTON, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. SOTO, and Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 1108: Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Mr. GUTHRIE.

H.R. 1109: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1111: Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 1128: Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. HECK, and Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 1133: Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, and Mr. VAN DREW.

H.R. 1135: Mr. HECK.

H.R. 1153: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1155: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 1163: Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 1175: Mr. BYRNE, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, and Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 1191: Mr. HARDER of California, Ms. HILL of California, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr.

CÁRDENAS, Mr. DOGGETT, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, and Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1225: Mr. PAYNE and Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 1236: Mr. POCAN.

H.R. 1266: Mr. MEEKS.

H.R. 1294: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 1301: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 1309: Mr. YOUNG.

H.R. 1327: Mr. NEWHOUSE and Mr. LUETKE-MEYER.

H.R. 1342: Mr. DOGGETT.

H.R. 1354: Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 1358: Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 1370: Mr. POCAN and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama.

H.R. 1372: Mr. ESTES.

H.R. 1377: Ms. BROWNLEY of California.

H.R. 1379: Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. WELCH, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida.

H.R. 1380: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 1383: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1406: Mr. BISHOP of Georgia.

H.R. 1407: Mrs. MILLER, Mr. CLINE, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 1418: Mrs. DAVIS of California.

H.R. 1435: Mr. COSTA.

H.R. 1446: Mr. STIVERS and Ms. LEE of California.

H.R. 1450: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. HECK, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 1497: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 1530: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 1551: Mr. HIMES.

H.R. 1570: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. BACON, Ms. DEGETTE, and Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts.

H.R. 1572: Mr. DEFazio.

H.R. 1610: Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 1641: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. COLE, and Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 1646: Mr. HECK, Ms. WILD, Mr. HIMES, and Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 1679: Mr. BALDERSON and Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 1680: Mr. MAST, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. BOST, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. MEUSER, and Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 1683: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico and Mr. SIRES.

H.R. 1692: Mr. VARGAS and Ms. WATERS.

H.R. 1695: Mr. COOK and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 1696: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. KATKO.

H.R. 1708: Ms. SÁNCHEZ.

H.R. 1709: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Mrs. BUSTOS, and Mr. JEFFRIES.

H.R. 1715: Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 1723: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. LOWENTHAL.

H.R. 1725: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 1753: Mrs. LESKO.

H.R. 1754: Mr. CROW and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 1769: Mr. MEUSER.

H.R. 1773: Mr. COHEN and Mrs. HAYES.

H.R. 1801: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 1830: Mr. NEWHOUSE.

H.R. 1855: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. HICE of Georgia, and Mr. HARRIS.

H.R. 1872: Mr. PALAZZO.

H.R. 1873: Mr. NEWHOUSE and Ms. OMAR.

H.R. 1923: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1978: Mr. COX of California.

H.R. 1980: Mr. CASE, Ms. PORTER, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HUFFMAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. KAPTUR, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.

- H.R. 1981: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2015: Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia.
H.R. 2023: Mr. CRENSHAW and Mr. ZELDIN.
H.R. 2031: Ms. LEE of California, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 2037: Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. SIRE, Mr. CICILLINE, and Ms. WILD.
H.R. 2056: Mr. COLE and Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 2075: Ms. WILD, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mr. MOOLENAAR.
H.R. 2107: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2134: Mr. CICILLINE.
H.R. 2135: Mr. VAN DREW.
H.R. 2148: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 2156: Mr. McEACHIN.
H.R. 2171: Mr. BANKS.
H.R. 2178: Mr. CUNNINGHAM and Ms. CRAIG.
H.R. 2186: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 2205: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 2208: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2222: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.
H.R. 2236: Mr. PALAZZO.
H.R. 2256: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 2258: Mr. LOEBSACK and Mr. TAYLOR.
H.R. 2283: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 2293: Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. CROW, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. WATKINS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. LATTA, Ms. OMAR, and Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 2328: Mr. FLEISCHMANN.
H.R. 2350: Mr. SUOZZI and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 2381: Mr. BACON and Mr. GIANFORTE.
H.R. 2415: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. DELAULO, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. MENG.
H.R. 2420: Ms. SLOTKIN and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 2422: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 2424: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY and Mr. SCHIFF.
H.R. 2428: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 2441: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 2443: Mr. BANKS, Mr. NEWHOUSE, and Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 2468: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H.R. 2482: Ms. DEAN.
H.R. 2484: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2498: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2505: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico and Mr. WELCH.
H.R. 2549: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 2569: Ms. LOFGREN and Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 2594: Ms. LOFGREN.
H.R. 2604: Mr. GAETZ.
H.R. 2605: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 2615: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. KINZINGER, and Mr. GUEST.
H.R. 2633: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 2646: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.
H.R. 2667: Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 2680: Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ.
H.R. 2689: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 2702: Ms. SANCHEZ.
H.R. 2711: Mr. PETERS.
H.R. 2720: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 2721: Ms. STEVENS.
H.R. 2722: Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. KILDEE, Mrs. MCBATH, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. SABLON, and Mr. COOPER.
H.R. 2742: Mr. MULLIN.
H.R. 2768: Mr. CURTIS.
H.R. 2771: Mr. COLLINS of New York, Ms. TITUS, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, and Mrs. MILLER.
H.R. 2772: Mr. GRAVES of Missouri.
H.R. 2774: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY.
H.R. 2810: Mr. JOYCE of Ohio and Mr. STUBBE.
H.R. 2825: Mrs. BEATTY.
H.R. 2829: Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Ms. SANCHEZ, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. WELCH, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. BEYER, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 2833: Mr. LUJÁN and Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 2897: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Ms. HAALAND, Mrs. MURPHY, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. HECK.
H.R. 2970: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2975: Ms. STEVENS and Mr. NORCROSS.
H.R. 2988: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.
H.R. 3005: Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. BERA, Mr. COOK, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. COSTA, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. COX of California, Mr. NUNES, Mr. CARBAJAL, Ms. HILL of California, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. AGUILAR, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mr. GOMEZ, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. BASS, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CALVERT, Ms. WATERS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. PORTER, Mr. CORREA, Mr. LOWENTHAL, and Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 3006: Mr. KIND.
H.R. 3073: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 3082: Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Mr. TRONE.
H.R. 3096: Mr. KENNEDY.
H.R. 3182: Mr. ARRINGTON and Mr. MARSHALL.
H.R. 3183: Mr. STIVERS and Mr. KING of Iowa.
H.R. 3192: Mr. COX of California.
H.R. 3197: Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. RUSH, and Ms. MENG.
H.R. 3200: Mr. LAMALFA.
H.R. 3206: Mr. SHERMAN.
H.R. 3207: Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. PERRY.
H.R. 3214: Mr. QUIGLEY, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. NORTON, and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 3225: Mr. CARTWRIGHT.
H.R. 3260: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas and Mr. KIM.
H.R. 3296: Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.
H.R. 3312: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 3315: Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 3319: Mr. BARR and Mr. GUEST.
H.R. 3332: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. SCHIFF, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3350: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 3369: Ms. DEAN, Ms. HAALAND, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. VAN DREW, and Ms. PINGREE.
H.R. 3370: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3375: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ENGEL, Mr. RUSH, Mr. RUIZ, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. FLORES, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. GIANFORTE, Mr. GRIFFITH, Ms. DEGETTE, Mrs. LOWEY, and Mr. ALLEN.
H.R. 3379: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.
H.R. 3409: Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico.
H.R. 3412: Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. FLORES, Mr. WALDEN, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HAGEDORN, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. LAMALFA, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. BOST, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. GUTHRIE, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. BACON, and Mr. CURTIS.
H.R. 3414: Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. TRONE, Miss RICE of New York, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 3429: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 3436: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 3451: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. MOORE, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 3452: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 3453: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.J. Res. 2: Mr. HUFFMAN and Ms. CRAIG.
H.J. Res. 35: Mr. KILMER.
H.J. Res. 48: Ms. KAPTUR.
H.J. Res. 59: Mrs. FLETCHER.
H. Con. Res. 48: Mr. HORSFORD.
H. Res. 109: Mrs. DAVIS of California.
H. Res. 114: Mr. KING of New York and Mr. MARSHALL.
H. Res. 220: Mr. COOPER, Mr. CROW, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. WATKINS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. TRONE, and Ms. KAPTUR.
H. Res. 221: Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, and Mr. TRONE.
H. Res. 222: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.
H. Res. 231: Mr. DEFazio.
H. Res. 259: Mr. CRENSHAW, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. PERRY, Mr. FLORES, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. NORMAN, and Mr. BUCK.
H. Res. 296: Ms. STEVENS and Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
H. Res. 300: Ms. OMAR.
H. Res. 321: Ms. STEVENS.
H. Res. 345: Ms. SPEIER.
H. Res. 358: Mr. CICILLINE.
H. Res. 399: Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.
H. Res. 452: Mr. FORTENBERRY and Mr. COSTA.
H. Res. 457: Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. NUNES, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. HARDER of California.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 2019

No. 107

Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

PRAYER

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

Let us pray.

Gracious God, You have given us eyes to see, ears to hear, and minds to understand. Reveal Yourself to our law-makers so that what they see, hear, and think will glorify You. Today, may they desire and do that which is most acceptable to You. Lord, use them so that Your will may be done in our Nation and world as they trust the unfolding of Your powerful providence. As they wait for You, O God, renew their strength, enabling them to mount up with wings as eagles, running without weariness and walking without fainting.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH). The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business for 1 minute.

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

TAX TREATIES AND PROTOCOLS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, later today, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is scheduled to consider four protocols to the United States' tax treaties with Spain, Switzerland, Japan, and Luxembourg. I support swift action on these protocols

both in committee and in the Senate, and I urge my colleagues to vote yes on them.

I encourage the committee to also take up the new tax treaties with Chile, Hungary, and Poland as soon as possible. These new treaties will provide important benefits to U.S. taxpayers and the U.S. Government.

After years of discussion and debate, the time has come to move forward on all of these bilateral agreements.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

TAX TREATIES AND PROTOCOLS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, let me first associate myself with the remarks of the chairman of the Finance Committee. These tax treaties are extremely important to a number of American businesses, and I thank him for his advocacy.

IRAN

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, the Senate and the Nation are closely watching the situation in the Gulf. Last week, the recent recklessness from Tehran reached a new level. Iran fired on an unmanned U.S. intelligence aircraft that was flying over international waters. This is as violent and dangerous an overt provocation as any nation has aimed at the United States in, literally, years.

This is not a time for partisanship, but, unfortunately, we are already seeing extreme voices on the far left that are so afflicted by the "Trump derangement syndrome" that they repeat Iranian talking points and advertise the absurd notion that our country, our administration, our President are somehow to blame for Tehran's violent ag-

gression. Blame America first. By 2019, nobody should need a history lesson on Iran, but, apparently, some need a refresher, because there should be no question about who is at fault.

Iran has disregarded international law and violated the laws of armed conflict since the first days of the Islamic Republic. Its malign activities as the world's most active state sponsor of terrorism include its crusade to destroy Israel, including its sponsorship of countless terrorist attacks; the malevolence throughout the Persian Gulf, including proxies in Yemen who have recently attacked civilian targets; perennial threats to close the Strait of Hormuz, a key international waterway that is essential to global commerce; and, of course, the longstanding asymmetrical war it has waged against us that began with the infamous takeover of the U.S. Embassy in 1979 and the 50-plus hostages who were held captive for 444 days; the provision of weapons, training, funding, and direction to terrorist groups, including Hamas, Hezbollah, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, the Taliban, and Shiite militias in Iraq, which are responsible for the murders of hundreds of U.S. servicemembers from Lebanon to Iraq to Afghanistan, and more attacks plotted on U.S. targets worldwide, including in our own homeland.

The record is blindingly obvious. It is why so many of us opposed the Obama administration's deal with Iran. Many of us understood that the agreement not only failed to properly address the nuclear threat but that it also completely ignored the other threats that Iran posed to international peace and stability. In fact, some prescient Members of this body warned that the deal would amplify Iran's dangerous behavior.

I remember back in 2015 when the current ranking member on the Foreign Relations Committee insisted the Obama administration's policy would invite the kind of mess we see today.

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



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Here is what he said:

If there is a fear of war in the region, it will be one fueled by Iran and its proxies and exacerbated by an agreement that allows Iran to possess an industrial-sized nuclear program and enough money in sanctions relief to significantly continue to fund its hegemonic intentions.

This was said by our colleague from New Jersey, who was the ranking member on the Foreign Relations Committee back in 2015.

Here is my colleague from New York, the current Democratic leader, and what he said: “Under this agreement, Iran would receive at least \$50 billion in the near future and would undoubtedly use some of that money to redouble its efforts to create even more trouble in the Middle East and, perhaps, beyond.” That was from the Democratic leader in that same year.

He acknowledged that the hard-liners’ “No. 1 goal [is] strengthening Iran’s armed forces and pursuing even more harmful military and terrorist actions.”

This is exactly the situation President Trump inherited in 2017, as emboldened Tehran was committed to spending its new resources on military capabilities, exporting terrorism, and pursuing regional hegemony. So President Trump was right to seek a better deal and apply maximum pressure on Tehran until it changed its destabilizing behavior. Tough sanctions are compounding the economic pain the mullahs have brought on their own people through corrupt mismanagement.

Iran is responding to this legitimate and judicious application of diplomatic and economic pressure the way it has effectively operated for years—what do they always do?—through violence, attacks against commercial vessels in international waters, sponsored attacks against civilian targets in the Gulf, and then last week’s unprovoked attack on our unarmed aircraft.

We face a choice here. Will we legitimize and incentivize Iran’s use of terror and aggression or will we stay resolute and apply appropriate and proportionate pressure until Tehran respects the fundamental norms of international behavior?

Last Thursday, President Trump consulted with a bipartisan group of congressional leaders and national security chairmen and ranking members. The President weighed advice from a number of sources. It is clear he was listening to congressional leaders. Clearly, the President wants to avoid war—hence the deliberate and judicious approach he has taken since the shoot-down; hence his repeated efforts to give Iran’s leaders an off-ramp toward negotiations.

Nevertheless, there is a general consensus that this act of aggression cannot stand. Tehran must understand it may not respond to legitimate diplomatic pressure with illegitimate violence. It is in our national security interest for the United States to deter

attacks against American forces that are operating legally in international waters and to honor our long history of defending the freedom of the seas and the freedom of international commerce.

Since Iran’s aggression and threats to global commerce threaten everyone, I hope all nations will join the United States and its allies in condemning Tehran and imposing significant consequences for its hostile acts.

Look, I understand the significant appetite in Congress for the President to consult with us as he continues to deliberate. Obviously, that is appropriate. My colleagues should share their views with the administration. I understand that the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees will be holding hearings with senior administration officials after July 4. What is not productive is an effort being promoted by the Democratic leader that would preemptively tie the hands of our military commanders, weaken our diplomatic leverage, embolden our adversaries, and create a dangerous precedent.

Therefore, I will strongly oppose the Udall amendment, which would gratuitously take crucial options off the table. It would hamstring both our commanders and our diplomats, all of whose leverage depends on the knowledge that the United States reserves the right to act forcefully if and when necessary.

Ten years ago, my friend the Democratic leader said verbatim: “When it comes to Iran, we should never take the military option off the table.” That is exactly what the amendment he supports would do.

Nearly every President has utilized a limited use of force against adversaries without pre-authorization from Congress. Nearly every President has done that. Of course, major hostilities require congressional concurrence and the support of the American people. So the Democrats should stop their fear mongering because no one is calling for major military operations—not the President, not his military commanders, not the Republicans in Congress.

This amendment would impose unprecedented limitations that would go far beyond the War Powers Resolution. As drafted, it could prevent U.S. military forces from defending themselves against an attack or conducting a timely counterattack. If we had actionable intelligence that an attack were imminent, it would prevent U.S. forces from doing anything about it. If Israel were attacked, it would prevent U.S. forces from providing immediate assistance to our closest ally in the region.

This amendment flies in the face of many Democrats’ past clarity about Iran, and it casts doubt on our seriousness in defending our own military personnel, much less the freedom of the seas.

The Democrats must set aside the habit of unthinking, reflexive opposi-

tion to every single thing this President does. That is why I call it the Trump derangement syndrome. Perhaps it would help if they were reminded of what the Democratic candidate for President in 2016 had to say about what her policy would have been toward Iran and the Gulf had she been elected.

Here is what Hillary Clinton had to say:

I will reaffirm that the Persian Gulf is a region of vital interest to the United States. . . . We’ll keep the Strait of Hormuz open. We’ll increase security cooperation with our Gulf allies, including intelligence sharing, military support, and missile defense to ensure they can defend against Iranian aggression, even if that takes the form of cyberattacks or other nontraditional threats.

She went on:

Iran should understand that the United States, and I as President, will not stand by as our Gulf allies and partners are threatened.

She concluded by saying:

We will act.

That was from Hillary Clinton.

So nearly every word of that statement accurately describes the policy the Trump administration has pursued for the last 2 years.

Our Gulf allies and partners are threatened by Iran. Israel is threatened by Iran. The Strait of Hormuz is threatened by Iran. And America has been attacked by Iran. The threat is not in doubt. The question is whether Democrats still mean what they said or whether they completely changed their minds about how the U.S. must respond simply because—simply because—the White House has changed parties.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Now, Mr. President, on a related matter, this week the Senate is considering the National Defense Authorization Act. The current situation with Iran is a stark reminder of our urgent responsibility to ensure our military remains equipped and ready to deter threats and defeat potential challenges to our security.

When we pass the NDAA this week, the Senate will extend a 58-year tradition of authorizing the resources U.S. forces need to stay on the cutting edge. And I hope we will do so with wide, bipartisan support.

This year’s NDAA directs \$750 billion to fund the priorities of the Department of Defense, from the Navy’s fleet strength to missile defense capabilities. It increases procurement for critical weapons systems, doubles down on research and development of next-generation technologies, and makes new investments in training and support services for servicemembers and their families.

In short, this is legislation that sends a clear signal to our men and women in uniform and to the rest of the world. Here is what it says: The United States

takes today's challenges seriously. We take our commitments seriously. And we take our defense seriously.

So especially in light of current events, I was incredulous to hear the Democratic leader call yesterday to postpone moving forward with the NDAA. Apparently, some of our Democratic friends need to go hit the Presidential campaign trail. They can't be here because they have to go campaign for not 1 day but 2 this week. They are too busy to stay in the Senate and authorize the resources that our All-Volunteer Armed Forces rely on. Postpone legislation on our national defense to accommodate the Presidential race in the middle of this ongoing crisis overseas? Come on. Come on.

I am sorry our Democratic friends feel compelled to skip out so they can compete for the favor of "the resistance." The rest of us, the Republican majority—we are going to be right here. We are going to be right here working and voting to make America stronger and safer.

Of course, the NDAA does not exhaust the urgent priorities we should attend to this week. As my Republican colleagues and I have been arguing for 2 months now—2 months—Congress must address the humanitarian crisis down on the southern border. The situation is well documented. Nobody is in doubt.

For months, record numbers of people have arrived at the border, overwhelming—completely overwhelming agencies and facilities. The Department of Homeland Security has had to redirect resources and personnel from other critical missions to assist the Border Patrol. The Secretary of Health and Human Services has said: "We are running out of money." This is the Secretary of Health and Human Services. "We are functionally out of space."

I was encouraged last week when badly needed emergency funding finally garnered some momentum. Under the leadership of Chairman SHELBY and Senator LEAHY, the Appropriations Committee approved funding 30 to 1. That is about as close to bipartisan as it could ever get.

There is no reason, no excuse, why this noncontroversial measure should not get a similar, overwhelmingly bipartisan vote here on the floor this week—this week, not some other time. Actually, there is no reason it shouldn't happen today. Partisan delays have exacerbated this crisis long enough. It is well past time my Democratic colleagues stop standing in the way and let the Senate get this done.

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.

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

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

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

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

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Resumed

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of S. 1790, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1790) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

Pending:

McConnell (for Inhofe) Modified Amendment No. 764, in the nature of a substitute.

A motion was entered to close further debate on McConnell (for Inhofe) Modified Amendment No. 764 (listed above), and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur on Wednesday, June 26, 2019.

McConnell (for Romney) Amendment No. 861 (to Amendment No. 764), to provide that funds authorized by the Act are available for the defense of the Armed Forces and United States citizens against attack by foreign hostile forces.

McConnell Amendment No. 862 (to Amendment No. 861), to change the enactment date.

McConnell Amendment No. 863 (to the language proposed to be stricken by Amendment No. 764), to change the enactment date.

McConnell Amendment No. 864 (to Amendment No. 863), of a perfecting nature.

A motion was entered to close further debate on the bill, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, a vote on cloture will occur upon disposition of McConnell (for Inhofe) Modified Amendment No. 764.

McConnell motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Armed Services, with instructions, McConnell Amendment No. 865, to change the enactment date.

McConnell Amendment No. 866 (to the instructions) Amendment No. 865), of a perfecting nature.

McConnell Amendment No. 867 (to Amendment No. 866), of a perfecting nature.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

9/11 VICTIM COMPENSATION FUND

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, before I begin, I just heard the leader conclude his remarks. He didn't mention the fact today that he is meeting with several constituents of mine from New York, including John Feal and other 9/11 first responders, to discuss a solution to the shortfall in the Victim Compensation Fund.

I am glad the leader has agreed to meet with them. It is a good thing, but

it is not enough to have just a meeting. These brave men and women who selflessly rushed to the towers in the midst of danger, when no one knew what would come next, deserve a commitment that their bill will be considered in a timely manner here on the floor.

So, again, I urge Leader MCCONNELL to listen to the 9/11 first responders. Then give them your commitment, Leader MCCONNELL, that you will put their bill on the Senate floor as soon as it passes the House as a standalone bill. It will pass the House; it will certainly pass the Senate, given the cosponsorship; and the President will sign it. The families of those who, just like our soldiers, rushed to danger to protect our safety can breathe a sigh of relief.

Leader MCCONNELL is the one person—this is not a dual responsibility—I wish it were, at least when we are in the minority, but Leader MCCONNELL is the one person who controls the calendar on the Senate floor. He can stand in the way, as he has done before, or he can do the right thing and commit to give this bill the attention it deserves. I will be eagerly waiting to hear what the leader says after he meets with the first responders this afternoon.

IRAN

Madam President, on Iran and the NDAA, ever since President Trump unilaterally decided to abandon the Iran nuclear agreement, our two countries have been on a path toward greater conflict. In the past month, Iran has heightened its aggressive actions in the region, prompting responses from the U.S. Government. No one looks at Iran through rose-colored glasses. That is why Americans, myself included, are worried about the current course of events. Escalation happens quickly in the Middle East. Without a steady hand at the helm, without a coherent plan or strategy—things this President has lacked since the moment he took office—the danger of stumbling into war is acute.

Democrats have been urging Leader MCCONNELL to allow us a vote on an amendment to the NDAA concerning a possible conflict with Iran. We have an amendment, led by Senators UDALL, MERKLEY, MURPHY, and KAINE—cosponsored by Republican Senators PAUL and LEE—that would prohibit any funds authorized by the current NDAA to be used to conduct hostilities against the Government of Iran.

Again, this is a dangerous situation. Even if the President doesn't intend war, his erratic, inconsistent, and off-the-cuff policies could lead us to stumble into war. When we are at war, it doesn't matter how we got there. The loss of life and the loss of treasure, when we need so much attention here in America, is very real.

So we have an amendment, and we are urging Leader MCCONNELL to allow us a simple vote on an amendment to the NDAA concerning a possible conflict with Iran.

Let me repeat. The amendment is led by UDALL, MERKLEY, MURPHY, and KAINE, cosponsored by PAUL and LEE. So it is bipartisan. It prohibits any funds authorized by the current NDAA to be used to conduct hostilities against the Government of Iran.

Contrary to what the leader just said, the Udall amendment would not—would not—diminish our military's ability to respond to a provocation or act in self-defense. The way the leader characterized the amendment is just not true. He deliberately distorted the amendment. He knows better. The Udall amendment preserves absolutely our military's ability to act in self-defense, and it would make it perfectly clear that if President Trump wants to send our Nation to war, he would need Congress to authorize it first, as stipulated by our Constitution.

There is no greater power that the Founding Fathers gave to Congress than the ability to go to war. They were worried about an Executive who might be overreaching, who might be erratic, who might be inconsistent—and we have never had an Executive who fits those categories more than this current President—and they wanted Congress to be a check. If the President had to explain why he wishes to go to war, he might be more consistent and certainly less opaque. We should have this amendment on the merits, but we also should have it because this is how the Senate should work.

S. 1790

Leader MCCONNELL said he would have an open amendment process. Here is what he said:

[We'll] be turning to the NDAA shortly, that's one of the most important bills we do every year. It will be open for amendment.

Leader MCCONNELL's words, not mine.

We expect to have a lot of member participation.

Leader MCCONNELL's words, not mine.

It will be open for amendment, said Leader MCCONNELL. That meaning is pretty plain, but I must have misheard, and so must have America, because the NDAA, let me repeat, is not open for amendment—not even for a serious and timely and relevant debate on our policy with respect to Iran, not even for a matter of war and peace and the constitutional prerogative of this body to authorize it or not.

It is not just this amendment that is being excluded. My friend, the senior Senator from Minnesota, will offer an amendment on election security important to our national security. My Republican colleague will block it—no amendments.

There are so many clamoring on both sides of the aisle that the Senate go back to amending. If we are not going to do it on this bill, we are not going to do it at all this year. This is too common—no amendments, no bills, a graveyard in Leader MCCONNELL's Senate.

No Senator has been allowed to vote on their amendments for months. This is simply not how the Senate is supposed to be. So I urge Leader MCCONNELL, for the sake of the Senate and for the sake of war and peace and for the sake of the Constitution, to allow us a vote on our amendment. The leader should not run the NDAA like he has run the Senate for much of this year, like a legislative graveyard, where issues of consequence are buried so the callous political interests of the President and the leader can march forward atop their graves.

BORDER SECURITY

Madam President, on the border, as the Senate moves to consider a supplemental appropriations bill on the border, I want to turn my colleagues' attention to what is transpiring there at the border.

Over the past few months, we have read reports and seen images of deplorable conditions. At the Homestead facility in Florida, the Trump administration has allowed a for-profit detention company to operate what amounts to a modern-day internment camp: children ripped away from their parents, kept in cages, denied nutrition and hygiene, diapers, toothbrushes. How can our country do this? All because some in the President's purview think that might deter immigrants: use these poor little children—2 years old, 4 years old, we read about one 4 months old—as hostages and cruelly treat them. It is a black mark on our country. It is a black mark on those who allow it to happen at the Homestead facility in Florida and in other places.

Think of what law enforcement would do if a parent denied their child this kind of basic care, toothbrushes and diapers, and put them in cages. Why on Earth would it be acceptable for our government to do the same? Along with millions of Americans, I am appalled—appalled—by these conditions, and I am appalled by the thought that some in the Trump administration may actually want these deplorable conditions to continue because they think it will deter future migrants—migrants who are running away not because they are drug dealers, not because they are MS-13 members but because their children have been threatened by gangs: I am going to murder your son unless you do what I want; I am going to rape your daughter unless you do what I want. Who wouldn't flee? These are not evil people. To rip kids away from their parents, to separate families as a policy, to discourage immigrants fleeing violence, lawlessness, and degradation is sick and twisted. It is inhumane. The people who are in charge of this mess should be ashamed of themselves, and I can think of no other President—Democratic, Republican, liberal, conservative—who would allow this to continue.

Now we are working on a compromise appropriations bill here in the Senate to try to provide more resources and

better conditions for these kids and their families, but we also have to grapple with the real challenges at the border and do more to reduce the number of migrants who feel they need to flee their countries in the first place. That is why Democrats have proposed to hire more immigration judges at the border to reduce the backlog of cases and reduce the number of immigrants who are held in limbo. That is why we have proposed allowing asylum seekers to apply for asylum within their own countries, not at our border. It makes sense. That is why we have also proposed additional security assistance to Central American countries to crack down on drug cartels, gangs, and human trafficking, to stem the violence that impels so many to make the journey north that is so perilous.

These are the kinds of policies we should be talking about. They are not controversial. They are not partisan. They are simply commonsense—commonsense solutions to the problems both parties have witnessed. The President—this President needs to end the inhumanity of his administration's border management and work instead with us on real solutions.

SHELBY V. HOLDER

Madam President, I appreciate my colleagues waiting, but there is a lot going on here this morning.

Finally, today marks the sixth anniversary of the Supreme Court's disastrous decision in *Shelby v. Holder*, where a conservative majority undercut decades of progress by gutting key provisions of the Voting Rights Act. It will go down as one of the lowest moments of the Roberts Court. When Justice Roberts says he is not political and he calls the balls and strikes, the *Shelby* decision is an overwhelming and persuasive argument that that is not the case with this Chief Justice.

Few pieces of legislation have reshaped America for the better quite like the Voting Rights Act. But 6 years ago, in a narrow 5-to-4 decision, the Court eliminated important safeguards in the law. By the majority's reckoning, such provisions were no longer needed because discrimination was no longer a problem. Discrimination was no longer a problem? Hello. Hello. The Court said it. Justice Roberts signed the decision. "Mr. Balls and Strikes" was saying there is no discrimination in America anymore. It wasn't a problem.

Well, in the 6 years since *Shelby*, 19 States have instituted voting restrictions, including laws in North Carolina that the Fourth Circuit said "targeted African Americans with almost surgical precision." No more discrimination? Prior to the Court's decision in *Shelby*, North Carolina would have been required to seek approval from the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division before enacting these pernicious laws. This is one of many examples of how State and local officials have been freed up to implement discriminatory laws while the courts struggle to keep up.

Now, in ordinary times, the Senate would debate ways to reinstate the safeguards that the Court abolished in *Shelby*. We would debate policies like automatic voter registration and restrictions on discriminatory voter ID laws and efforts that we would make to make it easier, safer, and more reliable for Americans to vote. That is what Senate Democrats have proposed.

But, of course, once again, Leader McConnell has transformed the Senate into a legislative graveyard, where inaction is the order of the day. What a shame that the leader believes something as crucial as ensuring that Americans can exercise the franchise is unworthy of the Senate's time.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1540

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Madam President, I share our leader's outrage over what is going on right now at the border over these private facilities where these children are being housed and about the lack of an ability to bring amendments on the National Defense Authorization Act. As for the one that the leader mentioned, it is imperative that we go forward with this right now.

We have a situation where the President tweets us closer to war each day, 10 minutes short. He got us out of an agreement that, while imperfect, would have prevented us from being in the situation that we are in. Congress must be a check and balance on this administration, and under the Constitution, we should have the ability to do this. I cannot stress how important this amendment is.

Today, I am here to talk about another amendment that is also necessary to protect our democracy and protect our country, and that is about our elections—our very elections, a fundamental foundation of our democracy.

We know one thing, and whom do we know it from? We know it from the President's own Director of National Intelligence. We know it from his FBI Director. We know it from all of his security leaders, and that is that Russia invaded our democracy. They didn't use bombs, jets, or tanks. Instead, they planned a sophisticated cyber mission to undermine our democratic system. Special Counsel Mueller also concluded that Russian interference in our democracy was "sweeping and systematic."

Our elections are less than 500 days away. We know that Russia is actively working to attack our democracy again, and our intelligence officials are again sounding alarms. President Trump's FBI Director said Russia's efforts to interfere in our 2018 election were just a "dress rehearsal for the big show in 2020."

Has the administration worked with Congress to help craft legislation to make sure our election systems are fortified against future attacks? No, they actually stopped the bipartisan bill

that was moving ahead at the end of last year.

I see my colleague from Oklahoma here, Senator LANKFORD. He and I led that bill, and the cosponsors, including the head of the Intelligence Committee, as well as the ranking member. It was a bill that had significant support and still has significant support. But just as we are about to mark up that bill in the Rules Committee, the White House made some calls to Republican Senators. Leader McConnell made some calls to Republican Senators, and that bipartisan effort was stopped in its tracks, which would have paved the way to making sure that the Federal election money was given out to the States and that we would have had to have backup paper ballots. It would have paved the way for audits. Instead, it was stopped in its tracks, blocked by the White House.

Earlier this month, the President invited more election interference when he said he would accept help from a foreign adversary once again. That happened. It is unprecedented, and it is wrong. At a time when the President is failing to do his job to protect our democracy, Congress must do its job.

In fact, there is bipartisan legislation that has been introduced in the House right now that includes many of the things that I will be talking about today that includes additional funding. I do thank the Senator from Oklahoma, Mr. LANKFORD. He and I led the way, in addition to our colleagues in the Appropriations Committee—Senator SHELBY, Senator LEAHY, Senator COONS, and others—to make sure that we got \$380 million out to the States over a year ago. It is time to step up again.

Everyone remembers what happened back in the 2000 election. We all saw those hanging chads displayed on TVs across the country. That experience taught America that we needed to update our election equipment. When we couldn't figure out who won for President of the United States, yes, maybe you need to update your election equipment.

So what happened back then? Well, we passed the Help America Vote Act. I wasn't here then, but that is what they did. It was landmark legislation that provided more than \$3 billion to States to help them update their election infrastructure. That was 17 years ago, before the iPhone even existed, and the Federal Government has not made a big major investment to update our election technology since.

Russia knew that. What better way to upend our democracy than to try to break into our election equipment and to try to spread propaganda against campaigns and candidates in our election. That is what they did. They conducted sophisticated influence operations in 2016.

Where do I learn this? I learn this from the Trump intelligence advisers.

They hacked political committees and campaigns. They targeted election

administrators and even private technology firms responsible for manufacturing and administering election systems. In Illinois, the names, addresses, birth dates, and partial Social Security numbers of thousands of registered voters were exposed.

Just recently, we learned that the election systems in two Florida counties were hacked by the Russians, and the Department of Homeland Security is conducting forensic analysis on computers used in North Carolina after it was revealed in the Mueller report that a voting software company was hacked by Russia.

How much more do we need to know as we go into these 2020 elections? I don't think much more. We have a common set of facts about what happened, and we know that there is a continued threat against our democracy. What we need to do now is address these facts with a common purpose—to protect our democracy and to make sure that our election systems are resilient against future attacks.

We have a long way to go when it comes to making sure our election systems are resilient. Right now, 40 States rely on electronic voting systems that are at least 10 years old. Do you think I am telling a surprise to Russia? No, they know this. Twelve States have no or partial paper ballot backups—12 states—and 16 States have no statewide audit requirement to figure out, after the fact, what happened and if their elections were secure. These statistics are alarming because experts agree that paper ballots and audits are the baseline of what we need to secure our election systems.

Many election officials continue to sound the alarm that they lack the funding necessary to replace outdated equipment, hire cyber security experts, and make other much needed improvements to their election system. So maybe, as a country, we can just say: Well, States, if you are not doing this, it is not our problem. That is yours.

No, this is a Presidential election before us, and if a few counties in one swing State or an entire State get hacked into and there is no backup paper ballot and we can't figure out what happened, the entire election will be called into question. No Democrat, no Republican, and no Independent can want that to happen, especially when we can prevent it from happening.

The House bill includes the same amount of money as we did last time, and that is about 3 percent of the cost of one aircraft carrier. The bill that I am proposing now that we move forward to is about 8 percent of the cost of one aircraft carrier, and that is to protect our entire democracy from the kind of modern warfare—not old-fashioned warfare but modern warfare—that we are seeing today, which is cyber warfare.

Protecting our democracy from future attacks will require modernizing our election systems and building new safeguards to prevent cyber attacks,

important steps that will require meaningful Federal assistance. Do you really think that the State of Arkansas or the State of Maine is supposed to be fully responsible for protecting us from a foreign power's cyber attack? I don't actually think so. If we could come together to quickly help States address things like those hanging chads back in 2000, which were in fact just a function of bad election equipment, we certainly must come together to protect ourselves from a cyber attack from a foreign power. By the way, the last time it was one foreign power. Maybe this time it will be another one.

We must do the right thing for our country. That is why I have worked with my colleagues in the House and Senate, including Senator LANKFORD, on legislation that would provide critical election funding in the coming years.

The bill before us today, our legislation, the Election Security Act, would also require States to use paper ballots, and it would provide funding for States to implement post-election audits. It would strengthen the Federal response to attacks on our election systems by requiring the President to issue a national security strategy to protect U.S. democratic institutions from cyber attacks and influence operations, and it would establish a bipartisan commission to develop recommendations—drawing upon lessons learned from our European allies, who have also been repeatedly subject to attacks from Russia—to counter election interference. This is the kind of legislation that the American people elected us to pass.

As I noted, the House is taking action. It will consider similar legislation this week. The Senate must take strong action on election security as well.

I ask unanimous consent that the Rules Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 1540 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; further, that the bill 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 (Mr. SCOTT of Florida). Is there objection?

Mr. LANKFORD. Reserving the right to object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. LANKFORD. Mr. President, I started working on election security with Senator KLOBUCHAR in 2017. At the time, I served on the Senate Intelligence Committee. We have worked together, from the beginning, to make this a bipartisan—in fact, non-partisan—issue. Elections are an American event. They have partisan results, but the act of voting is an American event, not a partisan event.

We had a hearing in the Rules Committee. We worked through the process. We continue to get feedback. In fact, she and I worked incredibly hard

to be able to reach out to and have multiple meetings with secretaries of State from all over the country to be able to hear as much feedback as we could from the States, because elections are run by States. Elections are not run by the Federal Government. Each State runs their own election. Each county or precinct or parish has its own structure for doing elections. In fact, one of the strengths of our system is the diversity of how elections are actually done. So we had to do a lot of work behind the scenes with all of these different States, to meet with their leadership, to meet with Governors, and to meet with as many groups as we possibly could to get it.

The basic goal from the beginning was to achieve a piece of legislation that had a couple of features in it.

First, ensure timely information sharing between the Federal Government, State, and local officials because we learned in 2016 it was not timely information that was shared. The Federal Government had visibility on what Russia was doing; the States and the precincts did not. It took up to 14 months for the States to find out what the Russians were doing. That can never happen again.

Second, we must expedite security clearances for the State and local election officials. Again, we had this issue in 2016 when Federal officials saw what was going on by the Russians but said that the State individuals didn't have enough security clearance. So, instead, they got a nebulous memo that said to watch out for these IP addresses, with no explanation as to why. That can never happen again.

Third is a way to verify the results of our elections. That should be straightforward. Every State, every precinct should be able to verify that—to go back to the people in the area and say: This is how you voted, and this is how we verified that the number is accurate, that there aren't additional ballots showing up later that the machines didn't count, that suddenly pop up from nowhere. There are no hanging chads. There are no inconsistencies. So people can look and say: That was done efficiently and professionally.

The administration is taking steps on the first two of these. In fact, we had multiple hearings with DHS to talk about what they are doing to get security clearances. Now every single State has individuals within their State who have security clearances. Every State has greater cooperation now with the Federal Government. Multiple layers of cyber security have been offered to every single State so that each State can use their own cyber protection or add an additional layer from the Federal Government. It is up to that State to choose. It is not a mandated piece that has come down on them. Almost every State has taken that, though, and has said that they want those additional layers of cyber protection because it is not just about the voting machine or the piece of

paper; it is how it is counted, how it is presented, how the unofficial results go out in the States the night of the election. All of those things matter.

DHS has leaned in, and they have done aggressive work on this in the last several years. That is why the 2018 election went so smoothly. DHS has done a tremendous amount of work already on this.

I have been clear, though, through this process that this cannot be a way of federalizing elections and trying to run the elections or saying that every piece of election equipment has to be run through some bureaucracy here in DC, whatever it may be. This is a State responsibility that the State has to take on. Right now, there is not a way for the States that do not have an election system—pieces of hardware for their elections—to change that hardware before 2020. The first of our elections is not in November 2020; it is 8 months from now, when our primaries begin. States cannot purchase the equipment, put it into place, train the volunteers, and make that transition before the 2020 election. So the emphasis is, what can we do to assist States in cyber protection? What can we do to get information to them? How can we run this?

In the days ahead, Senator KLOBUCHAR and I completely agree that every State should have a system with backup paper ballots—every State and every precinct. Right now that is not so, but no matter how much money we throw at the States right now, they could not make it so by the 2020 Presidential election. It is not possible to get there.

In the 2018 omnibus, we added \$380 million to go to the States. Not all of that \$380 million has even been spent yet. There is still quite a bit of it that is banked. But that has all been allocated to the States, and the States are deciding the best way to use that. In States like mine—Oklahoma—we use optical scanners and paper ballots. That money was used in my State to assist in cyber protection of the system, the transition of the information, and how the unofficial results get out to the public. It is a good way to use those funds to make sure any threats are being mitigated.

My State, like 21 other States, was one of the States that the Russians tried to engage in our election systems. They came to the State election board in my State, tried to get into it, found out the door was locked, and moved on to another State. They did not get into our system. But there are other areas where we could protect it.

Of the \$380 million we allocated just last year, much of it has not even been spent. So I object to another \$380 million on top of that when the first part of it hasn't been spent yet, and it will not make a difference in this year's election because the \$380 million for last year was really preparing for the 2020 elections.

Here is my concern long term. I don't want election security to become a partisan issue. It would be easy for it to become that. H.R. 1, when it came out of the House, was clearly a very partisan bill.

I find myself at odds today with a partner in this, Senator KLOBUCHAR. We have worked together in a very nonpartisan way to resolve this issue. I think we still can resolve this and we can actually get a result, but a partisan proposal will not get us an end result in which both parties come together and resolve this.

I reiterate again that election security should never be a partisan issue. This is about the preservation of our democracy, and it is something that all parties—Independents, Republicans, Democrats, and all parties—agree should be a central issue.

Having stated all of that, begrudgingly, in this proposal because it is not a bipartisan proposal—I look forward to working through it and getting a bipartisan proposal done in the days ahead—I must object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Minnesota.

Ms. KLOBUCHAR. Mr. President, I appreciate the work my colleague has done with me and others on this issue, but I do want to point out a few things.

No. 1, I agree that this should not be a partisan issue, and, in fact, our bill was as bipartisan as it gets with the two of us leading the bill, with Senators WARNER and BURR, the leaders of the Intelligence Committee, as cosponsors, and with Senator GRAHAM and Senator HARRIS from the Judiciary Committee. It was a strong bill, and I would be glad to call that up with an amendment if he would be willing to do that.

But one wonders, why wouldn't we be able to advance this bipartisan bill? It is because the White House made it decidedly partisan. They objected to its moving forward—our own bipartisan bill. Leader MCCONNELL did not want that bill to move forward. He made it very clear.

So let's be very precise about why we are having this discussion today, and that is that we could have done this bill with the backup paper ballots attached to the funding 1 year ago, but it was blocked by the Republicans. So now we are where we are. There is this idea that we just wait and every year say: It won't help the next election, and it won't help that next election. I believe in the importance and urgency of getting this done.

Secondly, I am not trying to federalize our elections. In fact, this model, while there is more money attached to it, is very similar to the model that we have discussed and that is included in our bill. It is this idea that if the States are willing to do what they are supposed to do, then they get Federal money. It does not federalize elections.

Third, the North Carolina example that I just brought up didn't just hap-

pen in 2016; it happened much more recently. So our concerns are based on the assessments that we have been given by the Trump security advisers based on what Trump's FBI Director said just last month. He didn't say it last year; he said last month that this is happening now and that Congress must do more to help defend our elections.

I will repeat that election security is national security. We must remember this. Last week, 22 State attorneys general sent Congress a letter asking us to take action to protect the integrity of our election infrastructure. We have received similar letters from State election officials, and leading law enforcement officials in nearly half the country are begging us to take action. Think about that.

While I have no doubt that there has been some progress and there is better communication, I tend to believe the people on the ground, the chief law enforcement officers in nearly half the States in this country. I tend to believe the FBI Director for President Trump himself, the National Intelligence Director for President Trump himself.

The integrity of our election system is a cornerstone of our democracy. The freedom to choose our leaders and know with full confidence that those leaders were chosen in free and fair elections is something Americans have fought and died for since our country was founded.

Going back to 1923, Stalin said to the Communist Party: Who votes? That may not matter. What matters is who counts the votes.

History is repeating itself, and obstructing efforts to improve election security is an insult to those who have fought for our freedom and those who work every day to protect our democracy. This is not about one election or one party. That is why we worked so hard to have a bipartisan bill and I was willing to make compromises on that bill.

We were gut punched by the White House. Senator BLUNT had sent that Rules Committee markup. It was ready to go. I think if that bill were called up right now, 75 percent of the Senators right here in this Chamber would vote for it, but we were gut punched by the White House. They didn't want the backup paper ballots. They didn't want to have those options. They didn't want to have additional money for election security.

So I don't want to hear about how this is a partisan effort to try to push this right now. This is not about one election or one party; it is about our democracy.

We need to be a united front in fighting against those who interfere with our democracy, and we must do everything in our power to prevent foreign interference from ever happening again. This is a bill we should be on because it is the Defense Authorization Act, and it is about the security of our country and free and fair elections.

That is the fundamental basis for the security of America.

I look forward to working with my colleagues. I hope we will find some way to overcome these objections from the White House.

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

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

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, do we have a schedule this morning in terms of debate on the floor?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is no consent agreement.

Mr. DURBIN. I will, of course, defer to the chairman and ranking member if they want to move forward on their legislation, but I would like to ask unanimous consent to speak for 10 minutes.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, if we can amend that—after a period of 10 minutes, the two leaders and the ranking member be allowed to speak for such time as they shall consume. That would work.

Mr. DURBIN. I would be happy to accept that as a friendly amendment.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. President, it pains me to say this on the floor of the United States Senate, but there is no other way to describe what America is facing today. By every objective and measurable standard, the policies of our government constitute child abuse when it comes to the treatment of these children on our border. Hardly a day goes by that we don't hear another horror story involving these migrants and particularly their children and babies.

Having been there and seen it and read the numbers, I will concede that we are being overwhelmed, and for that, there should be some understanding and perhaps even forgiveness if we don't respond as quickly as possible. But this has dragged on and on for months. There are children who are being held in detention under circumstances and conditions which are an embarrassment to this country and unacceptable in any civilized nation on Earth, period. It led me to join with 23 other Senators to write to the International Red Cross several weeks ago.

The International Red Cross is called in to countries around the world when jails and detention facilities have reached such a point that you need an international arbiter to come in and declare to that government and to the world how deplorable the conditions are.

I never dreamed there would be a moment when I would need to ask the International Red Cross to review our own detention facilities in the United States. What brings me to this point? Well, it is well publicized in the press.

There is a New York Times story of June 21. Let me read it.

A chaotic scene of sickness and filth is unfolding in an overcrowded border station in Clint, Tex., where hundreds of young people who have recently crossed the border are being held, according to lawyers who visited the facility this week. Some of the children have been there for nearly a month.

Children as young as 7 and 8, many of them wearing clothes caked with snot and tears, are caring for infants they've just met, the lawyer said. Toddlers without diapers are relieving themselves in their pants. Teenage mothers are wearing clothes stained with breast milk.

Most of the young detainees have not been able to shower or wash their clothes since they arrived at facility. They have no access to toothbrushes, toothpaste or soap.

"There is a stench," said Elora Mukherjee, director of the Immigrants' Rights Clinic at Columbia Law School. . . . "The overwhelming majority of children have not bathed since they crossed the border."

I might find that hard to believe had I not seen for myself, at the El Paso border crossing, what is happening. Albeit, it was several weeks ago, but the circumstances described in this article on June 21 mirror what I saw in El Paso.

Let me say at the outset and very clearly say that many of the men and women in the Border Patrol, Customs and Border Protection, are good, caring people who come from families themselves and privately have told me how heartbreaking these circumstances are. I am not going to make excuses for any wrongdoing by any of them or any Federal agency. I wouldn't try. But I do want to concede the point that there are many who want to do better but don't have the resources to do it.

So why aren't we doing more here? Why, in this empty Chamber, isn't the Senate coming together and working on a solution? We came up with over \$400 million in February—a special appropriation for humanitarian purposes at the border supported on a bipartisan basis.

Last week, we reported a bill out of the Senate Appropriations Committee 31 to 1 to appropriate \$4.6 billion to come down and do something about the circumstance at the border, a humanitarian response and more. I supported it. Most have supported it on both sides of the aisle. It is time to enact it and do it as quickly as possible. I stand ready for that to happen as quickly as we can schedule it.

In the meantime, we need to ask the basic question: How have we reached this point in this country? How have we reached the point when it comes to immigration that it is such a national embarrassment?

Take a look at the record of this administration in 2½ years. As you tick off the items of major policy decisions, you can find how we reached this point today.

Remember the first one, the Muslim travel ban? We were banning people from Muslim countries from coming into the United States.

Not too long after, this President decided he was going to eliminate DACA—a program that allowed 800,000 young people in this country a chance to live here without fear of deportation.

Then he turned around and eliminated the status of several hundred thousand in the United States who were in temporary protected status because they were escaping emergencies, crises in their own countries and natural disasters.

He followed that up with the notion of zero tolerance. Remember zero tolerance? Remember when Attorney General Sessions quoted the Bible, for goodness' sake, as his justification for separating infants, toddlers, and children from their mothers and fathers at the border? Zero tolerance.

Finally, a Federal court judge in San Diego said: Enough. I want to know who those children are, and I want to know where they are and where their parents are.

It was a common thing to ask. It sounds like an easy request, doesn't it? It turns out we didn't keep records. These kids were separated from their parents without a record of where they were going or where the parents were going. It took weeks, if not months, and still we can't resolve the whereabouts of some of those families who were separated.

Then came the President's decision that he announced by tweet a week ago that he was going to engage in mass arrests and mass deportations in the United States. Do you know what that means? It means children will be coming home from school to empty homes and wondering where Mom and Dad are. They are gone, you know. They have been deported. The fact that they have lived here for a number of years, had no problems with the law, and are part of the community, and the fact that those children and others in the household may be citizens doesn't seem to be important to this administration.

When we come down to it, we have reached a point when it comes to immigration—a stage I have not seen in modern times—where we are being inundated at the border and are in complete chaos here in the United States under the Trump administration. Oh, this President promised us when he was elected that he was going to get tough. Boy, he sure knows how to get tough. He doesn't know how to get effective. He doesn't know how to cope with something as terrible as the disintegration of the economies and social justice system in three Central American countries that leads people to cash in everything they own on Earth to give it to a transporter or smuggler to take them and their kids to the border. That is where we are. That is why we need to act.

First, we need humanitarian assistance—yes, count me in; the sooner the better—to put diapers on these babies, to give them basic foodstuffs, perhaps clean clothes. That is not too much to

ask this great United States of America.

Secondly, let's come up with an approach on Central America that makes sense. Swearing at them, tweeting at them, saying you are going to cut off all assistance to them hasn't worked very well, has it, Mr. President?

I found out at the border that smugglers use the President's tough talk to sell their case: You better get moving. He is going to get tougher. He is going to build a wall. You better get moving. And in panic, they do. This approach is not working. It is clear that it is not working.

Finally, haven't we reached a point in the United States of America where we know we need comprehensive immigration reform? I was part of that effort 6 or 7 years ago. There were four Democrats and four Republican Senators. We sat for months—myself, John McCain, CHUCK SCHUMER, BOB MENENDEZ, MARCO RUBIO, LINDSEY GRAHAM, Jeff Flake, and MICHAEL BENNET. We sat for months every night working on another aspect of immigration reform. We put together not a good bill—I think it was a great bill. There was a lot of compromise in it that I didn't like, but that is what happens when you sit down across the table and in good faith try to resolve your differences.

We brought it to the floor of the Senate and got 68 votes in the Senate. Democrats and Republicans said they are for comprehensive immigration reform. As Senator ALEXANDER of Tennessee, a Republican, said a few weeks ago, if we had passed that bill and made it the law, we wouldn't be facing the mess we are facing today. He is right to a great degree. I don't think it would have solved all the problems, but it sure would have solved a lot of them.

What happened to that bill after it passed the Senate with 68 votes? It died in the House. The Republican House refused to even consider it. So here we sit with this mess on our hands, with a President who tweets at people and threatens mass arrests and mass deportation. And the situation goes from bad to worse, to even worse, to embarrassing when it comes to the treatment of children.

We can do better as a nation, this Nation of immigrants which I am proud to be part of. This Nation of immigrants has absorbed people from around the world in a systematic, orderly way in the past, and we can do it again.

We need border security. No one should come in this country if we don't know who they are and what they are bringing in.

Secondly, we cannot accept everyone who wants to come to America. It has to be done in an orderly, thoughtful way.

Third, we should never accept anyone coming into this country who is a danger, period. If they are here undocumented and dangerous, they should leave, period.

Having said that, don't we all agree on that? Can't we move forward in a constructive, bipartisan way to solve this problem, to end this embarrassment? Once and for all, we have to say to the President that tweets are not enough.

What this reporter saw, what she reported as stench on the border, is something that should be an embarrassment to all of us. We are better than that. We need to prove it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, yesterday we got down to work on amendments for the national defense authorization legislation. We filed a substitute amendment that included 93 bipartisan amendments. When I say 93, there are 44 Democratic, 44 Republican, and I think 5 more that we have from both sides. This is what we have been trying to do. Both Senator REED and I have been encouraging people to bring amendments to the floor for a long period of time. In fact, the majority leader, Senator McCONNELL, has made several appeals that in the event this gets bogged down, go ahead and bring your amendments down so we can work with you. That is what we did. The substitute that we used yesterday incorporated 93 amendments, and they were actually brought to us for fear that what happened a year ago would happen again.

I am not sure that the system is wrong when it does this, but any one Member of the Democrats or Republicans can stop an amendment from coming forward.

It takes unanimous consent. People don't understand that. Right now, we are in a position where one individual—last year, one individual, and at one point, two individuals said they were stopping all amendments unless they got certain consideration for their own amendment. That seems to be happening again now. Nonetheless, that is why we have all of these amendments, and that is what we have done.

I heard a couple of my colleagues say that Republicans are blocking consideration of an amendment on Iran, the Senator UDALL amendment. That is holding up the bill.

Members of both parties are raising objections to not just one single amendment but to all amendments. We are following a process that allows all Senators to have their say. That is a good thing, but it means that anyone can hold up this bill.

What do we do to preclude damage—irreparable damage—to the most important bill of the year, the NDAA? We have taken the initiative to bring up amendments and discuss amendments. I have a list with me of all of the amendments that are in the bill that we are talking about, the substitute bill—the Cotton amendment; the open source fusion centers; the Pacific Island states; the Perdue amendment—I can go through all 93 of them. The DOD

Financial Improvement and Audit Remediation Plan, which Senator PERDUE has been talking about for a long period of time—we have it now. It is in the bill. CORNYN's bill on overseas absentee balloting—voting for members of the Armed Forces—that is in the bill. All these amendments are there, and that is what we have been doing.

That is why I found the whole idea of Senator SCHUMER's objecting to finishing this bill, as we had planned to do it, this week because of the political debates, the Presidential debates that are going on—I was pretty shocked yesterday to hear that my colleague from New York, the minority leader, said that we should delay votes on the NDAA so that seven Democratic Senators can participate in primary debates. That is clearly saying that politics is more important than the national security.

Whether it is seven or just one Democratic Senator who wants to participate, my answer would be the same: We need to get this bill done to protect the Nation. I say without apology that the national security preempts politics. This is the tradition of the Armed Services Committee. It is our tradition for a reason.

I repeat: Senator SCHUMER said we should delay votes on the most important bill of the year—a bill which has a quickly approaching deadline and which has wide bipartisan support—for political purposes. He said: "There is no rush to complete the NDAA." He said that there will be "no harmful consequences to our military."

I disagree. We have to enact the NDAA by September 30, the start of the new fiscal year. We don't have that much time to spare. Think about all the things we have to do between now and September 30.

If we don't pass the NDAA on time, we will delay needed reforms to the privatized housing scandal. I would call it a scandal. We have had two hearings on that. Up until February, no one had said anything about it. No one said there is a problem. They talked about back in the days when we did privatize housing. I thought it was a good idea. I was here at the time. I am partially responsible. It worked for a while, a couple of years. And then I think a lot of the contractors got greedy, and they found shortcuts. I think we in the uniforms were somewhat responsible, too, because they did some things that—they didn't have the oversight they had before, and therefore they didn't have the responsibility. So that is a big deal, and that is something that needs to be corrected, and that is in the bill. That is going to be a part of the bill. If we don't pass the NDAA, it is not going to be.

If we don't pass the NDAA on time, we will delay \$11.2 billion in military construction projects in 44 States. Yes, some of those are in my State of Oklahoma. We would handicap mission-critical infrastructure for combatant commands protecting America and U.S. in-

terests across the globe. These are MILCON projects that need to be done.

If we don't pass the NDAA on time, we will delay disaster relief for military installations still recovering from the devastating storms and disasters in Florida, North Carolina, and Nebraska.

If we don't pass the NDAA on time, we will lose authorities for ongoing security cooperation in Afghanistan and Iraq, reducing pressure on terrorist threats, encouraging our enemies, and undermining our partners.

If we don't pass this NDAA on time, we will be slowing enactment of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act, which Senator SCHUMER is very much concerned about and has been critical to getting this done. I think it is very important to inhibit the flow of these deadly drugs across our borders.

If we don't get the NDAA done on time, we will let the EPA continue kicking the can down the road on the PFAS crisis and providing Americans safe drinking water.

All of these things are going to happen if we start delaying it. You might say we are only delaying it for a week, maybe 2 weeks; still, that delays everything else, and that also puts it into the timeframe where we are going to be busy doing all these other things we are going to have to do. We have a lot to do before September 30 and only a number of legislative days to do it. We have to pass the NDAA. We have to get a budget deal. We have to bring the appropriations bills to the floor. These are all vital to getting our troops the resources they need on time and with predictability.

This is a simple request that our military leaders have made. In fact, they said it is the best thing we can do for our national security. This is what is going on right now.

I also listened to a lot of the discussion on the floor. They are talking about the concentration camps, all these—the treatment of our kids. Let me say, even though that is not in the purview of the committee that has the bill, the NDAA—that is Health and Human Services—I have done some looking into that. And Don Archer in my office has spent time with HHS, and they found out these kids are being kept well. Fourteen hundred of these kids are going to go to my State of Oklahoma, and I am going to be sure that they are healthy when they get there and that they are fed properly. Everyone is going to have their own bed, their own resources. The staff servicing these kids is at a 2-to-1 ratio.

I know it sounds great. It sounds popular. If you want to demean this President and make it look like he is abusing kids, that rings high, but it is just not true. We are going to have to do something to correct the misuse. It is doing a great disservice not just to the kids but to the bill.

Our responsibility to provide for the common defense is so important, it is in the opening lines of the Constitution. I know a lot of people don't read

the old document anymore, but I think it is pretty important. I would hope that my colleagues agree—especially those on the campaign trail—that a candidate for a higher office in this country who truly understands the importance of defending this Nation and our ideas should understand the need to pass this bill on time. We have to pass the bill. We have to pass the bill as soon as possible.

I want to again commend the ranking member of the Armed Services Committee, Senator REED, for his unwavering commitment to our men and women in uniform. He understands, as I understand, that this isn't the only important thing we have to do.

I would like for everyone to be aware that there is an effort to delay this bill for what I have to say would be purely political reasons. It is so that people who are on the committee can participate in a Presidential debate. Well, they have a daytime job, and they need to be doing their daytime job, which is defending America and passing the NDAA. That is what we intend to do.

I plan to be on the floor all day today, and I want to make sure this idea that somehow we are not getting amendments through, anticipating we might not be able to get them through—yesterday, we actually passed 93 amendments—93 amendments. It has taken several weeks to get all these amendments in. I am going to be reading off some of these amendments and making sure that the authors come down to the floor and talk about their amendment.

Senator BOOZMAN from Arkansas has an amendment that would modify authorized strength in the Armed Force Reserve. It is a very important amendment, and I am sure he is going to be coming down and talking about his amendment, as are the other Members. Some 44 Members actually have amendments they need to talk about. We will have that opportunity. I think we have all day long today to get that done and get this done and get back on track and pass the NDAA, the most important bill of the year.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, first let me thank Senator INHOFE for his leadership and his cooperation, which has gotten us to this point in the consideration of the fiscal year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act. The chairman has been thoughtful. He has been very reasonable.

We had a record hearing in our committee in terms of the number of amendments we dealt with and how we did it in a very collegial fashion. As a result, we were able to once again, as he has indicated, include 93 additional amendments in the substitute package that has been submitted. That is testimony to the good work of the chairman and the outstanding work of our staff, who have been working very diligently, and I appreciate it.

This is a very good bill. It passed out of committee by a vote of 25 to 2—totally bipartisan vote. It contains many needed authorities, funding authorizations, and reforms that will help the men and women of our Armed Services.

As both of us have indicated, it also contains numerous amendments from many of my colleagues on other issues of great importance, such as, for example, the intelligence authorization. We have included in this legislation the work of the Intelligence Committee not just for this year but the past 3 years. So we will now have up-to-date authorities for the intelligence community. We will authorize the Maritime Administration. We have provisions that range far and wide. We have an amendment dealing with the fentanyl crisis. We have an amendment dealing with the PFOS/PFAS in our water around military bases. This is a significant crisis we are beginning to recognize more and more each day.

This legislation is extremely supportive of the men and women in uniform and, indeed, touches on many other important aspects that are necessary as we move forward.

As we both said in our opening statements last week, we would like to have a robust debate on this bill and vote on amendments. It was the process for many years. We need to get back to the process where we have amendments—some of them contentious, some of them not so contentious, but there would be an agreed-upon path, a reasonable time for debate, and then a vote.

In fact, the Chairman and I try to work together. When we have differences, we say: Well, that will be resolved by a vote. If you can't agree to a consensus compromise, then in this Chamber you ultimately hope you can get a vote, and that will be the deciding factor.

I understand there are differences about the proceedings, particularly with respect to the issue of potential military action against Iran. I do not think anyone will argue with the fact that it is a very pressing issue and the Senate has a role we are obligated to fulfill. Last week, the chairman and I were both at the White House, and the President very graciously listened to our thoughts and ideas about the response to the drone strike.

We are in a situation where potential conflict or interaction with Iran is not hypothetical. Just 4, 5 days ago, we were confronted with a very serious situation. The President made a decision not to use a kinetic strike on Iran. I think that was an appropriate decision. But we are at a point now where the Senate as an institution—not as individuals accommodating the President but as an institution—has to take a position, I feel.

We understand, too, that as the administration applies more and more pressure on the Iranian regime, there will be several likelihoods. One will be that these reactions to our pressure

will take place. As the President indicated in his televised comments, his first sense was this was probably not officially authorized, that it may have been a subordinate who had taken the action, which had minimized, to a degree, the severity. Of course, the most significant factor of all was that we had lost an expensive piece of equipment, but, thank goodness, we didn't lose any American personnel. Nevertheless, this pressure campaign is producing a counterreaction, and that counterreaction could be more and more dangerous to our interests. It could escalate. It would create a situation in which the question of armed conflict with Iran will not be, as I said, theoretical, but something we will have to confront.

The dangers of miscalculation and escalation on both sides are acute at the moment. So we have to, I think, as a Senate take a position with respect to this issue. That is why I think the amendment is extremely important.

What I would hope we would all like to see is that we are able to accomplish two things—one, to have an adequate debate and a vote on this amendment. There may be other amendments people will propose on which they will feel strongly about having votes, and we could consider those also; two, our ability to conclude our debate on the Defense authorization bill and move forward. I don't think we have given up on that pathway yet.

I think we are still trying to find a pathway to address these critical issues of national security, with respect to there being a potential conflict with Iran as well as our finishing this bill in a timely fashion. I don't think it will be months from now but really days from now or a week or more from now that we will finish this bill. I look forward to working with my colleagues to find this path forward.

Again, the chairman has been extremely responsive and thoughtful about this, and his views and participation will be critical to these efforts.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, the past week has lain bare just how dangerous it can be to have a President who approaches foreign policy as if it were a reality show, when the worst thing that can happen is to get kicked off before the next episode airs—a President who doesn't seem to recognize that his words and his decisions can have life-and-death consequences for the brave Americans who wear our Nation's uniform. No matter your political party, what we have seen from the White House of late should worry every single one of us.

In one breath, Trump is beating the drums of war, thumping his chest, and pushing for a conflict that would kill an unimaginable number of people—servicemembers and civilians alike. In the next breath, he tries to act like a peacemaker who wouldn't even think

of starting a new war. It is gaslighting, plain and simple. Yet it is the closest thing to a Trump foreign policy doctrine since his inauguration.

So, while I am glad he called off a military strike last week, it hasn't made me forget that he and aides like John Bolton are the ones who brought us to the brink of war in the first place. Trump will not get any points from me for taking a small step to avert a disaster he himself created, and I have no confidence whatsoever that his carelessness will not lead us right back to that same brink today, tomorrow, or a week from now because, when it comes to Iran, Trump's erratic, incoherent strategy isn't just worrisome, it is potentially deadly for the men and women who are willing to sacrifice everything to keep the rest of us safe.

Look, I ran for Congress so that when the drums of war were sounded, I would be in a position to make sure our elected officials would fully consider the true costs of war not just in dollars and cents but in human lives. That was the vow I made to the troops with whom I deployed and to all those who have served since I hung up my uniform. I am standing here today, on the floor of the U.S. Senate, to keep that promise.

Right now, more and more Americans are preparing to head to a war zone that is 6,000 miles east in order to protect this Nation. They are ready to do their jobs no matter what, just as they have done time after time, even as their President and, yes, the Representatives in this very Chamber have neglected them.

Again and again, this administration has laid out two scenarios it says would justify war with Iran. Then it has taken actions to make sure those circumstances become a reality, which sets us on a collision course that has life-and-death stakes and no easy off-ramp.

The first scenario is if Iran edges closer to making a nuclear weapon. Well, you don't need to be a physicist to understand that Trump himself made that possibility more likely by unilaterally pulling the United States out of the nuclear agreement. In doing so, he freed Iran from having to abide by the deal that limited its nuclear production. Now he is raging about Iran's doing the very things his actions encouraged Iran to do. It is circular logic with potentially fatal consequences.

The second scenario it has laid out is an attack on U.S. troops in the region—another possibility that has been made more likely by a series of Trump's recent moves, as he has made clear through his bombastic statements and tweets that he is looking for excuses to send more troops to the area. Now we are dealing with the entirely predictable fallout from those actions—the raised stakes, the stoked tensions, and the louder calls for war from some on the far right.

Iran is no friend of ours. We were adversaries long before Trump took of-

fice. Yet what we are facing today is, in part, a manufactured crisis by this President. The Trump administration seems to be making foreign policy decisions not based on our Nation's interests but to serve some ideological or political purpose. In that effort, it is using our troops as bait, as if it is trying to manufacture its own 21st century "Gulf of Tonkin" crisis that it can use to justify war.

In some sort of nightmare *deja vu*, it is as if it is drawing from the same script that led us into Iraq—sowing chaos, shrouding intelligence, putting troops in harm's way—for no clear reason and with no clear end state in mind. On some days, it almost seems like it is provoking—even promoting—war just for war's sake, repeating those mistakes of years past that have cost us so many heroic lives.

It is as if Trump and the extremists in his administration don't remember the sacrifices our troops have made in the war we are still waging just west of Iran. It is as if it has forgotten all those flagged-draped coffins that have returned home from Iraq and the many veterans who have come home with scars, both visible and otherwise, most of whom will never be the same.

Look, I am no dove. I understand that war is sometimes necessary, and our troops certainly do as well. While Trump and Bolton may have never deigned to put on the uniform, I volunteered and served in the military for 23 years. I chose to fight in a war I did not support on the orders of a President I did not vote for. Why? I did it because, while I may not have believed in the war, I believed—and still believe—in the Constitution, and my Commander in Chief gave a lawful order after his having been authorized to do so by Congress. So, while I may not have supported the war or that President, I am proud to have deployed to Iraq in order to have served my country.

I know what is at stake for the thousands of troops this administration is sending into harm's way, and I can tell you it is a whole lot easier to cover your eyes and order other Americans to sacrifice if you don't have to sacrifice anything yourself. Trump may have responded "no" all five times to his Nation's calling him to duty, but our troops respond with a salute, and time after time, they report for duty every single time. One, two, three, four—I know of troops who have done eight deployments. It is much easier to ignore the everyday realities of war from inside the security of the White House, but it is nearly impossible if you have been outside the wire yourself.

So, with the drums of war beating loudly again, I am standing here, under the great Capitol dome, trying to keep my promise to hold the Members of this body accountable—trying to make sure we do our jobs. Our troops do their jobs every single day. Because the costs of war in both dollars and cents and human lives will no longer just be

theoretical if we keep to the path aides like Bolton are pursuing, our homeland will be in more danger; more wounded warriors will be sent to Walter Reed; and more fallen heroes will be laid to rest at Arlington.

Even if you are OK with that, the fact is, the President does not have the authority to declare war; only Congress has that power. We are the ones tasked with deciding when and how we send Americans into combat. We are the ones the Constitution has charged with that most solemn duty, not Donald Trump and certainly not unelected warmongers like Bolton. Lately, though, the White House has acted as if article I simply doesn't exist. Trump has acted as if he can just usurp his power from the legislative branch as though obeying the Constitution is optional. Well, it is not.

This should not be a partisan issue. No matter if you are a factory worker who pulls double shifts or the President of the United States, no one is above the law. No matter if you struggle to pay rent or your name is plastered in gold on the front of a building on Fifth Avenue, no one can overrule the Constitution. Our troops should never ever be chess pieces in some reckless ideological game. Now, in the midst of the very week that is dedicated to Congress's evading next year's defense funding, it is past time for Congress to reclaim that solemn responsibility—that sacred responsibility—of declaring war.

For too long, too many on the Hill have shrugged off that most solemn duty. Scared of the political risks in staring down election days, Congress has shirked its constitutional responsibility to our troops in its refusal to take up any new authorizations for use of military force. For decades, Congress has ceded its authority to the White House by failing to act. It has handed Presidents from both parties the ability to command our military without having clear authorization, effectively cutting the people's elected Representatives out of the war-making process entirely.

Enough. Enough of being so worried about political consequences that we fail to do our own jobs even as we expect our troops to do theirs every damned day without complaint. We need to do better by our servicemembers. We owe it to them to honor their sacrifices. Part of that means ensuring that no American sheds blood in a war that Congress has not authorized. Despite what some in the administration say, there is just no way that the AUMF that passed in order to go after the perpetrators of 9/11 can justify military action against Iran nearly two decades later and send our troops overseas who may not have even been alive when that AUMF was voted on.

If Trump and company want to go to war, they must bring their case to Congress and give the American people a say through their elected Representatives. They must respect our servicemembers enough to provide and prove

why war with Iran is worth turning more moms and dads into Gold Star parents, and they must testify about what the end state in Iran actually needs to look like. Then, when their case has been made and when Congress's debate is done, we in this body should vote. It is our duty. It is the least we can do for those who are willing to safeguard our democracy—our way of life, our Constitution—even if it means laying down their lives.

In the days ahead, vigilance is key. We can't simply believe the people who try to convince us that, in order to support our troops, we need to pass the NDAA as soon as possible. As a former unit commander, I know this is not true. The best thing we can do for our servicemembers is to make sure they know their actions are legally justified by their government. If that takes a week or two or three, then it is worth the discussion.

If the vote to authorize military force then passes, whenever that is, I will be the first person to volunteer to deploy. I will be ready to pack my ruck and dust off my uniform. I may no longer have legs, but I can man a truck. I can take on the grunt work or do whatever else it takes to uphold that oath to which all servicemembers and veterans have sworn—to, no matter what, protect and defend this Nation we love.

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

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

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, I just want to make one comment. I know that somehow it is popular to say demeaning things about our President and John Bolton.

I can remember the years that John Bolton was with the United Nations, representing the United States, and he did just such an incredible job. He is one that really has all the talent you could have in the background. He certainly knows more about defense than anyone else I know in this administration.

One of the proudest moments I had of this President was when he did away with that thing that John Kerry had during the last administration. They are always referring to our coddling the Iranians in the media.

I happened to be with Netanyahu when the President got us out of the arrangement with Iran, where we gave them—what—\$1.7 billion to do anything they want to with, and they had to admit they would be promoting terrorism with the money we gave back to them. It was an absolute disaster.

Anyway, there is something about this President—in spite of the fact that right now we have the best economy we have had in my lifetime, and right now

we have a type of full employment nationwide, and minority employment, we have never had anything at all like we are having right now. It is the result of two things this President did, and he did them with the help of the Republicans. We all lined up and helped him with this. It was reducing the marginal rate.

Reducing the marginal rate to increase the revenue coming into the United States is something we have known for a long time. It is not a Republican idea. That was John Kennedy. John Kennedy came up with the idea that we want to go ahead and increase revenue. At that time, he said, and his words were: We need more revenue for the Great Society programs, and the best way to increase revenue is to reduce marginal rates, and it worked.

Unfortunately, John Kennedy died right after that and couldn't see the product of his efforts. Then, after that, of course, Ronald Reagan did the same thing, and it had the same effect on the economy.

Then, when this President did it, we knew it would have that effect, but he did one more thing that they didn't, and that was he recommended, yes, you could increase the economy by reducing marginal rates, but the other way to do it is to reduce the onerous regulations that we got during the Obama administration.

During that administration, that is the biggest problem we had. People were leaving the country to go to places they could find energy. There was a war on fossil fuels—fossil fuels: oil, gas, and coal—and he ended that war. As a result of that, just in my State of Oklahoma, for example, our exports on crude have gone up 251 percent since that time.

Anyway, he also is rebuilding the military. Look what happened to the military back during the Obama administration. If you look at just the last 5 years of the Obama administration, he knocked down the amount of money that went into our military by 25 percent just in 5 years. That has never happened before.

Of course, all of that is over with now. We have a President who is a strong supporter. I will be talking about that later. It is just that the American people know better when they hear all the name-calling of this President. They don't like his style. Sure, I shudder a little bit when I hear a tweet coming, but when you stop and think about what he has been able to accomplish with his tweets, at least now people know there is another side. There is a truth out there that you can have access to instead of depending on just the liberal media.

The main thing I want to encourage is—we have people scheduled starting right after lunchtime—that Members come down and talk about their amendments. It is true we knew we were going to have some problems. We suspected we were going to have some problems getting to amendments be-

cause our rules provide that one Senator can stop the amendment process. An amendment can't come to the floor except by unanimous consent, and so they objected to unanimous consent until certain things can happen. Well, I don't criticize anyone, but we knew, because of that, that we were not going to be able to really get a lot of amendments on the floor for debate, and so we did it—in fact, we did it yesterday: ninety-three amendments yesterday.

Now, those 93 were from—equally divided—Democrats and Republicans. I have a list here, and they are going to be coming down to the floor, but I want to encourage our Members to come down because people have to know this is a good bill—this Defense authorization bill. We know it is going to pass. It has passed for 53 years, and so we know it is going to pass, but we also know it is the most important bill of the year. It is the one that takes care of our military that is fighting for our country.

So we have all of these amendments, and I encourage any of the Members, Democrats or Republicans, who are not scheduled to come down and talk this afternoon, to call up. We have lots of time open. We want to encourage them to do it. We want to make sure that not just the Members of this body and the other body across the Capitol but also the American people know we are doing something really great in terms of the Defense authorization bill. So I encourage you to call and come down to the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CRUZ). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the first-degree filling deadline for the cloture motions filed during yesterday's session of the Senate be at 2:30 p.m. today.

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

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, later today we will hopefully be taking up legislation to address the humanitarian crisis along our southern border. This year, 2019, has seen an overwhelming flood of migrants. So far this fiscal year, roughly 600,000 individuals have been apprehended at our southern border—600,000. That is approximately 200,000 more people than were apprehended during fiscal year 2018, and we still have more than 3 months to go.

Agencies that deal with the situation on the border are stretched to the breaking point. Shelters are overloaded, and providing adequate medical care is becoming more and more difficult. The Department of Homeland Security has been forced to pull nearly 1,000 Border Patrol officers from other

areas to assist with the surge of migrants. The Department of Health and Human Services, which is tasked with caring for unaccompanied children who cross the border, will be out of money to care for these children by early July. That means that caregivers for these children would have to work without pay, and private organizations with Federal grants to care for these children would go without their funding.

The President sent over an emergency funding request to address this humanitarian crisis more than 7 weeks ago, and Republicans were ready to take it up immediately. But the Democrat-controlled House was not interested. Why? Because the President was the one doing the asking.

House Democrats' No. 1 priority is obstructing the President. It doesn't matter if he is asking for desperately needed funds to address a humanitarian crisis. Democrats aren't interested.

When it became clear the House was not serious about addressing this crisis, the Senate decided to move forward, and last week the Senate Appropriations Committee approved an overwhelmingly bipartisan measure to provide desperately needed resources for the southern border.

Now the House is seeking to take up a supplemental of its own. This should be good news, but, unfortunately, the House bill is just another exercise in partisanship. The House is attempting to take up a bill that the President won't sign, as House leaders have known from the beginning. While I suppose we should be glad the House is at least acknowledging the situation at the border now, passing partisan legislation that will go nowhere in the Senate or with the President is no help.

The Senate has come together and will pass a real bipartisan measure that the President is expected to sign. The House should drop the partisan posturing and obstruction and pass the Senate bill so that we can get these desperately needed funds to the southern border.

AGRICULTURE

Mr. President, I have been to the floor several times in recent weeks to talk about the challenges facing our agriculture producers.

While the economy as a whole continues to thrive, our Nation's farmers and ranchers are struggling. Thanks to natural disasters, protracted trade disputes, and several years of low commodity prices, farmers and ranchers have had a tough few years.

As the senior Senator from South Dakota, I am privileged to represent thousands of farmers and ranchers here in the Senate, and addressing their needs and getting the ag economy going again are big priorities of mine. That is why I spend a lot of time talking to the Department of Agriculture about ways we can support the agriculture community, and I am very pleased that we have one big victory to

celebrate this week—the Department of Agriculture's adjustment of the haying and grazing date for cover crops planted on prevent plant acres.

Farmers and ranchers throughout the Midwest are currently facing the fallout from severe winter storms, heavy rainfall, bomb cyclones, and spring flooding. Planting is behind schedule, and some farmers' fields are so flooded that they won't be able to plant corn and soybeans at all this year. As a result, many farmers will be forced to plant quick-growing cover crops on their prevent plant acres for feed and grazing once their fields finally dry out and to protect the soil from erosion.

But before last week's Agriculture Department decision, farmers in Northern States like South Dakota faced a problem. The Department of Agriculture had set November 1 as the first date on which farmers could harvest cover crops planted on prevent plant acres for feed or use them for pasture without having their crop insurance indemnity reduced.

Farmers who hayed or grazed before this date faced a reduction in their prevent plant indemnity payments—those crop insurance payments designed to help them cover their income loss when fields can't be planted due to flooding or other issues.

November 1 is generally a pretty reasonable date for farmers in southern States. But for farmers in Northern States like South Dakota, November 1 is too late for harvesting, thanks to killing frost and the risk of late fall and early winter storms, and it is too late to maximize the use of cover crops for pasture, since a killing frost is liable to flatten cover crops before they are grazed.

I heard from a lot of farmers about this November 1 date and the dilemma they were facing about whether to plant cover crops that they might not be able to harvest or graze. So beginning in early May, my office approached the Department of Agriculture about changing the November 1 date.

I then led a bipartisan group of Senate Agriculture Committee members in sending a letter to the Department, making our case for farmers. Then, I followed the letter with a request for a face-to-face meeting with top Agriculture Department officials so that I could explain in person the challenges farmers were facing.

A week and a half ago, USDA Deputy Secretary Steve Censky and USDA Under Secretary Bill Northey came to my office. During our meeting, I emphasized that not only did the date need to be changed, but it needed to be changed now so farmers could make plans to seed cover crops. The decision about whether to plant a cover crop is a time-sensitive decision, and farmers were rapidly running out of time to make that call.

One week after our meeting, the Department of Agriculture announced that it would move up the November 1

date for this year by 2 months, to September 1—a significant amount of time that will enable a lot of South Dakota farmers to plant cover crops without worrying about whether they will be able to successfully harvest or graze them.

I met with South Dakota farmers in Aberdeen, SD, on Friday, and they were very happy about the Department of Agriculture's decision. Cover crops are a win-win. They are good for the environment because they prevent soil erosion, which can pollute streams and rivers and worsen flooding, and they are good for farmers because they improve soil health, protect soil from erosion, and can provide an important source of feed. That second benefit is particularly important for farmers right now.

Due to last year's severe and lengthy winter, feed supplies disappeared, leaving no reserves. Cornstalks, a source of grazing and bedding, will be in short supply this year, and so will the supply of alfalfa due to winterkill. Cover crops will be crucial to alleviating this feed shortage.

I am currently working with the Department of Agriculture to ensure that farmers have flexibility to use existing supplies of available seed for cover crops, and I will be encouraging the Agriculture Department to release Conservation Reserve Program acres for emergency haying and grazing this year to further address the feed shortage.

I am very pleased that the Department of Agriculture heard the concerns we were expressing and moved the November 1 haying and grazing date up to September 1 for this year.

South Dakota farmers and ranchers can rest assured that I will continue to share the challenges they are facing with the Agriculture Department, and I will continue to do everything I can here in Washington to support our Nation's farmers and ranchers and to get our agriculture economy back on its feet.

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

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

RECESS

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, pursuant to the order in place, we recess.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate stands in recess.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:29 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and was reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. CAPITO).

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

S. 1790

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, yesterday, the Senate overwhelmingly voted to proceed to the National Defense Authorization Act by a vote of 86 to 6. That is about as overwhelming a bipartisan vote as we have had lately, and it is for good reason. This bill represents one of our most fundamental duties as the U.S. Congress, which is to authorize military expenditures and to provide our men and women in uniform with the resources they need in order to protect the American people.

The Defense authorization bill would authorize funding for the Department of Defense to carry out its most vital missions, as well as support our alliances around the world and improve the quality of life for our servicemembers, including the largest pay raise in a decade. All of us have long understood the importance of passing this legislation each year, which is why for the past 58 years we have passed the Defense authorization bill each of those years without delay. The bill, of course, has gained broad bipartisan support in the Armed Services Committee and in the first procedural vote yesterday evening, but that doesn't mean that our colleagues across the aisle aren't eyeing it as the latest target for their obstructionist tactics.

We are hearing that our Democratic friends are actually threatening to filibuster this legislation in an attempt to force a vote on Iran, but this is really just a subterfuge. I don't buy it. In reality, the Democratic leader has urged the majority leader not to hold a vote on the Defense authorization bill this week because so many of his Members are running for President and need to be at the debate in Miami. He said the Senate should wait to have the vote until the full body is present. He said there is no rush to complete the National Defense Authorization Act. Just to translate, the minority leader wants the rest of us to stop working so that the Democrat Senators who are running for President can prepare for the debate in Miami instead of being here in Washington and doing their job. Instead of doing that, they want to audition for their next job—or so they hope. Well, the minority leader thinks we should delay giving our military families a pay raise so his Members can campaign for President. That is one of the more galling things I have ever heard proposed across the aisle.

The demand for a vote in relation to Iran is a smokescreen. It is a tactic being used to cover up for their colleagues who don't want to miss yet another vote. In the first 6 months of this year alone, Senate Democrats have played politics with nominees for important positions throughout the Federal Government and with border secu-

rity funding in the midst of a humanitarian and security crisis that is occurring at the border. They dragged their feet on Middle East policy bills and now, apparently, on the National Defense Authorization Act.

Our constituents sent us here to Washington to cast votes—yes or no—on bills that shape our country and, in this case, strengthen our Nation's military. We should not tolerate the political ambitions of some of our colleagues on the other side of the aisle to take precedence over the men and women who serve us in the military. Their priorities may be elsewhere, but the rest of us are not buying it. It is appalling, and we will not let it happen.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS

Madam President, on another matter, I recently heard from one of my constituents in San Antonio about her growing concern with rising drug prices. She wrote to me:

I personally haven't had to make the choice yet between making my mortgage or getting a drug I need or my family needs, but I know the day is coming. It's not a matter of if it will happen, but when for all of us in America.

She is certainly not alone. Countless Texans have conveyed to me their concerns about rising drug costs, and one man even told me that he and his wife feel like their health is being held ransom. Across the country more and more people are struggling to pay their out-of-pocket costs for their prescription drugs and are weighing financial decisions that no family should be forced to make.

Now, the good news is there is bipartisan agreement here in Congress—somewhat of a rarity these days—that something must be done to reel in these skyrocketing costs and to protect patients who are being taken advantage of by some pharmaceutical companies. We have spent a lot of time looking at this issue on both the Judiciary Committee and the Finance Committee, on which I sit, as well as the HELP Committee, which is also working on legislation to lower out-of-pocket healthcare costs.

When it comes to drug prices, we know that the high cost frequently is not the result of the necessary sunk cost for research and development of an innovative drug or a labor-intensive production process or scarce supply. The high cost frequently is because major players in the healthcare industry are driving up prices to increase their bottom line.

Later this week, the Judiciary Committee will hold a markup to consider some of the proposals by members of the committee to address this kind of behavior. One of the bills we will consider was introduced by Senators GRASSLEY and CANTWELL. It would require the Federal Trade Commission to look at the role of pharmacy benefit managers, which play an important—albeit an elusive part—in the pharmaceutical supply chain.

Another bill we will be reviewing has been introduced by Senators KLOBUCHAR and GRASSLEY and would combat branded pharmaceutical companies' ability to interfere with the regulatory approval of generic competitors.

I am glad we will also have a chance to consider a bill I introduced with my colleague Senator BLUMENTHAL from Connecticut called the Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Act. That bill takes aim at two practices often deployed by pharmaceutical companies to crowd out competition and protect their bottom line. Now, this bill, importantly, will not stymie innovation, and it will not punish those who rightfully gained exclusive production rights for a drug. That is what our patent system is designed to do. Those are two false arguments being pushed by opponents to my bill, though, and, believe me, there are many. The bill is designed, rather, to stop the bad actors who abuse our laws and effectively create a monopoly. Most drug companies don't fall into that category, but some definitely do.

First, the bill targets a practice called product hopping. When a company is about to lose exclusivity of a drug because their patent is going to expire, they often develop some sort of minor reformulation and then yank the original product off the market. That prevents generic competitors from entering the market. One example was the drug Namenda, which is used by patients with Alzheimer's. Near the end of the exclusivity period, the manufacturer switched from a twice daily drug to a once daily drug. That move prevented pharmacists from being able to switch patients to a lower cost generic and gave the company an unprecedented 14 additional years of exclusivity. Now, don't get me wrong. There are often legitimate changes that warrant a new patent, but too frequently we are seeing this deployed as a strategy to box out generic competition.

By defining product hopping as anti-competitive behavior, the Federal Trade Commission would be able to take action against those who engage in this practice. It is an important way to prevent companies from gaming the patent system and patients from carrying the cost of that corporate greed.

Our country thankfully is the leader in pharmaceutical innovation. None of us wants to change that, and that is partly because we offer robust protections for intellectual property. Sadly, though, some companies are taking advantage of those innovation protections in order to maintain their monopoly as long as possible. Our bill would target this practice, known as patent thickening, by limiting patents companies can use to keep their competitors away. One famous example is the drug HUMIRA, which, as I understand, is the most commonly prescribed drug in the world. It is used to treat arthritis and a number of other conditions. AbbVie, the manufacturer of HUMIRA, has 136 patents on the

drug and 247 patent applications. This drug has been available now for more than 15 years. This type of behavior makes it difficult for biosimilar manufacturers to bring a new product to market to compete with that drug and thus bring down the price for consumers.

In the case of HUMIRA, multiple biosimilars have been FDA-approved and available since last year, but the vast array of patents obtained by AbbVie prevent any competition from entering the market until 2023. This artificial structuring delays market entry years past the exclusivity period the law originally intended to grant. While the patent on the actual drug formula may have expired, there are still, in this case, hundreds of other patents that have to be sorted through.

Our legislation would seek to end patent gaming that leads to high cost for consumers. Companies use these patents to extend litigation against would-be competitors. That process is lengthy, complex, and expensive. So by limiting the number of patents these companies can use and preventing this sort of gamesmanship, our bill would simplify the litigation process so companies are spending less time in the courtroom and, hopefully, more time in the laboratories, innovating new disease-curing, life-extending drugs. Competitors would be able to resolve patent issues faster and bring their drugs to market sooner. Better competition, which is our goal, creates a better product at a lower price for patients.

What my bill and those that we will be considering in the Judiciary Committee this week have in common is that they seek to prevent bad actors from gaming the system to exploit patients for profit. Since Senator BLUMENTHAL and I introduced this bill, we have received valuable feedback from our colleagues in the Senate, as well as from folks at the Federal Trade Commission, the Patent and Trademark Office, the Food and Drug Administration, and many stakeholders. Their input has helped us make adjustments to ensure our bill will effectively carry out our goal, which is to reduce drug prices without hampering innovation or creating overly burdensome regulations. We are finalizing our revised bill, and we will introduce it soon.

The Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Act will stop pharmaceutical companies from deploying defensive strategies to monopolize prescription drug patents and ensure that our healthcare system works for, not against, the American people.

I appreciate our colleagues in the Senate, especially Chairman ALEXANDER of the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee; Chairman GRASSLEY, who is chairman of the Finance Committee; and Chairman GRAHAM, who is chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who continue to work with us to increase competition and bring down healthcare costs for patients

across the country. I look forward to our markup on these bills later this week.

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. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order of the quorum call be rescinded.

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 1247

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, 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 Mississippi.

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An objection is heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Connecticut.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Madam President, the reason for this request for unanimous consent is very simply that this legislation is based on a straightforward, commonly accepted idea: If you see something, say something.

The Duty to Report Act, this measure, would require campaigns, candidates, and family members to immediately report to the FBI and the Federal Election Commission any offers of illegal foreign assistance. It is simply a duty to report illegality. It codifies into law what is already a moral duty, a patriotic duty, and a matter of basic common sense.

It is already illegal to accept foreign assistance during a campaign. It is already illegal to solicit foreign assistance during a campaign. All this bill does is to require campaigns and individuals to report those illegal foreign assistance offers or solicitations directly to the FBI.

I never thought—and few would have guessed—that there is a need for this kind of legislative mandate to do what is a patriotic and a moral duty. With the 2020 election on the horizon, we need to do everything we can to safeguard the integrity of our election.

The President has made remarks that are truly historically astonishing. He made those remarks just recently, which highlighted his own moral and patriotic depravity. He was asked whether he would accept help in 2020 from foreign governments or foreign nationals, and he simply said: “I’d take it.”

That is very much reminiscent of what his son said when he was offered assistance from Russian agents with dirt on Hillary Clinton. He said, “I love it.” That kind of receptivity to ille-

gality is not only un-American, it ought to be explicitly illegal, and all of us in this Chamber would reject it, I am sure. In fact, many of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle were severely critical of President Trump’s remarks.

His remarks are also reminiscent of what his son-in-law, Jared Kushner, said in a television interview—that he didn’t know whether he would contact the FBI in that same kind of situation, again, that Donald junior encountered with offers of assistance from Russian agents. He didn’t know whether he would. It is a hypothetical.

Well, we really know what both the President and Jared Kushner, as well as his son Donald junior think about this issue. According to the Mueller report, when a Kremlin-linked individual, Dimitri Simes, offered to provide Kushner with damaging information on Hillary Clinton, he took the meeting. That is not the only example. When George Papadopoulos, the Trump foreign policy campaign staffer, convicted on a Federal charge of lying to the FBI, was told by a Maltese professor that the Russians had dirt on Hillary Clinton in the form of thousands of emails and were willing to provide them to the Trump campaign, what did he do? Rather than go to the FBI, he eagerly alerted others on the campaign.

Just last week, Hope Hicks, Trump’s Communications Director for a while, was interviewed by the House Judiciary Committee. She said that she “knew that the President’s statement was troubling”—in her words, “knew that the President’s statement was troubling” and “understood the President to be serious” when he made those remarks.

The President’s remarks should alarm every American and everyone in the law enforcement community. Our legislative efforts stem from this basic principle. The American people—not Russia, not China, and no one else—should decide who the leaders of our country are and the direction our democracy should go.

Eighty percent of the American people across the political spectrum—or more—support this legislation—Republicans, Democrats, and Independents. All we are doing is asking that MITCH MCCONNELL avoid blocking this important legislation and allow a vote on the Senate floor. This bill has 19 cosponsors in the Senate, including Senators WHITEHOUSE, BOOKER, HARRIS, WARREN, GILLIBRAND, KLOBUCHAR, SANDERS, HEINRICH, UDALL, MARKEY, LEAHY, MURRAY, CASEY, SMITH, CARDIN, MURPHY, WYDEN, MERKLEY, and HIRONO. It has been introduced in the House by Congressman ERIC SWALWELL, and it now has 30 cosponsors there, including the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, JERRY NADLER.

I invite my Republican colleagues to support me in passing this legislation. Republicans ought to stand up for the rule of law. They ought to speak out

for our national security. They should refuse to tolerate these kinds of words and behavior from an American Commander in Chief.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Dakota.

S. 1790

Mr. CRAMER. Madam President, I rise today to emphasize the importance of this year's National Defense Authorization Act—both why it is important and what we must accomplish this week while we are still here.

The primary obligation of Congress is to provide for the common defense. For the past 57, 58-plus years, Congress has met this obligation primarily through passage of the NDAA. With this bipartisan legislation, we have provided our Armed Forces the resources and authorities they need to defend our country. This bill keeps America on track by confronting the readiness crisis in our military branches.

I am the first North Dakotan ever to serve on the Senate Armed Services Committee, and I consider this a great honor. North Dakota is home to two Air Force bases: Minot, which is home to two of the three legs of the nuclear triad, the B-52 bombers and Minuteman ICBM missiles; and one in Grand Forks, home to the RQ-4 Global Hawk mission and, effective in just a few days, on Friday, the 319th Reconnaissance Wing.

We are also home to multiple Army and Air National Guard units and missions, ranging from construction and combat engineers to security forces, to ISR and launch and recovery Reaper operations. Our Army National Guard, in fact, has an air defense artillery regiment that regularly protects us right here in the Capital region as part of Operation Noble Eagle.

Our military community is a foundational element to our State as it is to many States. To us, the NDAA is not just arbitrary funding numbers for abstract aircraft and equipment. This legislation supports those in my State and across the country who defend our Nation at home and around the world.

We are honored by the outsized role our patriots play in defense of our Nation and the cause of liberty. Our commitment to them and their families must be clear. When they are called into action, they will have every resource they need to carry out successful missions.

I want to address a fundamental aspect to this week's debate. Apparently, there are some in this body who would rather bypass budget negotiations and pass a continuing resolution. There are others who want to delay passage of this important priority until later in the year.

We cannot simply kick this can down the road. Passing a CR is handing our military community months of uncertainty and anxiety and could nullify much of the good work that we are doing here today and this week, such as improving the livelihoods of our

servicemembers. Delaying passage to accommodate the political ambitions of a few of our Democratic colleagues is simply unacceptable and should be dismissed as quickly as it was suggested.

Those who offer their lives in service to our country represent the best of what America has to offer. What they give us, we can never repay, but we can do our best to help as they serve and transition back to civilian life.

For example, this NDAA seeks to improve the livelihood of our volunteer military force with benefits such as the largest pay increase in over a decade.

It also provides personal assistance for military spouses looking for work or hoping to retain their job after being relocated. We also included language that encourages the Air National Guard to provide tuition assistance.

To keep us safe from foreign adversaries, this year's NDAA bolsters our nuclear triad with an enhanced commitment to modernization—a move I firmly support. While recently visiting the Minot Air Force Base, I witnessed the reality the base's airmen face every day. Our brave men and women in uniform feel the weight of the world on their shoulders. Yet they remain vigilant and alert—and most of the time quite cheerful, I might add.

Deterrence works. It has always worked. Democratic and Republican administrations over the last several decades have supported this. Eliminating a leg of the deterrence does not eliminate the threat. The world does not become a safe place when we remove that which keeps us safe.

If we defied history and the military community by unilaterally weakening our superior arsenal, as some in the House have proposed, we would be placing the fate of the world in the hands of our adversaries.

That is not to say the bill shouldn't be amended. In fact, I want to bring attention to a matter that wasn't included that I believe should be. I submitted an amendment, along with a stand-alone bill, that honors the Lost 74—the 74 Vietnam veterans who died in the sinking of the USS *Frank E. Evans*, whose names are not included on the Vietnam Memorial Wall. This year marks 50 years since they were killed off the coast of Vietnam while serving our Nation.

Congress passed this legislation last year in the House NDAA, but it failed to be added in conference. This year, I moved from the House to the Senate, and so did this bill. It has received overwhelming, bipartisan support from my colleagues here and from constituents across the country; however, the bureaucrats in Washington remain firmly opposed. It is inexplicable to me that bureaucrats could determine that these sailors' ultimate sacrifice is unworthy of being memorialized simply because they were on the wrong side of an arbitrary line. Their disregard for these veterans has been a source of tremendous frustration to me throughout

this process. I have had my own motives questioned. I have been told it would require too much "work" to change the memorial. I have even heard fears expressed of precedent being changed, as if finding more ways to honor the fallen and forgotten would somehow set a bad precedent for the future. These excuses are insufficient. The Lost 74 and the families they left behind deserve better than this, and I have no plans to quit this fight for them anytime soon.

But this and other possible inclusions aside, this NDAA contains important national security efforts, including the establishment of the U.S. Space Force. The Senate Armed Services Committee came up with a bipartisan proposal that reduces redundancy in space programs, defines clear leadership on space at the upper echelons of our military, and guarantees dedicated servicemembers to the space domain. I thank my colleagues for seeing the administration's vision and working in a bipartisan fashion to improve it.

I led two important amendments to the Space Force proposal that were adopted in the committee markup. The first requires that the commander of the Space Force report directly to the Secretary of the Air Force after the first year of establishment. The second is that the commander of the Space Force become a permanent member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, also after the first year of establishment. Both were supported by the Department of Defense and should be maintained through conference negotiations.

The first provision—reporting directly to the Secretary—ensures that the Space Force commander has direct access to the top civilian leadership of the Air Force, just like the Navy-Marine Corps model. The Commandant of the Marine Corps does not report to the Chief of Naval Operations, and neither should the Space Force commander be forced to report to the Air Force Chief of Staff.

Reporting to the Secretary will give our space forces an equal voice in the Air Force's budget development process. We all know that real authority in the Pentagon is budget authority, and unless the Space Force has a true voice in the budget process, they will never be prioritized appropriately.

When testifying before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Strategic Command commander and vice chairman nominee General Hyten spoke to the challenges of the Air Force Chief of Staff making space a priority, stating:

We have to have somebody in the Pentagon that focuses their total attention on space all the time. I have known every chief of staff of the Air Force for the last 20 or 30 years, and they've all carried space effectively into the tank. They've all cared about space. But it is a secondary issue.

Rather than automatically relegating space to a secondary issue, the Space Force commander should follow the Marine Corps model and report directly to the Secretary of the Air Force.

In addition, the Space Force commander should be a statutory member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Joint Chiefs, of course, are the primary military advisers to the President. The President makes strategic decisions on the composition and use of our national security resources based on the counsel received from the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Without a separate, equal voice at the table, the Space Force commander will inevitably be marginalized from critical decision-making and resource allocation processes.

The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General Dunford, reiterated this point when he said that “the key is to have individuals who are singularly focused on space and make sure we incorporate that perspective, that very healthy perspective, into the outcome, which is a joint force that can fight.” General Dunford is exactly right. The Space Force commander should have a seat on the Joint Chiefs and bring that singular focus of space to the table.

I understand the concerns surrounding these amendments, and I agree with my colleagues that we should minimize overhead and unneeded bureaucracy, which is why both of my amendments do not take effect for a year, and the language specifically bars any new staff or additional billets in the interim.

Last week, the ranking member of the committee cited CBO estimates on the potential costs of these amendments. I would like to quote the same CBO report for additional context and reference. The CBO report says that “the estimates in this report are for illustrative policy options; they do not represent cost estimates for any particular piece of legislation.”

With that in mind, I would ask the Department of Defense to take these concerns seriously and use the 1 year to craft and present a plan to appropriately implement these two provisions.

My colleagues’ concerns are not unwarranted; however, it would be poor policy to hamstring the Space Force from the beginning rather than set it up for success.

It is worth noting that the House NDAA establishes a Space Corps and takes two concrete steps directly in line with my amendments. The leader of the Space Corps would report directly to the Secretary of the Air Force and sit on the Joint Chiefs of Staff, without the 1-year delay my amendment would require. The House, Senate, and Department of Defense are largely in line with these two provisions.

The idea of the Space Force will become a reality with this year’s NDAA. The establishment process will be incremental and requires oversight, but our first step must set the conditions to ensure its success.

The importance of this NDAA is clear. Passing it is vital to my State and to our Nation. It supports our

troops, bolsters our nuclear deterrence, and provides for the creation of a Space Force capable of defending the next domain of military conflict. For these and dozens of other reasons, I urge my colleagues to support it and pass it quickly to demonstrate our commitment to our highest priority.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, I thought there would be people here speaking. We are right now in consideration of the most significant bill of the year, the National Defense Authorization Act. It is not just the biggest bill but the most significant one, and we know it is going to pass. It has passed for 59 years in a row, so obviously it is going to pass. But the problem is that we have many amendments to be discussed because yesterday alone, we adopted 93 amendments, and they are equally divided between Democrats and Republicans.

I have invited and encouraged all the Members who have amendments that were on the list to come down to the floor and talk about their amendments. I have a list of those individuals who have requested to be here in conjunction with that, and they are not down here.

Let me just appeal to the Members—Democrats and Republicans alike—to come in and describe your amendments and talk about this because we are going to do everything we can to get this bill passed this week.

I have to say, there is an effort right now by the leader of the Democrats to try to put this off because they want to watch their friends run for President on TV on Wednesday night and Thursday night. To me, we have the most important bill of the entire year. This is something we have to pass because of all the problems that come up. We have housing, for example. The big problem with privatization of housing came up last February. All the solutions are in this bill. They are taken care of. Modernizing our nuclear modernization is in this bill. That is going to be done, but it can’t be done until the bill is passed and signed by the President.

If we wait, as suggested, in order for them to watch their friends on TV, then this is going to put it off for a week, and that is certainly going to jeopardize the possibility of getting it passed. There isn’t time.

If you look at the list of things which the leader of the Senate articulated just a short while ago, all these things have to be done before the end of the

fiscal year. The end of the fiscal year is looming out there. We don’t have that many legislative days.

We have to do a budget. All these things have to be done, so we cannot jeopardize all of that by postponing this for a week.

I encourage our Members to come down and be heard and describe their amendments.

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.

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

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

PRESCRIPTION DRUG COSTS

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I rise to once again talk about the truly obscene cost of prescription drugs and the No. 1 thing we can do to lower prices. It is spelled out right here: Let Medicare negotiate. It is very simple. Let Medicare negotiate to bring down the cost of prescription drugs.

Prescription drug costs are a huge issue for people, frankly, of all ages who need medication in my State. Whether I am talking to farmers in Western Michigan, retirees in the Upper Peninsula, working families in Wayne County or Macomb County, families are feeling the effects.

When you look at the numbers between 2008 and 2016, prices on the most popular brand-name drugs went up over 208 percent. Just ask those farmers in West Michigan and those working families in Macomb; their income did not rise 208 percent.

Perhaps nobody has been hurt more than our seniors who tend to take more medications and live on fixed incomes. In 2017 alone, the average price of brand-name drugs that seniors often take rose four times faster than the rate of inflation. In 1 year, it rose faster than the rate of inflation. Again, I am absolutely certain that the vast majority of the seniors in my State did not see their incomes go up four times faster than the rate of inflation. I can tell you that seniors in the Upper Peninsula didn’t see their pensions or Social Security checks increase that much.

What do families do? What do seniors do? We all know the stories. Some people are forced to cut back on other things like food and paying their bills. Some folks cut their heart pills in half or take their arthritis medication every other day instead of every day—which, by the way, is not OK to do. Some families stop filling their prescriptions altogether simply because they can’t afford it. This is wrong.

I have always believed healthcare is a basic human right, and that includes prescription medications. How do we lower the cost of prescriptions so families can afford the medications they need to get healthy and to stay healthy? The No. 1 way to do that is to

let Medicare negotiate. It is very straightforward: Let Medicare negotiate the price of prescription drugs, and the VA saves 40 percent compared to Medicare. In fact, if Medicare paid the same price as the VA, it could have saved \$14.4 billion on just 50 drugs if it paid the same prices as the VA. It could have \$14.4 billion in savings if Medicare could negotiate for seniors the way the VA is able to negotiate for veterans.

So what is stopping us? Republicans in Congress and pharma lobbyists are standing in the way of getting this done. In 2018, there were 1,451 lobbyists for the pharmaceutical and health product industry. That is almost 15 lobbyists for every 1 Member of the Senate. Their job is to stop competition and keep prices high, and they are doing a very good job.

Back in 2003, when Medicare Part D was signed into law, they blocked Medicare from harnessing the bargaining power of 43 million American seniors. Those 43 million American seniors together could see negotiating power, but it was blocked by language that was put into Medicare Part D. Let me just say that again. It is very simple. Take that language out and let Medicare negotiate.

Sixteen years later, pharmaceutical companies are still boosting their bottom lines on the backs of our seniors. As if putting that language in Medicare Part D wasn't enough, we constantly see efforts to look for an advantage to block competition, to do something to protect prices, to keep prices high, and they are at it again. The name-brand industry that is a huge supporter of the new trade agreement, NAFTA 2.0—some say NAFTA 1.5, some people call it the U.S.-Mexico-Canada trade agreement—but this deal with Canada and America that has been put together and negotiated by the administration has something in it to protect the pricing for Big Pharma. The provisions could stop competitors from getting cheaper generic versions of biologic drugs on the market sooner. If you stop the competition, you stop the ability for generic, no-brand names. They are the same drug most of the time but just without a brand name on it. If you stop that competition, even though that competition brings down prices, you can keep prices and profits high. Biologics are some of the most expensive drugs out there. For example, Humira, the world's top-selling prescription drug, treats conditions including Crohn's disease and rheumatoid arthritis, and it can cost up to \$50,000 a year for one prescription drug. How many people do you know who can afford to pay \$50,000 a year for their medication for just one drug?

At least three companies have developed generic versions of the drug, but they will not be available in the United States until at least 2023. We have at least three companies with a lower cost generic version that could bring down prices. They will not be available in

the United States until at least 2023. Humira isn't a new drug. It has been around since 2002.

When we had a hearing in the Finance Committee—and I want to commend our chairman for doing that and bringing in the top drug company CEOs—the CEO that puts Humira into the marketplace indicated they have over 130 different patents that protect them from competition. Here we are, in the middle of a trade agreement, where they are wanting to put language in concerning the length of patents in order to protect their position.

By the way, shortly after the President signed the USMCA at the end of last year, the drug companies decided to begin 2019 with price increases on more than 250 prescription drugs, including Humira. So they feel more confident their position is protected; there is not going to be competition. So what happens? They raise the prices again.

Pharmaceutical companies like to argue that they need special giveaways—like they got in Medicare Part D and that they are trying to get in the new U.S.-Mexico-Canada trade agreement—because they invest so much in research and development. However, it is also true that when given the opportunity to invest in research and development, many companies chose, instead, to put more money in the pockets of CEOs and shareholders rather than using the big tax cut they received to put more into research and development.

I am a huge supporter of research and development. Most of the primary, basic research is done by all of us as taxpayers. In fact, last year, the 500 biggest U.S. companies spent \$608 billion on research and development, which is great. That might sound like a lot, but they spent \$806 billion buying back their own stock to keep the prices up on the stock. That also makes you wonder why pharmaceutical companies didn't use their tax giveaway to reduce the cost of prescription drugs.

The pricing of prescription drugs in this country is the ultimate example of a rigged system. It is time to come together and unrig it. That is what we should be doing. Our job is to unrig the system.

First, we need to allow Medicare to harness the bargaining power of 43 million American seniors. One recent poll found that 92 percent of voters support allowing Medicare to negotiate. Let Medicare negotiate. That is 92 percent of voters who believe in this.

Second, we need to prevent the pharmaceutical companies from receiving additional sweet deals that keep drug costs high. I think it is about time we make a deal that benefits Michigan farmers and businesses and seniors and working families. That should be our focus. We should not be in a situation where, time after time, there is special treatment, protective language that bars the pharmaceutical industry from negotiating under Medicare or that allows them to protect their patents

longer so they don't have competition from generic drugs to bring down prices.

Let's unrig this system and address the highest driver, the biggest driver in raising the costs of healthcare in this country, which is the cost of prescription drugs. We can do something about that, and we need to do it soon.

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. TILLIS. 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. TILLIS. Madam President, I come before you, first and foremost, to thank Senator INHOFE for his great leadership as the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee and a special thanks to the staff who are working very, very hard to process the hundreds of amendments to the National Defense Authorization Act that came out of the committee with broad bipartisan support.

I am here to talk specifically about some provisions that I think are pretty important that actually started in the Personnel Subcommittee. I chair the Personnel Subcommittee for Senate Armed Services. Early this year, we heard of what I consider to be absolutely unacceptable conditions in military housing across the country. In North Carolina—and, Madam President, in your great State of Tennessee—we have bases, and we have military housing. We have men and women, many of them very young. Oftentimes the spouses are deployed, so the family is back home taking care of their children, taking care of their own jobs, and living on the base.

About February, we got reports—and these are not just one-off reports; these are reports across the country of mold, mildew, damage from storms, and all kinds of conditions that I think in the private sector you would find objectionable. I think it is particularly objectionable when you are talking about people whose families are with that husband or wife who serve in the military or serve in this country.

We decided to have a number of hearings where we brought the private housing providers into the Senate and my Personnel Subcommittee and the full committee to get an explanation. Quite honestly, there wasn't a good explanation.

Back in 1996, the Federal Government decided to get out of the housing business. I am glad they did because they were doing a really bad job. For about 10 years, we had a great story to tell in terms of the quality of housing, the service to the tenants, and the satisfaction of the military families. But then something got sideways in a very, very bad way.

This is a shower. If you see this kind of mold and mildew in your shower,

would you think it is acceptable? If you go in and see children's toys—and this is actually the bottom side of a crib—mold and mildew in these folks' housing with small children in them, people with respiratory conditions living in these kinds of conditions, I expect the garrison down at the bases and I expect the private housing providers to move Heaven and Earth to eliminate these sorts of problems. We are making progress, but I feel, in order to make sure it is not progress that is being made just when they all of a sudden get the attention of this Senator and other Members of the U.S. Senate, we have to change the rules in terms of the authorities that the Department of Defense has and the expectations that we have for the private housing providers.

I have to give thanks to the Acting Secretary of Defense, formerly the Secretary of the Army, and all of the service Secretaries for stepping up. They have recreated a tenant of bill of rights. They have created a dispute process. They have demanded a more timely and more transparent method for actually solving service requests. All of those now have language in this National Defense Authorization Act that Congress needs to act quickly on so that we can make sure we put into place the right expectations in the statute, to make sure that the problems that exist today are fixed and that they don't happen again.

I will tell you that while we are making progress, when I go to Fort Bragg and Camp Lejeune, I hold what are called sensing sessions, which are basically getting a few dozen people together to hear their complaints. There is an amazing thing that happens when I go to North Carolina.

I don't know, Madam President, if you have done one of these in Tennessee yet, but if you announce that you are going to go down and hear from the tenants, there is an amazing thing that happens. You have all of these service requests that are about to here when they announce that I am coming to Jacksonville or I am coming to Fayetteville. About a day or two before I get there, magically, they have been able to solve almost all of those service requests. Then I go away for a couple of months, and I see them coming back up again.

One thing that everybody who is listening—and these are not just the private housing providers. It is the Department of Defense and Congress that I think have shifted their focus away from this problem, and we have to maintain a focus on it.

So for my part, I just spoke with my scheduling director and my State staff. I told them that I want to take the next sensing session up a level. I want a townhall. I want to be able to put 200 or 300 families with housing down in Jacksonville at Camp Lejeune and down at Ft. Bragg in Fayetteville—I want to put them in a room, and I want to make it very clear to everybody involved, whether it is the private hous-

ing provider, the garrison commanders, the Department of Defense, and put a light on us in Congress because it is our inaction that has caused the problem.

We want to know what their problems are. We are going to hear from hundreds of people. We are going to make progress on these kinds of things through the provisions in the NDAA, but we still have to continue to focus on this problem.

First, I want to thank Senator INHOFE. He did a great job in terms of casting light on this, and I know I have the commitment of the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, but I don't want these just to be words on the floor. I want them to be words that are put into action in terms of how we can help these military families today.

If you have a service request outstanding with any vendor and you do not feel like you are getting a proper response, I want you to write down "Tillis.senate.gov." In my office, we will treat every single housing request you have as a request for casework, and I will have one of several dozen staff members in my office open up a case and track it until it is completed.

As for anybody else who knows a servicemember who has this problem and thinks he will not have somebody who will follow up on it, give me a chance. We have already solved a lot of them, and we are going to solve a lot more. We are not going to finish until I believe the men and women and the families at Fort Bragg, at Camp Lejeune, and at bases across this country have the safe and comfortable housing they deserve.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. TILLIS). The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, in 1831, a young Frenchman who sought to understand the motivating principles behind the world's newest independent Nation mused:

In America, the principle of the sovereignty . . . is not either barren or concealed, as it is with some other nations; it is recognized by the customs and proclaimed by the laws; it spreads freely, and arrives without impediment at its most remote consequences.

Alexis de Tocqueville had come to America on a research mission. He had had no special training in government or political science, but he had been fueled by a desire to know if the principles that had guided the early American Republic could help his fellow Frenchmen. Even as an outsider, de Tocqueville had seen freedom, not a lone figurehead or compulsory philosophy, as the foundation to build upon. Freedom had been what he had seen as an enduring foundation.

Today, however, the belief in a moral right to self-governance is more often than not portrayed as quaint and the kind of fierce independence that drove our Founders to the battlefield as outdated in comparison to modern con-

cepts of so-called global governance and polite codependence.

Yet, when I look at the state of the world and all of its competing philosophies, I am very grateful for our bold commitment to self-defense. That is why I come to the floor today—to express my thoughts on our National Defense Authorization Act and to say a thank-you to Chairman INHOFE for his leadership in pushing the Senate Armed Services Committee to present ideas, to bring forward amendments, and to work through this process together. I am looking forward to the couple of days in front of us in this Chamber with Members from both sides of the aisle.

It cannot be understated that the importance of maintaining a regular budget for our military cannot be diminished. The failure to do so will put our troops at a disadvantage. Look no further than the ongoing tension right now between the United States and Iran and how this has magnified the part that deterrence plays—the importance of deterrence—in our defending our security without our resorting to the use of military force.

Last week, I spoke at length about two emerging warfighting domains that challenge the way we think about modern defense. These are cyber and space. That is why this year's NDAA expands beyond legacy programs to include the recognition of emerging threats and our responses to those.

The next great threat to our sovereignty may be more subtle than a bomb's being dropped on American soil. It could undermine our cyber security or slowly compromise the supply chain that provides us with needed microelectronics. It might cause us to question our position in the world or to rethink our influence in the international community. It is important to understand that these attacks aren't only meant to undermine our relationships and our infrastructure; they are coordinated and intentional attacks on the foundations that de Tocqueville recognized as being powerful, unique, and underpinning what we have in the United States.

The implications are clear: Everything we do in this Chamber must be understood in the context of defending America's sovereignty. It means believing in the supremacy of the Constitution and giving the defense community the means to protect us in order to fulfill that first responsibility of providing for the common defense. It means recognizing that freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and free assembly are just as precious as any physical thing we can put under lock and key.

Those who would threaten our freedom and safety do not look to America and see our formidable military as the single greatest threat to their destructive agendas. They are most frightened by our unwavering and ardent commitment to freedom. Our enemies are frightened of the young men and

women who willingly join the military. They volunteer for service.

They are frightened by the strength of conviction that leads men and women on our streets to protect protests even though they would never join those protests—not in a million years. They do this because they recognize that defending someone's right to speak is just as important as speaking oneself.

Our enemies are frightened by the confidence with which we defend the Constitution when well-meaning actors ask if we could set the First Amendment aside to better protect impressionable minds from dangerous ideas.

Ours is the kind of freedom that is always in danger of extinction, just as the late President Reagan repeatedly reminded us, but it is also worth protecting.

This week, I implore my friends on both sides of the aisle to do all they can to ensure that our best, first line of defense has the ability to protect and defend freedom and freedom's cause.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. BLACKBURN). The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Madam President, we have been discussing this, and I think it is not just redundant but it is important to reemphasize that this is the most significant vote of the year. This is a \$750 billion bill. This is the one that our entire military is depending on having pass. It will pass. It has passed every year for 59 years, and it is going to pass this year. I am concerned, however, that there is an effort to try to delay it for a week or two, which is something that will not work, which I will explain in a minute.

It just occurred to me that there is so much stuff in this bill. We talk about all of the equipment. We talk about the change. We talk about trying to make up and trying to catch up with Russia and with China and our adversaries, who are actually ahead of us in many areas. That is all significant, but there is one issue that not many people are aware of that I think is really significant and is addressed. It kind of lets you know how far this bill goes.

There is a problem that exists with the spouses of the military. Right now, under the Trump administration, we are seeing the best economy we have had, arguably, in my lifetime. We are clearly seeing success in tax relief, a reduction in taxes, because of this. Then, of course, there is the deregulation effort by this administration.

Right now, we have the lowest national unemployment rate we have had in a long period of time—3.6 percent. Full employment is supposed to be 4 percent. In my State of Oklahoma, we are even doing better than that; we have 3.2 percent.

Anyway, families across the country are feeling the benefit of getting the economic engine moving again, and that is good, but there is one group that still faces extreme unemployment, that being the military spouses.

People don't think about this, but in almost every case of the members of the military's husbands or wives, whoever the spouse happens to be, they want part-time employment. Of course, many of them are skilled and have prepared for careers, but they are not able to get careers or to get employment because of the spouses' moving sometimes every 2 years or every 3 years so that they have to go into whole new environments. There are some State laws that preclude spouses from getting employment without their complying with certifications from the different States.

In 2018, there was a RAND study that found that frequent military moves result in spousal unemployment or underemployment and delays in employment among spouses who need to obtain credentials at new duty locations. We need to facilitate easier paths to both licensure and employment for military spouses.

Now, we make a correction in this policy that—as President Trump signed an Executive order last year—would work to improve employment opportunities for military spouses. Well, he did that with an Executive order, and we have gone a little further with this bill.

We have been successful in getting these results, and they are clear. Military spouses' unemployment dropped from nearly 25 percent in 2017 to 13 percent in 2019, but it is still a significant thing. It is still a form of discrimination by people because they are the spouse of a servicemember.

That is significant progress, but it also doesn't address the more than one-third of military spouses who are underemployed, working part time or outside their education or technical field.

One area where we can make an immediate impact is for approximately 35 percent of the military spouses in careers that require occupational licenses that are administered by the States. They may be different from State to State, and these individuals are not in a position to satisfy one State and then go to another State. Most of those spouses are licensed in healthcare and education, but others include attorneys and real estate agents.

For the military family moving an average of every 2 years, relicensing and transferring the license each time becomes very costly. So the solution is simple. We just have to go after more of the redtape that makes it hard for our military spouses to move their professional license, move their career. This is something we have addressed in this bill. People don't think about this, but we have done it, and so this is going to give a lot of relief to these people.

It kind of reminds me, when you look at the overwhelming issues we have dealt with in this bill, it is something that is very significant, and it is something that is, by far, the most important thing we will be doing all year.

There is a report from the National Defense Strategy Commission. The

Commission has Democrats and Republicans. A year ago, this group got together, and they are the very foremost authorities in the country on military. They decided what it is we need to do.

We went through 8 years of the Obama administration, and I have to admit that he was very honest about it. He never had defending America as a top priority, and so we find ourselves in the situation where we have countries like China and like Russia who are actually ahead of us in areas like hypersonics.

Hypersonics is the most state-of-the-art thing we are doing in both defense and offense. It is a system that moves at five times the speed of sound, and we were leading all of the rest of the world in this effort until that administration, and that put us behind so that both China and Russia are ahead of us in that area.

This is something that really disappoints a lot of American people when they find out.

I go out and give talks around the country, and when I tell them that there are countries that have better equipment than we do, better artillery than we do, they are surprised to find that out. Clearly, China and Russia are doing that.

Now, a lot of times people would say: Well, wait a minute. How could they be ahead of us when we are spending so much more money than they are on our defense? The reason for that is very simple. It is something people don't think about, and that is the single largest expense item is the cost of people. Of course, in China and Russia they just tell them what to do. They don't have to have good living conditions for their troops.

Consequently, they are actually doing better than we are doing in many areas. This is more than just our conventional capabilities.

The NDAA—National Defense Authorization Act—fully funds our nuclear modernization. It looks out for our troops, giving them the largest pay raise in over a decade. We make needed reforms to our privatized military housing.

We thought things were going pretty well. A number of years ago, we decided to privatize our military housing. I was here at that time, and I thought it was a good idea. No one was opposed to it, and we did it.

The problem is the contractors who came in and won these contracts to take care of military housing worked fine for the first 2 or 3 years, then they got a little bit greedy, and time went by, and all of a sudden it all exploded last February when several people got together from military housing and talked about the deplorable conditions that we wouldn't expect anyone to live under.

Subsequently, we had a series of hearings in the committee I chair. The first one was a hearing on the victims, the individuals who are living in those

housing conditions. They told the stories about all the problems with the housing situation.

The next thing we had was a hearing on the contractors. These are the guys who came along and bid so they would be able to do it. They admitted in the public hearing that was true and that they had not been doing the job they needed to do.

That is something in this bill that we have taken care of. We now have a system set up that has pretty much resolved that problem.

So we have a lot of capabilities that are in this bill. It makes it easier and more affordable for spouses to transfer their occupational licenses. That is what I was just talking about.

I said before that this bill is going to pass, and it will, but what would keep it from passing is if the minority leader, CHUCK SCHUMER, is successful in insisting on delaying consideration until July.

This has to be done by the end of this fiscal year, and that is creeping up on us. In the event that we don't get it done this week, as we had planned to do, then very likely it is not going to be done next week or the week after that because the longer it takes something like this to do, we know the political reality of how that works.

We have to get this thing done, we have to get it passed by Thursday, and I think we will. This bill has the stuff in it that we really need. It is the most significant bill we have.

So we want to avoid any delays in the calendar. It would likely mean that we would not be able to enact the NDAA before October 1 and the start of the fiscal year. That has real impact. That would delay the fixes we are talking about in privatization of housing. The delays in MILCON money. MILCON, that is military construction. We have a lot of military construction that is proposed right now. If you put it off a week, we don't know what will happen to that military construction. There are delays in disaster recovery. We have right now—and you have heard on the floor today the problems that exist in various States: Florida, North Carolina, and some places out in the Nebraska area and around there. We have disaster recovery programs that we can't do if we delay this thing for another couple weeks. These people are going to have to be living in those conditions for that period of time. The authority for Afghanistan National Security Forces and Iraq security cooperation will expire by that time.

So there is every reason in the world that we should go ahead. I think it is pretty bad when a political decision is made to delay the consideration of this bill for another week or 2 weeks—all done for purely political reasons because the Democrats are having their big show on TV tomorrow night and the next night, and they want us to sit and watch that as opposed to finishing this bill.

It is our intention to go ahead, finish the bill, get it done, and that is what

we are going to do. We are anxious to do it.

I am very proud of the committee I chair. The Senate Armed Services Committee met for a period of several months and talked about all the possible amendments that could be considered, and there is a lot of talk right now about the fact that we are not doing amendments on the floor.

Well, we wanted to do amendments on the floor. JACK REED, the Democrat who is my counterpart here, he and I have been talking about doing floor amendments for a long period of time, but under the rules of the Senate, if one person objects to bringing an amendment up, then no amendments can come up.

For that reason, we took the initiative just yesterday and passed the supplemental bill that has 93 amendments. So all of those amendments came through this process of people talking about their amendments, they just can't do it on the floor. That is what is happening right now. We have the best of intentions to continue doing that until we get the bill.

So let me just reinstate the Members down. We have, right now, a long list of the 93 amendments and the sponsors of those amendments, and we are encouraging each Member to bring his amendment down to the floor. Even though it may not be considered individually, it already passed yesterday, and people need to know what is in this bill.

So I am going to encourage our Members, invite them to come down right now and to get involved and explain to not just this U.S. Senate but to everyone else what all is in this bill.

People have a right to have pride in their own amendments, and so we are encouraging them to come down at this time and present their amendments.

With that, I will invite them down.

I yield the floor.

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. INHOFE. 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. INHOFE. Madam President, while we are waiting for other Senators, let me once again encourage Members of the Senate to come down and talk about their amendments.

It is kind of an awkward situation that we have here, and we are all aware of this, but the Senate rules say that amendments can't come to the floor except by unanimous consent. That means that if there is one person who objects to having an amendment come up and be considered, then all that person has to do is object.

Frankly, that happened last year. We had a couple Members who were holding out for a nongermane amendment they wanted to consider, and they stated they would hold up all the other

amendments. That happened, and it looks like it is happening again this year, but we are prepared this year because, anticipating that would be the case, yesterday we passed the 93 amendments with the bill—that we went to as the underlying bill. We now have 93 amendments in addition to the amendments we already had. We are probably now in excess of 200 amendments that we have had on this bill since its inception. Most of these amendments are bipartisan. In fact, the 93 amendments we adopted yesterday were amendments we had considered in the committee I chair, the Senate Armed Services Committee. Of those amendments, 44 were Democrats', 44 were Republicans', and the rest were bipartisan.

So this is not really that partisan of a bill.

Anyway, this includes an amendment by my colleagues, Senator GRAHAM and Senator HEINRICH, in support of plutonium pit production, which is key to maintaining our nuclear stockpile.

A lot of people are not aware of the problems we have with plutonium pit production. Consequently, we have to be competitive in this area. We have not had a nuclear modernization program in quite a long period of time. Nuclear modernization has gotten a lot of attention this year.

Traditionally, we have seen bipartisan support for these programs, and there is a good reason for that. Our nuclear force is critical to our deterrence posture and, in turn, the overall security of the Nation and really the world. This is our top priority—defending America.

Stop and think about it. The threat that is out there today—I often say I look wistfully back at the days of the Cold War when there were two superpowers. We knew what they had, they knew what we had, and mutual destruction really meant something at that time. It doesn't mean anything anymore. There are people who are run by deranged leaders in countries, and these people have the power to knock out an American city. That is the kind of threat we are faced with today, and that is why nuclear deterrence is so significant. It is such a significant part of this bill. Our nuclear force is critical for our deterrence posture and, in turn, the overall security of the Nation.

Anyway, we can't pretend that just because we take a step back, countries like Russia and China will do the same. And we did. For a period of time, in the last administration, we did step back in our efforts, and a lot of those efforts were in nuclear modernization. Consequently, while we were ahead in this area—ahead of China and Russia—they caught up and actually passed us.

Right now, they have hypersonics, as an example. Hypersonics is kind of the state-of-the-art in warfare. It is something that travels five times the speed of sound. It is something we were ahead of prior to the last administration, and we fell behind because while

we were not doing anything, China and Russia were doing things. We tried this before during the Obama administration; it just didn't work.

We know Russia and China are modernizing their nuclear forces at an alarming speed while we have been neglecting ours. And North Korea and Iran continue to pursue nuclear programs, furthering their goals of creating instability and gaining influence in their regions, and we are at a disadvantage. It poses a formidable threat to America and our allies.

If we don't provide robust support of our nuclear programs now, do it now, we will be in danger of falling behind. The National Defense Strategy acknowledged this reality. That is the thing I talked about a few minutes ago, that we have the National Defense Strategy as a blueprint for what we have been doing in our defense authorization committee, and we have been adhering to that. The NDAA takes this into account and supports all of the aspects of the triad.

The triad—recently, people have said: Well, we don't need to spend an amount of money on a triad system. "Triad" obviously means three approaches to our nuclear defense. When you stop and think about the three different ways a weapon can come into the United States, it can come in on an ICBM, it can come in on a submarine, or it can come in on a bomber. So that is what they mean by "triad." For somebody to say "Well, we don't need the three approaches; we need only one," well, if we knew in advance what that weapon was coming in on, what was going to be used for its delivery, then I would agree with that. But that can't happen, so we can't block off a leg or two of the triad or the whole thing will collapse. Each component provides a different type of protection and, combined, makes it far more challenging for adversaries to find opportunities to strike, and there are adversaries out there who want to do that.

Make no mistake—our adversaries are paying attention to their capabilities and to our capabilities. We need a strong, resilient, responsive nuclear enterprise to deter threats.

Nuclear weapons aren't just a relic of the Cold War, but currently we are treating them that way. Half of our DOE nuclear facilities are more than 40 years old, and a quarter date back to World War II. After years of neglect, the ceilings are literally falling down around the workers in nuclear complexes across the country. Fortunately, in fact, we have several people coming down here and talking about that threat because in some States, their Senators want to be sure they are doing a good job in maintaining our nuclear capability. So we need to modernize and revitalize this infrastructure if we want to maintain pace with China and Russia and if we want to preserve a credible nuclear deterrent.

I think it is important to note that the cost of modernization is not exces-

sive. It averages about 5 percent of the DOD budget. That seems like a small price to pay to prevent a nuclear war.

The NDAA—that is what we are considering now—the National Defense Authorization Act fully funds the nuclear modernization program at or above the request, including additional funding for Columbia-class submarines and low-yield ballistic missile warheads.

The NDAA also pushes the National Nuclear Security Administration toward its goal of plutonium pit production—a requirement to meet the needs of our nuclear strategy.

These investments will increase our capabilities and bring us into the 21st century. This is what we need to be doing to implement the National Defense Strategy and assess the full range of threats our Nation faces. You know, it is a dangerous world out there, and we have a lot of people out there who don't like America—let's face it.

I was disappointed in the last administration, talking about the Obama administration. It was the first time in my memory—certainly since World War II—that we had either a Democratic or Republican administration that used something other than defending America as a primary goal of our country. Instead, that has dropped back, and we suffer the consequences. So we are in the process right now of rebuilding our military. We did it in 2018. That was the first year of the Trump administration. He increased the military spending back to where it had been before—up to \$700 billion and then \$716 billion the next year and then \$750 billion in the bill we are considering at this very moment. So we are going to end up with a stronger America. I think that by the end of this year, if everything we are doing with this bill is fully implemented and behind us, we are going to be in good shape to do the job we are supposed to be doing in defending America.

In the meantime, we have this bill. Again, I will quit talking and encourage our Members to come down and talk about their amendments. One who is going to be coming down in just a few minutes—in fact, is due down any minute now—is Senator RICHARD BURR. He is in charge of intelligence. He chairs the Intelligence Committee, and that is a part of this bill.

It is important that people understand how far-reaching this is. This is the most significant thing we are doing, and that is probably the real reason we don't want to give in to the minority leader of the Senate, who is trying to get us to delay this for another week or longer because of the big show people are going to see on TV tomorrow and the next day of all the Democrats who are going to run for President. If I remember, the last time, we had 17 Republicans running. This time, we have 20 Democrats running. Anyway, that might be a great show, but it is not as important as the work we are doing here. And we absolutely

have to get this done this week in order to fulfill the obligation we have to the American people.

Let me again encourage our Members to come down and discuss their amendments because we are going to be coming to a vote this week on all of those, and we have to make sure we have a full house of Senators who know everything that is in this bill.

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

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

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I want to thank Chairman INHOFE and Ranking Member REED for accommodating the Intelligence Committee's intelligence authorization bill for 2020 to be included in the NDAA. I want to thank Leader MCCONNELL and Senator SCHUMER for their understanding of why this is important to do.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is a unique committee. We uphold the secrecy and the confidentiality of intelligence programs that keep our Nation safe every day. We ensure our intelligence community has the tools and resources to protect America at home and abroad.

So I am pleased that the Senate is considering our intelligence authorization bill as part of the NDAA. Our bill is 3 fiscal years in the making. In May, the Senate Intelligence Committee unanimously passed the bill with a vote of 15 to 0. Let me say that one more time. We unanimously passed the intelligence authorization bill 15 to 0.

I appreciate Vice Chairman WARNER's work and his collaboration to achieve that unanimous support of all 15 Members of the Intelligence Committee. The bill is a genuinely bipartisan product that protects the United States, strengthens our national security, and supports the activities of the men and women who are serving in uniform around the clock and around the globe. I would remind the Presiding Officer and the Members that it is the 15 Members of the Select Committee on Intelligence who give the other 85 Members of the Senate and the American people the assurance that our intelligence activities operate within the Constitution and/or the Executive orders of the President.

The last intelligence authorization bill for fiscal year 2017 was enacted May 5, 2017. We have gone too long without critical resources and authorities that our intelligence agencies need to do their work and to keep our country safe from ever-expanding national security threats. Not only does our bill fund the U.S. intelligence activities across 17 agencies, but it enables congressional oversight of the intelligence community's classified activities. The

bill ensures financial accountability for the programs we authorize and supports development of future capabilities to stay a step ahead of our adversaries. We do not have time to waste as the threats increase in scope and scale.

All of this bipartisan oversight and accountability can exist only when we have a current, enacted intelligence authorization bill. Our intelligence agencies need the authorization, the direction, and the guidance from Congress to protect and defend America, its allies, and its partners. The agencies need these authorizations to collect, analyze, and utilize intelligence and to recruit and retain the personnel they need. Equally important, our authorization bill ensures that those activities abide by our Constitution and privacy laws.

I would like to mention some specifics in the bill. First, it deters Russian and other foreign influence in our U.S. elections. It facilitates information sharing between Federal, State, and local election officials. These activities are essential to protecting the foundation of our democracy, our U.S. elections.

Next, the bill increases oversight of Russian activities by requiring notifications of Russian Federation personnel travel in the United States, countering Russian propaganda activities within the United States, and by requiring threat assessments on Russian financial activities.

In addition, the bill improves our security clearance processes by requiring the intelligence community to take steps to reduce backlogs, improving clearance information sharing and oversight and holding the executive branch responsible for modernizing clearance policies.

The bill protects the intelligence community's supply chain from foreign counterintelligence threats from countries such as Russia and China.

Importantly, the bill increases benefits for intelligence community personnel by enhancing pay scales for certain cyber security positions and increasing paid parental leave.

Finally, it establishes increased accountability for our most sensitive programs.

The Senate Intelligence Committee has acted carefully and comprehensively to oversee our intelligence community and its resources. But the current gap in authorities is unacceptable and, frankly, dangerous. Our enemies and adversaries do not take 2 years off. Congress cannot afford to let our intelligence authorization bills lapse any longer.

I will end where I started. Without the collaboration and cooperation of the chairman and the ranking member and the entire SAS Committee, we wouldn't have this opportunity, but they recognize as well as we do that the security of America comes first. Any delay in authorizing the intelligence community bill or passing the NDAA is not what America expects us

to do. They expect us to pass an authorization bill rapidly and with as much predictability as possible for the men and women in uniform and those who serve in the shadows of our intelligence community. An authorization bill that is done quickly and clearly makes their lives and futures more predictable. America's safety is too important for us to delay any longer authorizations for the military or for the intelligence community.

I once again thank the chairman for his accommodations in this bill. I urge my colleagues in this body to pass this authorization bill as quickly as we possibly can and send a signal to the men and women who serve this country and defend this country that Congress is on their side and not in opposition to them.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I am pleased and honored to be on the floor with my colleague, the Senator from the great State of Rhode Island. We share a border, and we share many common views, one of them being a commitment to our environment. Senator WHITEHOUSE has been a historic champion of action against environmental degradation, as well as climate change—global warming—which brings us to the floor today.

We are here to call attention and call for action in connection with the effects of climate change on the waters off our State and the east coast of our Nation.

There is a palpable, historic consequence to the warming of those waters, among others, to drive fish populations northward in search of cooler waters. The Northeast has already experienced some of the highest levels of ocean warming and sea level rise in the United States. They are only projected to exacerbate and exceed the present levels.

There are storms our States—Rhode Island and Connecticut, and others up and down the East Coast and all around the country—have experienced. Those new superstorms are becoming the new normal in our Nation, the most recent being the unprecedented hurricane and then Superstorm Sandy.

Connecticut and Rhode Island are poised to lose land to sea level rise. Scientists predict an almost 2-foot increase in the level of Long Island Sound by 2050. My colleague Senator WHITEHOUSE has been here more times than I can count—I think more than 200 times—to call our attention to the effects and the causes of this historic and catastrophic trend of climate

change in our Nation and on our planet.

What brings us here today is the very discrete and disastrous consequence of those waters warming and changing fish populations that are available to a group of our citizens and residents who have been an economic mainstay and backbone for our States. They are the fishermen who carry on a great profession and way of life, despite an outdated and Byzantine quota system that has failed to adapt to those movements of fish stock, like black sea bass, summer flounder, and scup from their waters northward and then new fish populations from the Mid-Atlantic States to our waters.

These fish quotas fail to take account of changing fish populations. The fish are smart biologically. They know when the waters are warming. They seek cooler waters further north, but the quotas fail to keep track. So the fish that are caught by our fishermen are not the same kinds as they caught before, and they are not the same kinds that are contemplated by the present quotas. They are catching fish they are required to throw back even after they are dead. So this quota system is failing at every level. It is failing environmentally if the goal is to enhance and save fish populations; it is failing economically because it is driving these fishermen out of their way of life; and it is failing in public policy by failing to provide a rational and informed way to set those quotas.

There is a solution because this whole system is governed by the Magnuson-Stevens Act, which, by the way, is under the Commerce, Science, and Transportation Committee, where I sit. There have been proposals to reform and change it. The current Byzantine system of quota setting is really a relic of a long-gone era, and it should be reformed. Right now, immediately, the Secretary of Commerce can intervene. The statute says the law governing the management of fisheries requires that the Department of Commerce must ensure fishery management plans adhere to several national standards, including the use of the "best scientific information available to decide catch limits." It also says that any management plan "shall not discriminate" between residents of different States and must allow quotas that are "fair and equitable." This system is failing those standards.

I agree with fishermen of Connecticut and, I believe, of Rhode Island who are saying this current system is nonsensical. It is outdated. It is irrational, and it is worthless. It fails to give them fairness and justice. It is time for action.

The Commerce Department should use its power—extraordinary as it is—to impose emergency regulations and create a more equitable system.

As Bobby Guzzo, a fisherman from Stonington told Greenwire recently:

Things have changed—the fish have moved north, but the quotas have not changed to

keep up with it. The science has to be better. They've got to get more of a handle on it.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Greenwire article be printed in the RECORD.

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

[June 4, 2019]

AS FISH MOVE NORTH, 'THINGS ARE GETTING WEIRD OUT THERE'

(BY ROB HOTAKAINEN)

STONINGTON, CONN.—Here in one of New England's oldest fishing communities, there's a longing for the old days, long before climate change and the federal government's quota system got so complicated.

Convinced that Congress and NOAA will never allow them larger quotas, many fishermen want to take their grievances straight to the White House, hoping the commander in chief will intervene and allow them to catch more fish.

At his fish wholesaling business, Mike Gambardella reached for his iPhone to find one of his prized photographs: a picture showing him wearing a white T-shirt bearing the message, "President Trump: Make Commercial Fishing Great Again!"

Bobby Guzzo, Gambardella's friend, who's been fishing here for more than 50 years, has the same sign on a bumper sticker plastered on the back window of his pickup.

"It used to be you'd go catch fish, come in and sell them," Guzzo said. But now the system is needlessly complicated, he said, with too much bookwork and a quota system that's hard to decipher, adding, "Now you've got to be a lawyer."

"If you get ahold of the president, tell him to come see us," Gambardella tells a visitor.

With a lack of fish, Gambardella said, it's gotten to the point where it's even difficult to get trucks to come through Stonington any more. He tells the story of a friend in the business who killed himself.

"We don't have enough fish—and it's not a Connecticut thing; it's all of us," Gambardella said. "And little by little, we're all going out of business. The Lord gave us that ocean, and he put fish in that ocean for us to eat. And now we can't even get the fish."

The struggling commercial fishermen in Stonington, a small town that was first settled in 1649, are doing all they can to get Trump's attention.

When the president showed up in nearby New London, Conn., to address the Coast Guard Academy class two years ago, they got as close as they could, parking a boat that bore a simple sign: "Please help us."

Gambardella even left his cellphone number on the Twitter page of Linda McMahon, a former professional wrestling executive who until recently served as the head of the Small Business Administration.

"We've been trying to get to the president," Gambardella said. "We like his style. . . . He sat down with the coal miners. He sat down with the farmers. It's time to sit down with the fishermen."

Without intervention, the fishermen only see their plight worsening as climate change forces more fish to move to cooler waters and regulators scramble to adjust quotas.

"Things have changed—the fish have moved north, but the quotas have not changed to keep up with it," Guzzo said. "The science has to be better. They've got to get more of a handle on it."

That's easier said than done, under a byzantine regulatory system that's often slow to adapt. It has also forced fishermen to learn the new language of Washington, D.C., navigating a world of catch shares and stock

assessments, of fish mortality rates and maximum sustainable yields.

While they're upset with the quota system, many fishermen and politicians are also angry that fishermen must throw away the "bycatch," the fish they bring in by accident but are not licensed to catch.

Gambardella said he's particularly eager to tell the president that Americans are eating too much "chemical shit," consuming imported seafood while millions of pounds of healthy wild seafood gets discarded every year.

"He's going to be shocked to know that we import over 90% of our seafood, and we have fish in our backyard here that we're throwing overboard," Gambardella said. "I don't understand—we're throwing good wild seafood overboard that we could sell or have the kids eat healthy food. It's sad, really, really sad. . . . The whole thing is so screwed up."

Lawmakers from coastal states have long argued the case on Capitol Hill, with no luck in winning any changes.

At a hearing last fall, Connecticut Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D) said "there is something profoundly unfair and intolerable" with a management system that forces fishermen to discard so much seafood while many people across the world go hungry.

"They are compelled to throw back perfectly good fish that they catch as a result of quotas that are based on totally obsolete, out-of-touch limits," he said. "And meanwhile, fishermen from Southern states come into their waters and catch their fish," he said of fishermen in more northern points.

In a speech on the Senate floor last year, Sen. Sheldon Whitehouse (D-R.I.) said fishermen in his state are now routinely sharing anecdotes of catching increasing numbers of tropical fish early in the summer season.

"As fishermen in Rhode Island have told me, 'Things are getting weird out there,'" Whitehouse said. "As new fish move in and traditional fish move out, fishermen are left with more questions than answers."

In Washington, members of Congress are trying to figure out how to best respond.

"Climate change is throwing some real curveballs at fisheries management," said Rep. Jared Huffman (D-Calif.), chairman of the House Natural Resources Subcommittee on Water, Oceans and Wildlife, adding that he intended to schedule "some roundtables with folks who are living through this."

The issue is sure to come up when Congress examines the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the nation's premier fisheries law, first passed in 1976. The law created eight regional fishery management councils to develop fishery management plans, working with NOAA on "a transparent and robust process of science, management, innovation and collaboration with the fishing industry."

But there's disagreement over who's best equipped to change the rules: regional boards, which are dominated by state interests, or Congress, which has its own share of political pressures.

"You need some strong federal guidance," said Dave Monti, a charter boat captain and fishing guide who operates in Wickford Harbor in North Kingstown, R.I., and the vice president of the Rhode Island Saltwater Anglers Association.

"Local needs circumvent the needs of the people of the United States of America. I'm a firm believer that those fish in the water don't belong to me and they don't belong to Rhode Island. Someone living in Minnesota or Kentucky owns these fish as much as anyone else does."

Chris Batsavage, who represents North Carolina on the Atlantic States Marine Fisheries Commission and the Mid-Atlantic Fish-

ery Management Council, said regional boards have struggled to find the right allocations for years. But he said they're capable of doing the job.

"It's still a work in progress—no one has found a silver-bullet solution," Batsavage said. "But I think we're going to get to go where we need to go. Allocations are always one of the most contentious things a management agency has to deal with."

Huffman said regional councils remain "part of the critical framework" and that he's not interested in taking their power away. He said Congress' role will be to set the policy and leave implementation to regional fisheries officials.

"I don't want to undermine the councils," Huffman said. "And what I don't want to do is a whole bunch of micromanaging."

But while many fishermen and politicians complain about U.S. fishing rules, NOAA boasts that the nation has become an international leader in fisheries management.

In 2017, Chris Oliver, who heads NOAA Fisheries, told a congressional panel that the law clearly had worked and that the United States had "effectively ended overfishing."

NOAA Fisheries tracks 474 stocks or stock complexes in 46 fishery management plans. Of those, 91% had not exceeded their annual catch limits, known as ACLs, according to a report NOAA sent to Congress in 2017.

Under federal law, fisheries managers must specify their goals and use "measurable criteria," also known as reference points, to get there. That requires a stock assessment, which is a scientific analysis of the abundance of fish stock and a measure of "the degree of fishing intensity."

Once an assessment is done, fisheries managers must determine if a stock is overfished, measuring the "maximum sustainable yield." That's the largest long-term average catch that can be taken from a stock.

Fisheries managers then have different ways to reduce fishing, including the use of "catch limits" or "catch shares." Catch limits measure the amount of fish that can be caught, while catch shares are an optional tool used to allocate shares to individual fishermen or groups.

KEEPING 'AN EYE ON THE BIG PICTURE'

As they adjust quotas, NOAA officials walk a fine line in making sure fishermen follow the law while cooperating with regional officials to make any changes.

The Trump administration has already shown deference for listening to local fishermen, overriding regional decisions to shorten the season for the red snapper in Gulf Coast states and to limit catches of summer flounder for New Jersey fishermen.

"It's our job in that setting to also keep an eye on the big picture, and not just all of the regional and small-scale interests," said Mike Fogarty, senior scientist at NOAA's Northeast Fisheries Science Center in Massachusetts.

Fogarty, who has studied climate issues since the early 1990s, said one idea under consideration is to no longer set regulations for individual fish species but to instead focus on their role in an ecosystem, such as whether they're part of a prey or a predator group.

"You could set quotas for the predator groups, prey groups and bottom-feeder groups," he said. "Individual species could change over time, but their roles would remain intact. That could reduce tension between states."

While many fishermen want NOAA to be more flexible, environmental groups want regulators to adhere to the federal law and to adjust fishing quotas as soon as populations change. A study published in the ICES Journal of Marine Science in April

showed that adapting fishing intensity to the health of fish populations would make fisheries more climate-resilient. The study suggested automatically reducing the catch percentage when managers detect decreases in biomass, allowing more immediate responses to changing conditions.

"If a catch limit is too high and too many fish are taken out of the ocean, the ecosystem suffers," said Jake Kritzer, senior director with the Environmental Defense Fund's oceans program and lead author of the study. "If a limit is too low, with more fish than can be caught sustainably left in the water, fishermen suffer."

So it is past time for an update for a system that takes advantage of science and research. We owe it to our fishing industry, but we owe it to ourselves as members of this ecosystem, as policy centers, and as legislators to keep faith with the fishermen of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Really, it is with the fishermen of America. As fish stocks shift north, fishermen from other States are going to encounter the same challenges. They will be sailing north to seek fish stocks off Connecticut's coast. Their quotas around their States are as outmoded and outdated as ours. The longer trips they will undertake will mean more carbon pollution, which will lead to more atmospheric carbon dioxide, climate shifts, and acidification of the ocean.

There is some good news amidst all of this gloom and doom in that we are already mustering the awareness and the resolve to take action. That is why we are here today. It is not only to wake up but to keep up this kind of fight.

I thank my colleague, the Senator from Rhode Island, for leading this great effort.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, it is a great honor and pleasure to join the senior Senator from Connecticut on the floor today. We were both U.S. attorneys. We were attorneys general together. We now serve in the Senate together, and I consider him a friend outside of my day job as well. It is terrific to be here with him. It is also a happy coincidence that a Senator from another great fishing State, Louisiana, should be presiding while we speak about our fisheries. This is my 247th of these speeches.

Rhode Island, of course, shares a border with Connecticut, as well as a proud fishing heritage and connection to the sea. Whether you are walking the docks of Stonington and New London or of Newport and Point Judith, the story from our fishermen is the same—that these are not the waters that our grandparents, parents, and great-grandparents fished. One fisherman told me: "Sheldon, it's getting weird out there, and it's a big economic deal that it's getting weird out there."

In 2017, commercial fishery landings from Connecticut and Rhode Island totaled over \$114 million, and that was just the landings. That was not the ancillary fishing economy around it. Carbon pollution and warming, acidifying oceans put that whole economy at risk.

Earlier this month, the National Academy of Sciences estimated that by 2100, around 17 percent of all ocean life, by biomass, will disappear. In February, the journal *Science* found that since 1930, we have already lost around 4 percent of our harvestable seafood due to ocean warming, and the fish that we are still able to harvest are getting smaller due to warming temperatures and depleted oxygen levels. A 2017 study warned "the body size of fish decreases 20 to 30 percent for every 1-degree Celsius increase in water temperature," and the water is warming.

Oceans have absorbed more than 90 percent of the excess heat that has been trapped by our greenhouse gas emissions. Of all of the excess heat that has been trapped by greenhouse gas emissions since we began the Industrial Revolution and started burning all of these fossil fuels, 90 percent of it has gone into the oceans.

How much is that?

The Federal Government's 2017 Climate Science Special Report from NOAA, NASA, the Department of Energy, and others found that the oceans had absorbed more than 9 zettajoules of heat energy per year.

What is a zettajoule?

A zettajoule is 9 billion trillion joules. They are not jewels like your grandmother's earrings. They are joules as a measure of energy.

From 1998 to 2015, the oceans had absorbed more than 9 billion trillion joules. That is a rate of more than 12 times the total energy use of humans on the planet. If you want a more vigorous, a more kinetic description of what that heat load is like, visualize the power of a Hiroshima-style atomic bomb with its classic mushroom cloud erupting into the sky. Imagine all of that energy from that nuclear blast being captured just as heat. Now imagine four Hiroshima-sized atomic bombs exploding every second. That is the excess heat that is going into our oceans from climate change—more than four atomic bombs' worth of excess heat energy being absorbed by the oceans every second of every day of every year. That is a lot of heat energy, and adding it to the oceans has consequences.

The global average ocean surface temperature was already up around 0.8 degrees Celsius, or 1.5 degrees Fahrenheit, since before the carbon pollution of industrial times began, and the rate is accelerating. According to NOAA, "the global land and ocean temperature departure from average has reached new record highs five times since 2000."

The rapid rise in ocean temperatures is forcing species that were once southern New England icons to abandon our waters for cooler, deeper, northerner seas. A 2018 NOAA-funded study warned that hundreds of commercially valuable species are being forced northward as oceans warm.

For Rhode Island, squid is now king. In 2017, around 60 percent of the longfin

squid and 63 percent of northern shortfin squid caught in the United States were landed in Rhode Island. According to NOAA, Rhode Island's share of the catch was valued at over \$28 million. In my State, that is a big deal. Remember, that is just the landing value. That is not the surrounding economic value. Climate change is putting that—our precious calamari—at risk. Squid is Rhode Island's most valuable fishery with its having accounted for nearly 30 percent of all of our States' landings, by value, in 2017.

Rhode Island once had a booming lobster fishery. The lobster population shifted north as our waters warmed, and it left Rhode Island's lobster traps empty. NOAA reports what we already know: "The lobster industry in New York and southern New England has nearly collapsed." Maine is temporarily benefiting from the northern movement of lobster, but the lobster is expected to keep moving north, into Canada, as we keep warming the oceans.

In January, the Washington Post ran this amazing piece as part of its "Gone in a Generation" series. It featured the stories of Rhode Island and Maine lobstermen who deal with our changing ocean.

New England's fishermen also see declining shellfish populations. The total landings for eastern oysters, northern quahogs, soft-shell clams, and northern bay scallops all declined 85 percent between 1980 and 2010. NOAA's Northeast Fisheries Science Center identified warming ocean temperatures as the culprit.

As climate change warms the oceans, all of that excess CO₂ in the atmosphere chemically acidifies the oceans as 90 percent of the heat is absorbed by the oceans and 30 percent of the CO₂ is chemically absorbed by the oceans—out of the atmosphere and into the seas. It acidifies the oceans, and for many species, that is a double whammy. Sea scallops were one of the Nation's most valuable fisheries and Connecticut's most valuable species in 2017 landings. So let's look at that one.

Ocean acidification and warming both trouble sea scallops. Scallops and other shellfish extract calcium carbonate from ocean waters around them in order to build their shells. Acidic waters decrease the chemical availability of that compound, and if you actually get it high enough, you actually dissolve the shells of living creatures. In 2018, the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution warned that ocean acidification "could reduce the sea scallop population by more than 50 percent in the next 30 to 80 years under a worst-case scenario."

While we in the Senate struggle to free our Chamber from the remorseless political grip of the fossil fuel industry, our fishermen pay the price. The oceans are warming too fast for us to respond to rapid changes in fish stocks. So, in our States, black sea bass and

summer flounder—both species mentioned by Senator BLUMENTHAL—are poster children for this disconnect.

He mentioned his fisherman Bobby Guzzo in the article from Greenwire, and Rhode Island's fishermen are telling me exactly the same thing. The Science Director for NOAA's Northeast Fisheries Science Center says, "Much of our management assumes that conditions in the future will be the same as they have been in the past," but that is no longer true. We are already so off base from historical trends and data that we can no longer rely on that history to forecast where fish populations will be.

So black sea bass and summer flounder head north toward cooler waters from the Mid-Atlantic States, which used to be the home base. You would think, as they did, that it would make sense for the catch allocations of that fish to move northward with them. The blue is the base of where most of the black sea bass food stock existed back in the seventies. Up here is the base right now. That is the Chesapeake Bay. There is Rhode Island—there at the hook of Cape Cod in Massachusetts.

It is a big move up into our space, but did the catch limits move up with it? No. Southern States were unwilling to give up their quotas, which left our fishermen in Connecticut and Rhode Island to fish our northeast waters with an abundant catch they couldn't harvest. Imagine the frustration as Rhode Island, Connecticut, and other New England States don't have a vote on a critical fishery management council that makes this decision to put our fishermen at a severe disadvantage to fight for their right to the fish that are now settling up here in southern New England. Our fishermen have to throw back valuable fish from lobster pots and from nets because our fisheries' management rules haven't caught up with their ocean reality.

We have to update how we manage these shifting fish stocks as climate change moves fish populations around. We must speed research and catch limits to match what fishermen actually see in the water. Our fishermen and our coastal economies depend on it.

I am very grateful to Senator BLUMENTHAL, my outstanding colleague from Connecticut, for joining me today. Together, we will continue to fight for a day when our Rhode Island and Connecticut fishermen can foresee their children and grandchildren continuing their long tradition of fishing the seas.

We strive for meaningful action on climate change and ocean acidification, for updated fisheries and climate modeling, and for improvements on how we manage these stocks. To save our seas and to save our fishing economies, we must wake up to the threat of climate change and respond to these consequences that real fishermen are seeing in their real nets and boats every single day.

I yield the floor.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from Connecticut and I be allowed to engage in a brief colloquy.

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

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, after that eloquence, I hesitate to even add anything, but the urgency of his plea and the need to hear the voices of these fishermen brings to mind this photograph, which was taken from the Greenwire article. In fact, it is of a boat in Stonington Harbor during a visit by President Trump in 2017 to the Coast Guard Academy in New London. The banner on this boat reads: "Please help us."

We need help for the fishermen of our Nation, whether they be in Louisiana or Rhode Island or Connecticut, because of this completely obsolete, obscenely outdated system that is depriving them of decent livelihoods, depriving our Nation of sufficient fish nutrition, and depriving our Nation and our world of an end to climate change.

I would ask my colleague from Rhode Island very briefly, does he believe that the administration is heeding that message, not only behalf of the fishermen of Stonington in Connecticut—please help us—but on behalf of the planet to please help us stop global warming and climate change? Is this administration acting sufficiently?

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Well, clearly, when it comes to climate change, this administration is embarrassing itself and our country with the factually and scientifically preposterous claims that they make, and the nonsense denial that they continue to propagate is going to be, I think, a lasting blot on our country, as the rest of the world looks to us for leadership and sees instead more fossil-fuel-funded denial and treacherous political behavior by the industry that guides, very often, the hands of people in government. So from that point of view, it is a complete train wreck.

From the point of view of helping the fishing communities, they have actually been taking it on the chin for a while. I will say a good word for the fishing communities. I think they have really tried to do their best. When we asked the fishing community to consider moving to a catch shares type of regulatory model, a lot of them didn't like it, but a number of them tried it, and they realized they actually could make it work and it actually improved their business prospects. So that move has been one that has not been easy for them to make, but more and more they have made it, and they have been able to see how it works better for them to be able to share catches.

If somebody is out at sea having a great day, instead of having to go back in, they can get on the radio to somebody and say: I am having a great day out here. It is cheap for me to stay out here. I will keep fishing if you will give me some of your catch. You can stay home. And they work out the deal over the radio.

That has been a good thing, but, again, it is not easy for them. And they have also really stepped up, as Senator BLUMENTHAL knows so well, in our regional ocean planning, the offshore planning. The fishermen have come forward, and they have participated. They have been, I think, very fair and productive.

Unfortunately, the manner in which the Obama administration rolled out the offshore marine monument was a bit of a blow to the trust that had been developed, but they had participated in good faith. I have good things to say about what our fishing community has tried to do to keep up.

But no matter what you try to do as a fisherman, if you have an abundance of black sea bass—if it is so abundant that it is going into lobster pots to eat the bait and you are pulling up black sea bass in lobster pots, if you are pulling it up in your trawls—and you find that you can't keep this fish, you could go to the dock and you could sell it for several dollars but, no, you are obliged to throw it overboard because you can't bring it in. It has already been probably a little bit compromised, particularly if it has been caught in the trawl. So it is not likely to survive very long when you put it back in the water. So you are not really helping anybody by throwing it in. You know it is valuable. You know there are a lot of them. You know you are throwing them back injured or having difficulty surviving or, very often, dead. I have seen them just go twirling down through the water. You wonder, who is looking out for me, because this does not make sense? This does not make sense.

The science supports what they are saying. NOAA has known for a very long time that this black sea bass population was moving northward. This was only 2014. It is even further north from there.

Nothing is more frustrating than not being taken seriously, and I think we need to take the concerns of our fishermen seriously. Of course, one way to do that is to take climate change seriously and not listen to this nonsense about it being a Chinese hoax and not have a bunch of really creepy eccentrics from the climate denial stooge community brought into government and actually given positions as if they were legitimate.

Mr. BLUMENTHAL. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Rhode Island and I look forward to coming back to the floor with him and expanding on this colloquy in the future. I will be a proud partner of his in advocating for the measures, and I join him in praising our fishing community because they have stood strong in the face of adversity.

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, let me conclude by thanking Senator BLUMENTHAL for his leadership on this issue. Our fishing communities have a powerful voice in Senator BLUMENTHAL. He has worked with them for many,

many years in the Senate and before, when he was attorney general. It is a great honor for me to share the floor of the Senate with him today.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

TRIBUTE TO CHANSE JONES

Mrs. FISCHER. Madam President, today I want to recognize my deputy communications director, Chanse Jones, who is leaving my office in early July after more than 4 years of service to the State of Nebraska and to me.

Although he is a Mississippian by birth, Chanse has become an adopted son of Nebraska. He started with me in Washington as a press assistant in 2015. I quickly learned he was someone with a big personality, big ideas, and a lot of creativity, so I promoted him to the role of deputy press secretary. He worked hard, and it wasn't long before he became my press secretary and then my deputy communications director.

As the years went by, Chanse came to love and be loved by so many communities across the State of Nebraska. He joined me for many road trips all across the Good Life. These trips took us from Omaha to Scottsbluff, to my ranch outside of Valentine, to the northeast part of the state, and many places between—the stories he could tell about our “adventures.”

During these journeys, Chanse endeared himself to Nebraskans with his charming nature. He is a delight, and he made friends just about everywhere he went. While on the road, he also captured Nebraska's beauty in many ways, including through wonderful photographs that I will forever cherish.

When carrying out his job responsibilities whether in Nebraska or in Washington, Chanse always brought a sense of fun to every task. He has been a dear friend to me and a fierce protector. He is also an original “Friend of Fred” and godparent of my goldendoodle, Fred Fischer. In fact, he helped us find Fred and was with us when we rescued him a few years ago.

The three of us, Fred, my husband Bruce, and I, are certainly going to miss Chanse's company.

I want to thank Chanse for his friendship and his service to the people

of Nebraska over the years. I wish him all the best in this next chapter of his career, and I am excited to see what life has in store for him.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO JOHN MANCHESTER

• Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, today I wish to recognize a friend and fellow public servant of the great State of West Virginia, John Manchester, as Friday marks his retirement from 16 years of service as the mayor of Lewisburg, WV. Under John's leadership, the city of Lewisburg has endured tough times, yet still flourishes as one of the cultural epicenters for our State, nestled deep in the rolling hills of Appalachia and the mighty Greenbrier River.

Although Mayor Manchester is not a native West Virginian, the love for this State has rooted itself deep within him. After graduating from Brown University, he packed his bags for Morgantown, WV, and became a Mountaineer as he accepted a research assistantship with West Virginia University. However, it wasn't until 1982 that these country roads called John and his wife Connie home to the Greenbrier River Valley, when they settled in the small town of Renick, WV.

John and his family began to grow into the fabric of the small town with only 200 residents. First, they started their own sawmill and entered the timber business. The harsh West Virginia winter forced John to reconsider his line of work, and he took a job as an editor with a newspaper, the Mountaineer Messenger. From there, John's desire to give back to the community that had given so much to him and his family took over, and he accepted the vacated mayor position in Renick. It would be this experience with local government that would inspire John to run for mayor of Lewisburg when his family moved in 2003.

Sixteen years later, Mayor Manchester still calls Lewisburg the best small town in West Virginia. I truly believe in John's vision and dedication for Lewisburg and can personally attest to how special of a place that this town is. One can sense a deep communal bond in this locale, which is a direct result of the strong character of its people and the examples set by its leadership.

Leadership begins and ends with service. Mayor Manchester is someone who exemplifies service, not only by his words, but by how he lives his life every day. Three years ago, Greenbrier County experienced an historic flood, and while Lewisburg experienced its share of high water, it was spared the widespread devastation that hit the nearby towns of White Sulphur Springs and Rainelle. Once Lewisburg was safe and sound, the residents, under the leadership of John Manchester, pulled together and took care of their neigh-

bors throughout the Greenbrier Valley. I appreciate and commend the leadership Mayor Manchester showed during that difficult time and throughout his tenure as mayor.

Mayor Manchester has many accomplishments over the past 16 years of service as the mayor of Lewisburg. On a personal note, I would like to thank John for his kindness to my staff and me during our many interactions over the years. The people of Lewisburg are very fortunate John Manchester chose to live in West Virginia and serve its residents through his constant devotion, truly making this State and his city a better place to live. I wish him well in his retirement. It is truly an honor to call you friend and fellow West Virginian.●

TRIBUTE TO ANDREA “ANDY” PENDLETON

• Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, today I wish to honor my friend and the first woman mayor of the town of Rainelle, WV, Andrea “Andy” Pendleton. Mayor Andy, as her friends call her, has served the town of Rainelle and Greenbrier County for the past 8 years, standing tall in the face of adversity and some of the toughest times that the Greenbrier River Valley has ever experienced. As the first woman elected to the Senate from West Virginia, I greatly admire Andy's initiative and her desire to give back to her community through public service.

Growing up in West Virginia teaches you to be tough, it teaches you to be respectful, and it teaches you take care of those around you. I know by Mayor Andy's character and her desire to help others that she holds those same West Virginia values close to her heart. To this day, Andy credits many of the positive qualities she possesses to the time she spent growing up in her family's discount food store, working 7 days a week. Little did she know that these fundamental lessons were building her into the leader that the town of Rainelle desperately needed.

The historic floods that ripped through West Virginia in June of 2016 devastated Rainelle, with almost 90 percent of homes and businesses ravaged by the flood water. Out of the 23 West Virginians we lost on that day, five of them were members of the Rainelle community. Mayor Andy was on the scene immediately and worked tirelessly in the days and months following the flood. From moving logs and rocks, alerting first responders, and keeping the community together, she dove directly into the flood relief process and led by example. She was tireless.

The impact that Mayor Andy has had on her community will be felt for far longer than her tenure as mayor. She was the driving force in securing funds to construct a new water system that efficiently supplies clean drinking water to the people of her town. In addition, she has also worked to replace

aging sidewalks, as well as other beautification and community development projects including the Meadow River Trail. Even now, in her final days in office, Mayor Andy continues her tireless work for Rainelle and its recovery.

Mayor Andy and the people of Rainelle inspire me. I am incredibly appreciative of the selfless leadership that Mayor Andy exhibits with her actions, and I hope that it further inspires young women in her community and across our State to rise up and be leaders and influential voices in their community. The town of Rainelle's motto has never been so fitting and true, largely in part to Mayor Andy: "A Town Built to Carry On." On behalf of the people of the great State of West Virginia, I thank Mayor Andy Pendleton for her service to Rainelle. It is truly an honor to call her a colleague and a friend.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN SCHMIDT

● Mrs. CAPITO. Madam President, I wish to recognize a dedicated public servant and proud West Virginian, John Schmidt, on the occasion of his retirement from the West Virginia Ecological Services Field Office, WVFO, of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, located in Elkins. I would especially like to recognize his leadership and contributions to fish and wildlife conservation. Innumerable West Virginians have benefited from his tireless efforts to improve wildlife conditions in our great State. John has been a vocal champion for creating a conservation legacy through collaboration and strong working partnerships with local stakeholders.

John has been working as a biologist for 32 years. For 25 of those, he has served the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, working with landowners and State and Federal agencies. Currently, he helps nongovernmental organizations as a project leader to help restore, enhance, and protect fish and wildlife throughout our state.

Due to his leadership, contributions, and dedication to his community, John is being awarded the Superior Service Award by the U.S. Department of Interior. John has highlighted the need for providing restoring wildlife and recreational safety for West Virginians.

Beyond the critical assistance that the WVFO provides to the wildlife in West Virginia, it also has a positive effect on the economy. John and his staff volunteered numerous hours on a project to remove three legacy dams, leading to savings of nearly \$60,000 per year for the municipal water system and its ratepayers. This work helped connect over 47 miles of formerly segmented river and drastically improved the water quality in the West Fork River.

Outside of his work for the WVFO, John has played an active role in giving back to his community. Some of his volunteer work has included time spent helping community leadership

and conservation organizations such as the Tygart Valley Lions Club, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, and the Virginia Tech Monogram Club. He has also served as a swim coach and official for 30 years at all primary school levels. John has shown that he is dedicated to help all West Virginians in numerous efforts.

I would like to thank John for all his insight and advice over the years. My office has relied upon him countless times for guidance and input. On a personal level, he was kind and helpful not only to me, but to my staff as well. They often spoke highly of how attentive, patient, and kind he was to everyone with whom he worked. I wish John the very best during his well-deserved retirement, and I hope he can enjoy more time with loved ones. West Virginia owes John our gratitude, and I thank him for all his excellent work over his decades-long career.●

REMEMBERING JAMES A. "BUD" CODY

● Mr. ISAKSON. Madam President, today, I am honored to recognize in the RECORD the life of James A. "Bud" Cody, who selflessly served Georgians for decades and recently passed away in Ocean Springs, MS.

Bud Cody was born in Willachoochee, GA., on November 27, 1938. From an early age, he loved being active, finding friends, and making a difference. He played on the legendary Valdosta High School football team under his mentor, Coach Wright Bazemore. He was part of the State winning 4x4 track relay team.

Bud started his career at a young age, working full time at the Boys Club in Valdosta, GA, at the age of 18. He attended college at night over the next several years while helping his wife care for their children.

After graduating and establishing Boys Club facilities from Louisiana to Texas, Bud was hired by the Georgia Sheriffs' Association as their first executive director and returned home to Georgia in 1966. His career with the sheriffs' association also included his becoming director of the Georgia Sheriffs' Youth Homes located at the Boys Ranch in Hahira, GA. Bud continued to serve in these roles for the next 46 years. As executive director, he also assumed control of the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund of Georgia, leading the organization's assets from \$9 million in 1982 to more than \$97 million to take care of Georgia's retired sheriffs.

Bud retired in September 2012 with many lasting accomplishments thanks to his principled leadership and values. He expanded the Georgia Sheriffs' Youth Homes to provide a safe haven and education opportunities for thousands of Georgia's abused, abandoned, and neglected children. He also led the initiative to establish the Georgia Sheriffs' Youth Homes Foundation, which provides ongoing funds for its youth homes.

Our public safety officers also have Bud to thank for the excellent training they receive to help keep them safe while protecting Georgians. Bud believed that every officer should receive the best training possible, so he helped found the Georgia Public Safety Training Center in Forsyth, GA, working with State leaders, criminal justice practitioners, and sheriffs to establish a world-class public safety training facility that trains more than 2,000 students daily. Over the course of his career, nine Georgia Governors routinely sought his advice and counsel.

Bud's reach went beyond Georgia, too. He helped establish the National Sheriff's Association Committee of Presidents and Executive Directors in 1980 to ensure the office of sheriff had a professional code and standards.

Bud joined his friend and business partner Claude Grizzard to form the company CFR. In all, they provided assistance to more than 30 States from New York to Texas to California, raising tens of millions of dollars for the purpose of helping officers and youth homes nationwide. If you ever see a car tag from a State sheriff's association, this is thanks to the efforts of Bud and Claude.

Bud was beloved by his family. He was preceded in life by his father, Homer Cody, mother, Mellie Cody, and daughter, Celena Cody, and survived by his children, James A. "Buddy" Cody, Jr., Derek Marchman, daughter-in-law Kel Marchman, Camille Hormell, son-in-law Rodger Hormell, and Amy Asbell. His grandchildren include Wesley Leverett, Sara Cody, Laura Cody, Bryan Cronan, Austin Hormell, Quaid Hormell, Cody Kitchens, Seth Kitchens, Sara Marchman, Jamie Cody, Maggie Cody, and Wyatt Asbell. Great-grandchildren include Abigail Kitchens, Maddox Kitchens, Lucas Kitchens, and Grayson Kitchens.

Most fittingly, a public memorial will be held at the Public Safety Training Center in Forsyth, GA, on July 13 before his ashes are spread by his family on his beloved St. Simons Island. As we remember the life and work of Bud Cody, we send prayers to his family and all those whose lives were touched by his mission.●

TRIBUTE TO SUMMER HOLTZHOWER

● Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, today I honor Summer Holtzower, the Sumter County Teacher of the Year from Wildwood Elementary School in Wildwood, FL.

Summer, a 4th grade math and science teacher, just completed her second year and designs her classroom activities to challenge her students. She has a teaching activity called the Density Lab, where students experiment with placing certain liquids in measuring cups and hypothesize where they think the liquids will settle. Students then test to see if their hypothesis are correct and answer Summer's

“higher order thinking” questions about their lab results.

Summer, who believes that one of her goals as an educator is to make her students feel valued, does this by encouraging her students to participate in days such as National Compliment Day. She believes that events like this will allow her students to feel empowered and know that they are capable of success in the future.

I offer my best wishes to Summer and look forward to hearing of her continued success in the years ahead.●

TRIBUTE TO LINDA HOWELL

● Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, today I honor Linda Howell, the Taylor County Teacher of the Year from Taylor County High School in Perry, FL.

Linda has a strong belief that every student can learn and succeed, but it takes an entire community to support that success. Her peers take note of her dedication to being a part of a team at her school.

A 1987 graduate from Florida State University, Linda previously worked for Proctor and Gamble, helping to develop its employee assistance program and was a member of its Foley Impact Team. She was also previously a home educator and substitute teacher.

Linda has great experience as an educator, spending many years cultivating an esteemed and diverse resume. Linda currently teaches 9th and 10th grade English, and has spent 8 years with the Taylor County Public School District. She also intermittently teaches at her local Boys and Girls Club in its after-school and summer programs.

I offer my best wishes to Linda and look forward to hearing of her continued good work in the years to come.●

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:26 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2109. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in awarding a contract for the procurement of goods or services, to give a preference to offerors that employ veterans.

H.R. 2196. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to reduce the credit hour requirement for the Edith Nourse Rogers STEM Scholarship program of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 3:31 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 559. An act to amend section 6 of the Joint Resolution entitled “A Joint Resolution to approve the Covenant To Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America, and for other purposes”.

The enrolled bill was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 2109. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in awarding a contract for the procurement of goods or services, to give a preference to offerors that employ veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 2196. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to reduce the credit hour requirement for the Edith Nourse Rogers STEM Scholarship program of the Department of Veterans Affairs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

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

EC-1743. A communication from the Acting Secretary of Defense, transmitting a report on the approved retirement of General Paul J. Selva, United States Air Force, and his advancement to the grade of general on the retired list; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-1744. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Methods for Calculating W-2 Wages for Purposes of Section 199A(g)” (Notice 2019-27) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 20, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1745. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Contributions in Exchange for State or Local Tax Credits” (RIN1545-BO89) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 20, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1746. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Modification of Discounting Rules for Insurance Companies” (RIN1545-BO50) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 20, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1747. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “2019 Marginal Production Rates” (Notice 2019-38) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 20, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1748. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Electing Small Business Trusts with Nonresident Aliens as Potential Current Beneficiaries” (RIN1545-BO93) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 20, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1749. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Limitation on Deduction for Dividends Received from Certain Foreign Corporations and Amounts Eligible for Section 954 Look-Through Exception”

(RIN1545-BO64) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 20, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1750. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Health Reimbursement Arrangements and Other Account-Based Group Health Plans” (RIN1545-BO46) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 20, 2019; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1751. A communication from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to the Case-Zablocki Act, 1 U.S.C. 112b, as amended, the report of the texts and background statements of international agreements, other than treaties (List 2019-0044 - 2019-0047); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1752. A communication from the Deputy General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Supplement Not Supplant Under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as Amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act” received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 24, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-1753. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Health Reimbursement Arrangements and Other Account-Based Group Health Plans” (RIN0938-AT90) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 14, 2019; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-1754. A communication from the Chairman of the Council of the District of Columbia, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on D.C. Act 23-59, “Primary Date Alteration Temporary Amendment Act of 2019”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1755. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Ohio River, Miles 90.8 to 91.4, Wheeling, WV” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0364)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1756. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Ohio River, Miles 110.5 to 111.5, Moundsville, WV” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0451)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1757. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Port Gibson, MS” ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0440)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1758. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Safety Zone; Lower Mississippi River, Ohio

River, and Upper Mississippi River, Bird's Point-New Madrid Floodway" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0123)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1759. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Upper Mississippi River, Mile Markers 614 to 615.5, Guttenberg, IA" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0285)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1760. A communication from the Attorney-Advisor, U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Safety Zone; Corpus Christi Ship Channel, Corpus Christi, TX" ((RIN1625-AA00) (Docket No. USCG-2019-0509)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2019; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

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

S. 1333. A bill to amend the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012, including making changes to the Do Not Pay Initiative, for improved detection, prevention, and recovery of improper payments to deceased individuals, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-49).

H.R. 1079. A bill to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance on electronic consent forms, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 116-50).

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. RISCH for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Eliot Pedrosa, of Florida, to be United States Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of three 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. VAN HOLLEN:

S. 1950. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to return the estate, gift, and generation skipping transfer tax to 2009 levels, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself and Mr. HAWLEY):

S. 1951. A bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to promulgate regulations relating to the disclosure of certain commercial data, and for other purposes; to

the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. WYDEN:

S. 1952. A bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to establish a program for the procurement of domestically grown unprocessed fruits and vegetables to provide healthier school meals, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Ms. BALDWIN):

S. 1953. A bill to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to extend the jurisdiction of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission to include the setting of reference prices for aluminum premiums, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BOOZMAN, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 1954. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint commemorative coins in recognition of the 75th anniversary of the integration of baseball; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, and Mr. SANDERS):

S. 1955. A bill to ensure that certain materials used in carrying out Federal infrastructure aid programs are made in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. CARDIN, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1956. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to repeal the qualified contract exception to the extended low-income housing commitment rules for purposes of the low-income housing credit, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. MARKEY (for himself, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. REED, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. BOOKER):

S. 1957. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for an investment tax credit related to the production of electricity from offshore wind; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 1958. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit against tax for disaster mitigation expenditures; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Ms. HARRIS):

S. 1959. A bill to expand and improve the Legal Assistance for Victims Grant Program to ensure legal assistance is provided for survivors in proceedings related to domestic violence and sexual assault, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1960. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to improve the quality, health outcomes, and value of maternity care under the Medicaid and CHIP programs by developing maternity care quality measures and supporting maternity care quality collaboratives; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):

S. 1961. A bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to prohibit certain unfair credit practices, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. WARNER, and Mr. JONES):

S. 1962. A bill to prevent foreign adversaries from influencing elections by prohib-

iting foreign nationals from purchasing at any time a broadcast, cable, or satellite communications that mentions a clearly identified candidate for Federal office, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

By Mr. BROWN (for himself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 1963. A bill to require the purchase of domestically made flags of the United States of America for use by the Federal Government; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 1964. A bill to support educational entities in fully implementing title IX and reducing and preventing sex discrimination in all areas of education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself and Ms. SINEMA):

S. 1965. A bill to authorize actions with respect to foreign countries engaged in illicit trade in tobacco products or their precursors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mrs. BLACKBURN (for herself, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Ms. ERNST, and Mr. DAINES):

S. 1966. A bill to prohibit Federal funding to entities that do not certify the entities will not perform, or provide any funding to any other entity that performs, an abortion; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Ms. ERNST):

S. 1967. A bill to promote innovative approaches to outdoor recreation on Federal land and to increase opportunities for collaboration with non-Federal partners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WICKER (for himself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. MORAN):

S. 1968. A bill to amend the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Organization Act to provide for necessary payments from the Spectrum Relocation Fund for costs of spectrum research and development and planning activities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 1969. A bill to authorize the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. BROWN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. REED, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. CARDIN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. CASEY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mr. COONS, Mr. CARPER, Mr. SANDERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. UDALL, Ms. DUCKWORTH, and Mr. LEAHY):

S. 1970. A bill to secure the rights of public employees to organize, act concertedly, and bargain collectively, which safeguard the public interest and promote the free and unobstructed flow of commerce, and for other

purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

S. 1971. A bill to require auto dealers to fix outstanding safety recalls before selling, leasing, or loaning a used motor vehicle; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BENNET:

S. 1972. A bill to create a more representative and accountable Congress by prohibiting partisan gerrymandering and ensuring that any redistricting of congressional district boundaries results in fair, effective, and accountable representation for all people; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEE (for himself and Mr. ROMNEY):

S. 1973. A bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a program under which the Administrator shall defer the designation of an area as a nonattainment area for purposes of the 8-hour ozone national ambient air quality standard if the area achieves and maintains certain standards under a voluntary early action compact plan, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. JONES):

S. Res. 263. A resolution honoring the 100th anniversary of The American Legion; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COONS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BROWN, and Ms. HARRIS):

S. Res. 264. A resolution recognizing the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States and the need for greater access to music education for African-American students, and expressing support for the designation of June as African-American Music Appreciation Month; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 170

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. KAINE) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 170, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to limit the amount of certain qualified conservation contributions.

S. 203

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 203, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the railroad track maintenance credit, and for other purposes.

S. 206

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 206, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the female

telephone operators of the Army Signal Corps, known as the "Hello Girls".

S. 239

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 239, a bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of Christa McAuliffe.

S. 377

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 377, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to negotiate prices of prescription drugs furnished under part D of the Medicare program.

S. 433

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 433, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to improve home health payment reforms under the Medicare program.

S. 510

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 510, a bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for certain requirements relating to charges for internet, television, and voice services, and for other purposes.

S. 546

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the names of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) were added as cosponsors of S. 546, a bill to extend authorization for the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund of 2001 through fiscal year 2090, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 546, *supra*.

S. 638

At the request of Mr. CARPER, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA) was added as a cosponsor of S. 638, a bill to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to designate per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, Liability Act of 1980, and for other purposes.

S. 727

At the request of Mr. COONS, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 727, a bill to combat international extremism by addressing global fragility and violence and stabilizing conflict-affected areas, and for other purposes.

S. 756

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) was added as a cosponsor of S. 756, a bill to modify the prohibition on

recognition by United States courts of certain rights relating to certain marks, trade names, or commercial names.

S. 785

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 785, a bill to improve mental health care provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 880

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 880, a bill to provide outreach and reporting on comprehensive Alzheimer's disease care planning services furnished under the Medicare program.

S. 901

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) 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. 988

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 988, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to prohibit prescription drug plan sponsors and MA-PD organizations under the Medicare program from retroactively reducing payment on clean claims submitted by pharmacies.

S. 997

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 997, a bill to recognize and honor the service of individuals who served in the United States Cadet Nurse Corps during World War II, and for other purposes.

S. 1014

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1014, a bill to establish the Route 66 Centennial Commission, and for other purposes.

S. 1032

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1032, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of income for purposes of determining the tax-exempt status of certain corporations.

S. 1081

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1081, a bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.

S. 1102

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr.

CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1102, a bill to promote security and energy partnerships in the Eastern Mediterranean, and for other purposes.

S. 1107

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1107, a bill to require a review of women and lung cancer, and for other purposes.

S. 1148

At the request of Mr. HOEVEN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1148, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to give preferential consideration to individuals who have successfully completed air traffic controller training and veterans when hiring air traffic control specialists.

S. 1539

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1539, a bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide funding to secure nonprofit facilities from terrorist attacks, and for other purposes.

S. 1564

At the request of Mr. TILLIS, the name of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1564, a bill to require the Securities and Exchange Commission and certain Federal agencies to carry out a study relating to accounting standards, and for other purposes.

S. 1596

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1596, a bill to impose a moratorium on large agribusiness, food and beverage manufacturing, and grocery retail mergers, and to establish a commission to review large agriculture, food and beverage manufacturing, and grocery retail mergers, concentration, and market power.

S. 1630

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. LEAHY), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) and the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1630, a bill to amend the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934

to require shareholder authorization before a public company may make certain political expenditures, and for other purposes.

S. 1793

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1793, a bill to establish a grant program for the purpose of public health data system modernization.

S. 1920

At the request of Mr. VAN HOLLEN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1920, a bill to establish jobs programs for long-term unemployed workers, and for other purposes.

S. 1929

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1929, a bill to prohibit the Department of Housing and Urban Development from limiting the eligibility of DACA recipients for certain assistance, and for other purposes.

S. 1945

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 1945, a bill to amend section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776) to preserve congressional review and oversight of foreign arms sales, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 34

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 34, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the Governments of Burma and Bangladesh ensure the safe, dignified, voluntary, and sustainable return of the Rohingya refugees who have been displaced by the campaign of ethnic cleansing conducted by the Burmese military and to immediately release unjustly imprisoned journalists, Wa Lone and Kyaw Soe Oo.

S. RES. 120

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 120, a resolution opposing efforts to delegitimize the State of Israel and the Global Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions Movement targeting Israel.

S. RES. 188

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 188, a resolution encouraging a swift transfer of power by the military to a civilian-led political authority in the Republic of the Sudan, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 252

At the request of Mr. GRAHAM, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 252, a resolution designating September 2019 as National Democracy Month as a time to reflect on the contributions of the system of government of the United States to a more free and stable world.

S. RES. 260

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) were added as cosponsors of S. Res. 260, a resolution recognizing the importance of sustained United States leadership to accelerating global progress against maternal and child malnutrition and supporting the commitment of the United States Agency for International Development to global nutrition through the Multi-Sectoral Nutrition Strategy.

S. RES. 261

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 261, a resolution recognizing the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States and the need for greater access to music education for African-American students, and expressing support for the designation of June as African-American Music Appreciation Month.

AMENDMENT NO. 269

At the request of Mr. JONES, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN), the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH), and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 269 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 297

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 297 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 298

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 298 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 301

At the request of Mr. MANCHIN, the names of the Senator from Maine (Mr.

KING), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from Arizona (Ms. SINEMA), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 301 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 373

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 373 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 484

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 484 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 506

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 506 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 569

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 569 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe

military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 590

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 590 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 645

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 645 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 693

At the request of Mr. ROMNEY, the name of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. ENZI) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 693 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 725

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 725 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 831

At the request of Mr. WARNER, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 831 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 832

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. GRAHAM) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 832 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense ac-

tivities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 852

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 852 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 855

At the request of Mr. SASSE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 855 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 859

At the request of Mr. CRUZ, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY), the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 859 intended to be proposed to S. 1790, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CANTWELL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HASSAN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. ROSEN, Mr. SCHATZ, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 1964. A bill to support educational entities in fully implementing title IX and reducing and preventing sex discrimination in all areas of education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

Ms. HIRONO. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to discuss the Patsy T. Mink and Louise M. Slaughter Gender Equity in Education Act, which I was proud to reintroduce today with several of my Senate colleagues. I also want to thank Congresswoman MATSUI, who introduced the bill in the House.

Our legislation recognizes and builds on the progress started by two gender

equity champions: Patsy Mink of Hawaii and Louise Slaughter of New York.

Patsy Mink, the first Asian American woman and woman of color to serve in Congress, was a pioneer and a strong champion for gender equity in education as one of the principal authors of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Congresswoman Louise Slaughter's commitment to public service and fierce advocacy for women's equality and empowerment helped strengthen educational opportunities for all Americans.

The Gender Equity in Education Act (GEEA) would honor their legacies by providing more resources for K-12 schools, colleges and universities, States, school districts, and others to fully implement Title IX, also known as the "Patsy T. Mink Equal Opportunity in Education Act," which has transformed the educational landscape in our country by reaffirming the fundamental principal that sex-based discrimination has no place in our nation's schools.

Since its enactment, Title IX has opened countless doors for women and girls, and created important opportunities for students across the country—whether in the classroom, on the playing field, or in the boardroom. But barriers still exist, and more work remains to make sure all students have access to safe learning environments free from bias and discrimination. We need to work to make sure schools treat students equally with regard to athletic participation opportunities, athletic scholarships, and the benefits and services provided to athletic teams.

We need to work to improve gender equity in career and technical education, in higher education, and in science, technology, engineering, and math (STEM) fields while strengthening the STEM pipeline. We need to address sexual harassment and assault in our nation's schools.

We need to address discrimination based on pregnancy or parenting status by providing better accommodations and increased support for pregnant and parenting students, because currently only half of teenage mothers earn their high school diplomas before they turn 22 years old, and nearly one-in-three young mothers never get their diplomas or GEDs, which is unacceptable.

And, at a time when nearly nine-in-ten LGBTQ students reported being harassed or assaulted based on a personal characteristic, we need to address discrimination based on stereotypes of actual or perceived sex—including sexual orientation and gender identity.

GEEA provides important resources to continue this work—not only to protect the progress we have made, but also to build on that progress and create more opportunities for students.

By improving and strengthening Title IX, we uphold the great work of champions like Patsy Mink and Louise

Slaughter, who fought to make sure no students are denied equal access to educational opportunities or have to worry about whether they are safe on campus. We must remain vigilant in this endeavor.

I thank my colleagues for joining me in reintroducing this important legislation as we continue our work to advance Title IX and to ensure equal access to educational opportunities for all.

I yield the floor.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Ms. ERNST):

S. 1967. A bill to promote innovative approaches to outdoor recreation on Federal land and to increase opportunities for collaboration with non-Federal partners, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. WYDEN. Mr. President, today I am joined by my colleagues Senator JONI ERNST, Congressman ROB BISHOP, and Congresswoman DEBBIE DINGELL to introduce the bipartisan Recreation Not Red Tape (RNR) Act. In Oregon and nationwide, the outdoor recreation economy is growing. Nationally, outdoor recreation generates \$887 billion in annual consumer spending and 7.6 million American jobs. As those numbers keep rising, communities across the country are benefiting from growing American interest in enjoying the great outdoors. Our bill will help grow the economic potential of the outdoor recreation economy by opening access, reducing red tape, and updating Federal recreation guidelines.

Unfortunately, getting outside often requires permits, parking passes and camping fees that are important to maintaining public lands, but too often involve confusing, complicated and lengthy processes to obtain. This bill removes barriers to outdoor recreation, making it easier for visitors from near and far to get outdoors and enjoy America's treasures. By streamlining paths for more people to get outdoors, the Recreation Not Red Tape Act will encourage outdoor recreation opportunities, giving communities an economic boost.

The RNR Act includes provisions from Senator HEINRICH's Simplifying Outdoor Access for Recreation Act. The bill improves the Federal outdoor recreation permitting process by eliminating duplicative and bureaucratic reviews, requiring time limits for processing permit applications, reducing fees, and simplifying multi-jurisdictional trips. The bill also ensures recreation permits are available for online purchases.

The RNR Act encourages all military branches to include information about outdoor recreation opportunities as part of the basic services provided to service members and veterans, and encourages all military branches to allow active-duty service members to engage in outdoor recreation or environmental stewardship activities without taking away their hard-earned leave.

For the first time, the RNR Act directs Federal land management agencies to enhance recreation opportunities when making land and water management decisions. The RNR Act ensures Federal land managers have and maintain recreation access goals. Importantly, the RNR Act highlights the recreational values of public lands across the country and encourages more National Recreation Area designations in the future by creating a system of National Recreation Areas to manage recreation lands in uniform guidelines.

Additionally, the RNR Act encourages volunteer opportunities to help agencies carry out public lands maintenance projects, such as trail maintenance on Federal lands. The bill establishes a pilot program to create uniform interagency trail management standards for trails that cross agency jurisdictional boundaries.

By Mr. CARDIN (for himself, Mr. PORTMAN, and Mr. VAN HOLLEN):

S. 1969. A bill to authorize the Fallen Journalists Memorial Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia and its environs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Fallen Journalists Memorial Act of 2019. I am proud to be introducing this bill with my long-time friend and colleague, the junior Senator from Ohio (Mr. PORTMAN).

The purpose of the bill is to authorize the Fallen Journalists Memorial (FJM) Foundation to establish a commemorative work—a memorial—in the District of Columbia or its environs honoring journalists, photographers, and broadcasters killed in the line of duty, defending freedom of the press. The bill directs the Federal government to make eligible Federal land available for the memorial.

The bill explicitly prohibits the use of Federal funds to design or construct the memorial, and stipulates that the memorial must be designed and built in compliance with existing federal standards for commemorative works. Furthermore, the FJM Foundation must provide the funding necessary for the National Park Service or General Services Administration to maintain the memorial. The bill conforms to the structure of other similar bills.

Across the National Capital Region, we have monuments and memorials to honor those who have helped make our Nation and our democracy stronger since its founding days. Currently missing from that honor roll, however, are journalists who have sacrificed everything to gather facts, ask questions, and report the news in the spirit of the free, open, and transparent societies and governments that Americans—and all people—deserve.

Why do we need this memorial? Well, according to the Committee to Protect Journalists:

Worldwide, at least 1,337 journalists have been killed in the line of duty since 1992;

each year, hundreds of journalists are attacked, imprisoned, and tortured;

the majority of the journalists killed are murdered in direct relation to their work as journalists; and

in 9 out of 10 cases, the killers of journalists go free.

When we think of casualties, we tend to think of war correspondents on the front lines, in battle. Intrepid reporters and photographers and cameramen and women put themselves in harm's way, and many have been killed and wounded. But then we have cases like the Saudi Government's savage dismemberment of journalist Jamal Khashoggi in its Consulate in Turkey last October. That was a state-sanctioned killing. And here at home, barely 30 miles from here, we had the horrific shooting at the Capital Gazette in Annapolis that left five people dead and two wounded. The attack at the Gazette offices occurred one year ago this Friday, on June 28th. So it is fitting that we are introducing the Fallen Journalists Memorial Act today to remember and honor the Gazette victims, Jamal Khashoggi, and all other journalists who have been killed in the line of duty, defending freedom of the press. The Fallen Journalists Memorial will be a visible symbol and reminder of what is at stake and the price people have paid.

We Americans have certain rights and responsibilities granted to us through the Constitution, which established the rule of law in this country. Freedom of the press is one of those most basic rights and it is central to our way of life. This precious freedom has often been under attack, figuratively speaking, since our Nation's founding.

Today, attacks on the American media have become more frequent and more literal, spurred on by dangerous rhetoric that is creating an "open season" on denigrating and harassing the media for doing its job—asking questions that need to be asked, investigating the stories that need to be uncovered, and bringing needed transparency to the halls of power.

One year ago this Friday, a 38-year-old man who had a long-standing spurious grudge against the Capital Gazette newspaper, made good on his sworn threats. He entered the newspaper offices, headed to the newsroom, and by the time he was done, he had shot and killed five employees of this community newspaper and wounded two others.

The Capital Gazette is the local paper of record in Annapolis. It is one of the oldest continuously published newspapers in the U.S. It traces its roots back to the Maryland Gazette, which began publishing in 1727 and The Capital, which dates to 1884.

This loss of life is personal to so many in Annapolis and around our State. You need to understand that the

Capital Gazette is as much a part of the fabric of Annapolis as the State government that it covers better than anyone in the business.

On that day one year ago, the Anne Arundel County Police Department, the Annapolis Police Department, and the Anne Arundel County Sheriff's Office all responded to the first 9-1-1 call within two minutes, rushing into the offices and into the newsroom to apprehend the gunman and prevent further bloodshed, according to Anne Arundel Police Chief Timothy Altomare.

State and Federal law enforcement, including the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), and many others agencies quickly had personnel there to support local officials in their efforts to clear the building and meticulously investigate the scene.

I want to thank, again, all law enforcement officers and other first responders—from the individuals who rushed into the newsroom not knowing what danger they might encounter to those helping get others to safety; from those gathering evidence to ensure nothing was lost in the bustle or chaos of the moment to those diverting traffic so that people could be evacuated and investigators could do their jobs in safety.

The swift law enforcement response undoubtedly saved lives but not before the gunman managed to kill five people. Among them were Gerald Fischman, 61, who was an editor with more than 25 years of service with the Capital Gazette admired at the newspaper and throughout the community for his brilliant mind and writing.

Most often, it was his voice and his insightfulness that came through on the editorial pages of the Capital Gazette. Rick Hutzell, the Capital Gazette's editor, described Fischman as "someone whose life was committed to protecting our community by telling hard truths."

Rob Hiasen, 59, was a columnist, editor, teacher, and storyteller and brought compassion and humor to his community-focused reporting. Rob was a coach and a mentor to many. According to former Baltimore Sun columnist Susan Reimer, he was "so happy working with young journalists . . . He wanted to create a newsroom where everyone was growing."

John McNamara, 56, was a skilled writer and avid sports fan and combined these passions in his 24-year career as a sports reporter at the Capital Gazette. Former Capital Gazette sports editor Gerry Jackson, said of McNamara, or "Mac," as he went by, "He could write. He could edit. He could design pages. He was just a jack of all trades and a fantastic person."

Rebecca Smith, 34, was a newly-hired sales assistant known for her kindness, compassion, and love for her family. A friend of her fiancé described "Becca" as "the absolute most beautiful person" with "the biggest heart" and

called her death "a great loss to this world."

Wendi Winters, 65, was a talented writer who built her career as a public relations professional and journalist. She was well-known for her profound reporting on the lives and achievements of people within the community. She was a "proud Navy Mom"—and daughter.

As we learned the details of the shooting from the survivors, it became clear that Wendi saved lives during the attack. She confronted the gunman and distracted him by throwing things at him—whatever she could find within reach. As the paper noted: "Wendi died protecting her friends, but also in defense of her newsroom from a murderous assault. Wendi died protecting freedom of the press."

My heartfelt condolences and prayers continue to go out to the victims and their families. The surviving staff members also deserve our prayers and praise for their resilience and dedication to their mission as journalists and respect for their fallen colleagues. During and after the attack, staff continued to report by tweet, sharing information to those outside, taking photos and documenting information as they would other crime scenes. Despite their grief, shock, anger and mourning, the surviving staff—with help from their sister publication the Baltimore Sun, Capital Gazette alumni, and other reporters who wanted to lend a hand to fellow journalists—put out a paper the following morning and they have done so every day since. This is grace under pressure.

Fittingly, the editorial page the day after the shooting was purposefully left blank, but for the few words: "Today, we are speechless. This page is intentionally left blank to commemorate the victims of Thursday's shootings at our office." The staff promised that on Saturday, the page would "return to its steady purpose of offering our readers informed opinion about the world around them, that they might be better citizens."

I want to repeat one quote from the Capital Gazette editorial page that bears repeating: "Wendi died protecting her friends, but also in defense of her newsroom from a murderous assault. Wendi died protecting freedom of the press." Wendi Winters and her colleagues died protecting freedom of the press.

Here in the United States, the Capital Gazette shooting was not an isolated incident; other journalists have been vulnerable to attack or reprisal for their work:

a freelance photojournalist was killed in the September 11, 2001, attacks on the World Trade Center;

in October 2001, a photo editor with the Sun newspaper in Boca Raton, Florida, died from inhaling anthrax, a substance that was mailed to a number of journalists across the United States;

in August 2007, a masked gunman shot and killed the editor-in-chief of

the Oakland Post, a prominent African-American newspaper; and

in August 2015, a reporter and cameraman for television station WDBJ7 were shot dead during a live broadcast in Smith Mountain Lake, Virginia.

At least 59 journalists have been murdered or killed in the United States while reporting, while covering a military conflict, or simply because of their status as a journalist.

While Annapolis and most of the Nation rallied in support of the survivors of the Capital Gazette shooting, the paper reported receiving new death threats and emails celebrating the attack. This is not right in America or anywhere else.

Journalists, like all Americans, should be free from the fear of being violently attacked while doing their job—both figuratively and literally. The right of journalists to report the news is nothing less than the right of all of us to know, to understand what is happening around us and to us. Media freedom and media pluralism are essential for the expression of, or ensuring respect for, other fundamental freedoms and safeguarding democracy, the rule of law, and a system of checks and balances.

Every one of us in this body—Democrats and Republicans—has sworn an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States of America. We bear the solemn responsibility of defending freedom of the press. It is time for us to redouble our efforts both here at home and abroad. We must lead by example. The very foundation and legitimacy of our democratic republic are at stake. One way to start is by memorializing those brave men and women who have died or been killed, as the New York Times' Adolph S. Ochs put it in 1896, "to give the news impartially, without fear or favor, regardless of party, sect, or interests involved."

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 263—HONORING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

Mr. BRAUN (for himself, Mr. TESTER, Mr. YOUNG, and Mr. JONES) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 263

Whereas The American Legion was founded on March 15, 1919;

Whereas Congress chartered The American Legion on September 16, 1919;

Whereas, in 2019, The American Legion celebrates 100 years of serving veterans of the Armed Forces, their families, and communities;

Whereas The American Legion is the largest wartime veterans service organization in the United States;

Whereas The American Legion is headquartered in Indianapolis, Indiana, and has approximately 2,000,000 members of the Armed Forces and veterans in its membership;

Whereas The American Legion has counted among its members 10 Presidents of the United States;

Whereas The American Legion has played a vital role in advocating for veterans' affairs, including the passage of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 (commonly known as the "G.I. Bill") (58 Stat. 284, chapter 268) and the creation of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

Whereas The American Legion has shown steadfast dedication to improving local communities, contributing approximately 3,700,000 volunteer community service hours annually and millions of dollars in college scholarships to students across the United States; and

Whereas the mantra of The American Legion's 100th anniversary, "Legacy and Vision", is an apt description of the contributions of The American Legion to life in the United States throughout 100 years of service and mutual helpfulness: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that The American Legion has been a cornerstone of life in the United States from the local to the Federal level for 100 years and serves as a constant reminder of the inestimable contributions the members of the Armed Forces have made to enrich life in the United States during and after their service;

(2) honors the vital role The American Legion has played in the United States throughout 100 years of service;

(3) remembers the deep and lasting mark Legionnaires have made throughout 100 years of history of the United States; and

(4) celebrates the continued position of The American Legion as an inextinguishable beacon of community, responsibility, honor, and service.

SENATE RESOLUTION 264—RECOGNIZING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF AFRICAN AMERICANS TO THE MUSICAL HERITAGE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE NEED FOR GREATER ACCESS TO MUSIC EDUCATION FOR AFRICAN-AMERICAN STUDENTS, AND EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF JUNE AS AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUSIC APPRECIATION MONTH

Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. CARPER, Mr. COONS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. BROWN, and Ms. HARRIS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:

S. RES. 264

Whereas spirituals, ragtime, blues, jazz, gospel, classical composition, and countless other categories of music have been created or enhanced by African Americans, and are etched into the history and culture of the United States;

Whereas the first Africans transported to the United States came from a variety of ethnic groups with a long history of distinct and cultivated musical traditions, brought musical instruments with them, and built new musical instruments in the United States;

Whereas spirituals were a distinct response to the conditions of African slavery in the United States, and expressed the longing of enslaved people for spiritual and bodily freedom, for safety from harm and evil, and for relief from the hardships of slavery;

Whereas jazz, arguably the most creative and complex music that the United States has produced, combines the musical traditions of African Americans in New Orleans with the creative flexibility of blues music;

Whereas country music is based on a combination of musical influences, including the rhythmic influences and musical instruments of African immigrants, and was performed by musicians such as DeFord Bailey, who was the first African American to star in the Grand Ole Opry;

Whereas masterful trumpeters Louis Armstrong and Miles Davis achieved national and international recognition with the success of "West End Blues" by Louis Armstrong in the 1920s and "So What" by Miles Davis in the late 1950s;

Whereas talented jazz pianist and vocalist Nathaniel Adams Coles recorded more than 150 singles and sold more than 50 million records;

Whereas the talent of Ella Fitzgerald, winner of 13 Grammys, is epitomized by a rendition of "Summertime", a bluesy record accompanied by melodic vocals;

Whereas Natalie Cole, the daughter of Nathaniel Adams Coles, achieved musical success in the mid-1970s as a rhythm and blues artist with the hits "This Will Be" and "Unforgettable";

Whereas in the 1940s, bebop evolved through jam sessions, which included trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie and the alto saxophonist Charlie Parker, that were held at clubs in Harlem, New York, such as Minton's Playhouse;

Whereas earlier classical singers such as Elizabeth Taylor Greenfield, one of the first widely known African-American vocalists, and other early African-American singing pioneers, including Nellie Mitchell Brown, Marie Selika Williams, Rachel Walker Turner, Marian Anderson, and Flora Batson Bergen, paved the way for female African-American concert singers who have achieved great popularity during the last 50 years;

Whereas the term "rhythm and blues" originated in the late 1940s as a way to describe recordings marketed to African Americans and replaced the term "race music";

Whereas lyrical themes in rhythm and blues often encapsulate the African-American experience of pain, the quest for freedom, joy, triumphs and failures, relationships, economics, and aspiration, and were popularized by artists such as Ruth Brown, Etta James, and Otis Redding;

Whereas soul music originated in the African-American community in the late 1950s and early 1960s and combines elements of African-American gospel music, rhythm and blues, and jazz, and was popularized by artists such as Aretha Franklin, James Brown, Ray Charles, Sam Cooke, and Jackie Wilson;

Whereas Motown, founded as a record label in 1959, evolved into a distinctive style known for the "Motown Sound", a blend of pop and soul musical stylings made popular by prominent Black artists such as Marvin Gaye, James Mason, and Mary Wells;

Whereas in the early 1970s, the musical style of disco emerged and was popularized by programs such as Soul Train and by artists such as Donna Summer;

Whereas reggae is a genre of music that originated in Jamaica in the late 1960s and incorporates some of the musical elements of rhythm and blues, jazz, mento, calypso, and African music, and was popularized by artists such as Bob Marley;

Whereas rock and roll was developed from African-American musical styles such as gospel and rhythm and blues, and was popularized by artists such as Chuck Berry, Bo Diddley, and Jimi Hendrix;

Whereas rap, arguably the most complex and influential form of hip-hop culture, combines elements of the African-American musical tradition (blues, jazz, and soul) with Caribbean calypso, dub, and dance hall reggae;

Whereas the development and popularity of old style rap combined confident beats with wordplay and storytelling, highlighting the struggle of African-American youth growing up in underresourced neighborhoods;

Whereas contemporary rhythm and blues, which originated in the late 1970s and combines elements of pop, rhythm and blues, soul, funk, hip hop, gospel, and electronic dance music was popularized by artists such as Whitney Houston and Aaliyah;

Whereas Prince Rogers Nelson, who was known for electric performances and wide vocal range, pioneered music that integrated a wide variety of styles, including funk, rock, contemporary rhythm and blues, new wave, soul, psychedelia, and pop;

Whereas a recent study by the Department of Education found that only 28 percent of African-American students receive any kind of arts education;

Whereas African-American students scored the lowest of all ethnicities in the most recent National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment;

Whereas students who are eligible for the school lunch program established under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) have significantly lower scores on the music portion of the National Assessment for Educational Progress arts assessment than students that are ineligible for that program, which suggests that students in low-income families are disadvantaged in the subject of music;

Whereas a recent study showed that nearly ¾ of music ensemble students were White and middle class and only 15 percent were African-American;

Whereas the same study found that only 7 percent of music teacher licensure candidates were African-American; and

Whereas students of color face many barriers to accessing music education and training, especially students in large urban public schools: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate recognizes—

(1) the contributions of African Americans to the musical heritage of the United States;

(2) the wide array of talented and popular African-American musical artists, composers, songwriters, and musicians who are underrecognized for contributions to music;

(3) the achievements, talent, and hard work of African-American pioneer artists, and the obstacles that those artists overcame to gain recognition;

(4) the need for African-American students to have greater access to and participation in music education in schools across the United States; and

(5) Black History Month and African-American Music Appreciation Month as an important time—

(A) to celebrate the impact of the African-American musical heritage on the musical heritage of the United States; and

(B) to encourage greater access to music education so that the next generation may continue to greatly contribute to the musical heritage of the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 875. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities

of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 876. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 877. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 878. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. COLLINS, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 879. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 880. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 881. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. JONES, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 882. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 883. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. KAINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 884. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 885. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 886. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 887. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 888. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 889. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 890. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 891. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 892. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 893. Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 894. Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 895. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 896. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 897. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 898. Mr. PERDUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 899. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 875. Mr. GARDNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 108. SUPPORT AND ENHANCEMENT OF DEFENSE CRITICAL ELECTRIC INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the availability of funds provided in any appropriations Act enacted on or after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy may use those funds to plan and install new generation, transmission, and distribution assets and resiliency upgrades to existing distribution and transmission assets for the exclusive purpose of enhancing the power supply at military bases identified by the Secretary as containing defense critical electric infrastructure (as that term is defined in section 215A(a) of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 824a–1(a))) to improve the resilience of the infrastructure against physical or cyber threats.

(b) GENERATION ASSETS EXCLUDED.—The Secretary of Energy shall not take any action in carrying out subsection (a) that provides financial support to existing generation assets.

SA 876. Mr. TOOMEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department

of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII of the amendment, add the following:

SEC. 866. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON MUNITIONS SUPPLY CHAIN DIVERSITY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) a viable and diverse United States manufacturing base in munitions development and production is vitally important;

(2) the United States Armed Forces rely on the ability of United States manufacturers to produce bunker buster bombs; and

(3) as the Air Force develops and procures the next generation of munitions, the Secretary of the Air Force should ensure adequate capacity and a diverse supply chain for the current and future development of and manufacturing capability for these important munitions.

SA 877. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1019. REPORT ON EXPANDING NAVAL VESSEL MAINTENANCE.

(a) **REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than May 1, 2020, the Secretary of the Navy shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the feasibility and advisability of allowing maintenance to be performed on a naval vessel at a shipyard other than a homeport shipyard of the vessel.

(b) **ELEMENTS.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the ability of homeport shipyards to meet the current naval vessel maintenance demands.

(2) An assessment of the ability of homeport shipyards to meet the naval vessel maintenance demands of the force structure assessment requirement of the Navy for a 355-ship navy.

(3) An assessment of the ability of non-homeport firms to augment repair work at homeport shipyards, including an assessment of the following:

(A) The capability and proficiency of shipyards in the Great Lakes, Gulf Coast, East Coast, West Coast, and Alaska regions to perform technical repair work on naval vessels at locations other than their homeports.

(B) The improvements to the capability and capacity of shipyards in the Great Lakes, Gulf Coast, East Coast, West Coast, and Alaska regions that would be required to enable performance of technical repair work on naval vessels at locations other than their homeports.

(C) The types of naval vessels (such as non-combatant vessels or vessels that only need limited periods of time in shipyards) best suited for repair work performed by shipyards in locations other than their homeports.

(D) The potential benefits to fleet readiness of expanding shipyard repair work to include shipyards not located at the homeports of naval vessels.

(E) The ability of non-homeport firms to maintain surge capacity when homeport

shipyards lack the capacity or capability to meet homeport requirements.

(4) An assessment of the potential benefits of expanding repair work for naval vessels to shipyards not eligible for short-term work in accordance with section 8669a(c) of title 10, United States Code.

(5) Such other related matters as the Secretary of the Navy considers appropriate.

(c) **RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.**—

(1) **REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO CONSTRUCTION OF COMBATANT AND ESCORT VESSELS AND ASSIGNMENT OF VESSEL PROJECTS.**—Nothing in this section may be construed to override the requirements of section 8669a of title 10, United States Code.

(2) **NO FUNDING FOR SHIPYARDS OF NON-HOMEPORT FIRMS.**—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize funding for shipyards of non-homeport firms.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **HOMEPORT SHIPYARD.**—The term “homeport shipyard” means a shipyard associated with a firm capable of being awarded short-term work at the homeport of a naval vessel in accordance with section 8669a(c) of title 10, United States Code.

(2) **SHORT-TERM WORK.**—The term “short-term work” has the meaning given that term in section 8669a(c)(4) of such title.

SA 878. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. COLLINS, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . PROHIBITION ON THE INDEFINITE DETENTION OF CITIZENS AND LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Due Process Guarantee Act”.

(b) **LIMITATION ON DETENTION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 4001(a) of title 18, United States Code, is amended—

(A) by striking “No citizen” and inserting the following:

“(1) No citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) Any Act of Congress that authorizes an imprisonment or detention described in paragraph (1) shall be consistent with the Constitution and expressly authorize such imprisonment or detention.”.

(2) **APPLICABILITY.**—Nothing in section 4001(a)(2) of title 18, United States Code, as added by paragraph (1)(B), may be construed to limit, narrow, abolish, or revoke any detention authority conferred by statute, declaration of war, authorization to use military force, or similar authority effective prior to the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) **RELATIONSHIP TO AN AUTHORIZATION TO USE MILITARY FORCE, DECLARATION OF WAR, OR SIMILAR AUTHORITY.**—Section 4001 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by subsection (b) is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (b) as subsection (c); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following:

“(b)(1) No United States citizen or lawful permanent resident who is apprehended in

the United States may be imprisoned or otherwise detained without charge or trial unless such imprisonment or detention is expressly authorized by an Act of Congress.

“(2) A general authorization to use military force, a declaration of war, or any similar authority, on its own, may not be construed to authorize the imprisonment or detention without charge or trial of a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States apprehended in the United States.

“(3) Paragraph (2) shall apply to an authorization to use military force, a declaration of war, or any similar authority enacted before, on, or after the date of the enactment of the Due Process Guarantee Act.

“(4) This section may not be construed to authorize the imprisonment or detention of a citizen of the United States, a lawful permanent resident of the United States, or any other person who is apprehended in the United States.”.

SA 879. Mr. PORTMAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3124.

SA 880. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XVI, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . ENSURING SECURITY OF COMMERCIAL CLOUD SERVICES DEPLOYED IN CLASSIFIED ENVIRONMENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Cloud Security Act of 2019”.

(b) **PURPOSE.**—The purpose of this section is to ensure that architectures, specifications, and deployments of commercial cloud services deployed in classified environments of the United States are not the same as those deployed in foreign countries of concern and shared with foreign military and governments adverse to the United States.

(c) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

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

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives.

(2) **CLASSIFIED ENVIRONMENT.**—The term “classified environment” means a system which handles classified information, which, for reasons of national security, is specifically designated by a United States Government agency as “Top Secret”.

(3) **CLOUD COMPUTING SERVICE.**—The term “cloud computing service” means an infrastructure-as-a-service (IaaS) or a platform-as-a-service (PaaS) as defined in Special Publication 800-145 of the National Institutes of Standards and Technology, as in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(4) **COMMERCIAL CLOUD SERVICE.**—The term “commercial cloud service” means a cloud computing service that is sold on the commercial market to customers other than the United States Government.

(5) **COMMERCIAL CLOUD SERVICE PROVIDER.**—The term “commercial cloud service provider” means a commercial business or entity that provides a commercial cloud service.

(6) **FOREIGN COUNTRY OF CONCERN.**—The term “foreign country of concern” means a country that challenges or seeks to undermine the United States or the interests of the United States, as identified in the National Defense Strategy of the United States of America.

(7) **INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.**—The term “intelligence community” has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(8) **MATERIALLY DIFFERENT.**—The term “materially different”, with respect to two cloud computing services, means if having immediate, physical access to and control over the architectures, specifications, and technology as well as the personnel used to operate one service could not yield useful information for attacking, compromising, or otherwise obtaining illicit access to the other service.

(d) **POLICIES REQUIRED.**—Not later than June 1, 2020, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly establish a policy to ensure that a commercial cloud service procured from a commercial cloud service provider and deployed in a classified environment is materially different from commercial cloud service deployed in a foreign country of concern.

(e) **REGULATIONS REQUIRED.**—Not later than June 1, 2020, the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly promulgate such regulations as may be necessary—

(1) to implement the policy established under subsection (d) across the departments and agencies over which they have jurisdiction; and

(2) enforce penalties should a commercial cloud service provider fail to self-certify under subsection (d) or fail to comply with a provision of the policies established under subsection (d) or the regulations promulgated under this subsection.

(f) **COVERED TECHNOLOGIES.**—The policies established under subsection (d) and the regulations promulgated under subsection (e) shall set forth the technologies and procedures covered by such policies and regulations, including, at a minimum, the following:

- (1) Nonpublic computer source code.
- (2) Specifications for data centers and cloud computing service architectures.
- (3) Artificial intelligence systems.
- (4) Cryptographic solutions.
- (g) **SELF-CERTIFICATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The policies established under subsection (d) and the regulations promulgated under subsection (e) shall prohibit the secretaries and the director described in such subsections from deploying in any classified environment any commercial cloud service from a commercial cloud service provider, and any relevant subcontractor of the commercial cloud service provider, that has

not self-certified compliance with the requirements of such policies and regulations.

(2) **ELEMENTS.**—Each self-certification under paragraph (1) regarding a commercial cloud service shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) An attestation of the following:

(i) The commercial cloud service and its infrastructure or platform is materially different from any commercial cloud service and its infrastructure or platform that has been or is planned to be provided to a foreign nation of concern.

(ii) The operational processes for the data center used for the commercial cloud service is materially different than the operational processes for any data center—

(I) deployed in a foreign country of concern; or

(II) used for any commercial cloud service provided to a foreign country of concern.

(iii) Any provisioning of technical assistance to the foreign nation of concern relating to a commercial cloud service will not lead to the Commercial cloud service provider or subcontractor sharing information that would be harmful to the United States or otherwise failing to comply with the requirements of the policies established under subsection (d) and the regulations promulgated under subsection (e).

(iv) In any case in which the commercial cloud service provider or subcontractor discovers that information about a technology covered by the policies established under subsection (d) or promulgated under subsection (e) is released to a foreign country of concern, the commercial cloud service provider or subcontractor will promptly notify the Director of National Intelligence of such release, including information that is released pursuant to a mandate from a foreign entity or as a condition of operation in a foreign country.

(B) A list any foreign commercial partners that have access to information about the technologies and procedures covered pursuant to subsection (f).

(h) **PENALTIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The policies established under subsection (d) and the regulations promulgated under subsection (e) shall include penalties for failure to comply with requirements set forth in such policies and regulations.

(2) **DEBARMENT.**—The penalties established under paragraph (1) shall include a debarment from contracting with the Federal Government or supporting a contract with the Federal Government, including the provisioning of tools, technology, and services, for a period of not less than 5 years.

(i) **REPORT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Energy, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the activities of the secretaries and the Director to carry out this section.

(2) **CONTENTS.**—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of the policy established under subsection (d).

(B) An list of the contracts affected by the policies established under subsection (d) and the regulations promulgated under subsection (e).

(C) An assessment of each contract listed pursuant to subparagraph (B) as to whether the parties to the contract and the goods and services provided pursuant to the contract are in compliance with such policies and regulations.

(D) A plan to ensure that parties, goods, and services described in subparagraph (C)

that are not in compliance with such policies and regulations become compliant with such policies and regulations.

SA 881. Mr. TOOMEY (for himself, Mr. JONES, and Mrs. CAPITO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . BLOCKING FENTANYL IMPORTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Blocking Deadly Fentanyl Imports Act”.

(b) **AMENDMENT TO DEFINITION OF MAJOR ILLEGAL DRUG PRODUCING COUNTRY.**—Section 481(e)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(e)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “in which”;

(2) in subparagraph (A), by inserting “in which” before “1,000”;

(3) in subparagraph (B)—

(A) by inserting “in which” before “1,000”; and

(B) by striking “or” at the end;

(4) in subparagraph (C)—

(A) by inserting “in which” before “5,000”; and

and

(B) by inserting “or” after the semicolon; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

“(D) that is a significant source of illicit synthetic opioids and related illicit precursors significantly affecting the United States;”.

(c) **INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY REPORT.**—Section 489(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(9) A separate section that contains the following:

“(A) An identification of the countries, to the extent feasible, that are the most significant sources of illicit fentanyl and fentanyl analogues significantly affecting the United States during the preceding calendar year.

“(B) A description of the extent to which each country identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) has cooperated with the United States to prevent the articles or chemicals described in subparagraph (A) from being exported from such country to the United States.

“(C) A description of whether each country identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) has adopted and utilizes scheduling or other procedures for illicit drugs that are similar in effect to the procedures authorized under title II of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 811 et seq.) for adding drugs and other substances to the controlled substances schedules;

“(D) A description of whether each country identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) is following steps to prosecute individuals involved in the illicit manufacture or distribution of controlled substance analogues (as defined in section 102(32) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(32))); and

“(E) A description of whether each country identified pursuant to subparagraph (A) requires the registration of tableting machines and encapsulating machines or other measures similar in effect to the registration requirements set forth in part 1310 of title 21,

Code of Federal Regulations, and has not made good faith efforts, in the opinion of the Secretary, to improve regulation of tableting machines and encapsulating machines.”

(d) WITHHOLDING OF BILATERAL AND MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 490(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291j(a)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “or country identified pursuant to clause (i) or (ii) of section 489(a)(8)(A) of this Act” and inserting “country identified pursuant to section 489(a)(8)(A), or country twice identified pursuant to section 489(a)(9)(A)”;

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking “or major drug-transit country (as determined under subsection (h)) or country identified pursuant to clause (i) or (ii) of section 489(a)(8)(A) of this Act” and inserting “, major drug-transit country, country identified pursuant to section 489(a)(8)(A), or country twice identified pursuant to section 489(a)(9)(A)”.

(2) DESIGNATION OF ILLICIT FENTANYL COUNTRIES WITHOUT SCHEDULING PROCEDURES.—Section 706(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (22 U.S.C. 2291j-1(2)) is amended—

(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “also”;

(B) in subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) by redesignating subparagraph (B) as subparagraph (E);

(D) by inserting after subparagraph (A) the following:

“(B) designate each country, if any, identified under section 489(a)(9) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h(a)(9)) that has failed to adopt and utilize scheduling procedures for illicit drugs that are comparable to the procedures authorized under title II of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 811 et seq.) for adding drugs and other substances to the controlled substances schedules;”;

(E) in subparagraph (E), as redesignated, by striking “so designated” and inserting “designated under subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (D)”.

(3) DESIGNATION OF ILLICIT FENTANYL COUNTRIES WITHOUT ABILITY TO PROSECUTE CRIMINALS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OR DISTRIBUTION OF FENTANYL ANALOGUES.—Section 706(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (22 U.S.C. 2291j-1(2)), as amended by paragraph (2), is further amended by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following:

“(C) designate each country, if any, identified under section 489(a)(9) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h(a)(9)) that has not taken significant steps to prosecute individuals involved in the illicit manufacture or distribution of controlled substance analogues (as defined in section 102(32) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(32)));”.

(4) DESIGNATION OF ILLICIT FENTANYL COUNTRIES THAT DO NOT REQUIRE THE REGISTRATION OF PILL PRESSES AND TABLETING MACHINES.—Section 706(2) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (22 U.S.C. 2291j-1(2)), as amended by paragraphs (2) and (3), is further amended by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) designate each country, if any, identified under section 489(a)(9) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291h(a)(9)) that—

“(i) does not require the registration of tableting machines and encapsulating machines in a manner comparable to the registration requirements set forth in part 1310 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations; and

“(ii) has not made good faith efforts (in the opinion of the Secretary) to improve the reg-

ulation of tableting machines and encapsulating machines; and”.

(5) LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE FOR DESIGNATED COUNTRIES.—Section 706(3) of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (22 U.S.C. 2291j-1(3)) is amended by striking “also designated under paragraph (2) in the report” and inserting “designated in the report under paragraph (2)(A) or twice designated in the report under subparagraph (B), (C), or (D) of paragraph (2)”.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date that is 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 882. Ms. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X of division A, add the following:

Subtitle I—Presidential Allowance Modernization

SEC. 1091. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019”.

SEC. 1092. AMENDMENTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Act entitled “An Act to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States, and for other purposes”, approved August 25, 1958 (commonly known as the “Former Presidents Act of 1958”) (3 U.S.C. 102 note), is amended—

(1) by striking “That (a) each” and inserting the following:

“SECTION 1. FORMER PRESIDENTS LEAVING OFFICE BEFORE PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2019.

“(a) Each”;

(2) by redesignating subsection (g) as section 3 and adjusting the margin accordingly; and

(3) by inserting after section 1, as so designated, the following:

“SEC. 2. FORMER PRESIDENTS LEAVING OFFICE AFTER PRESIDENTIAL ALLOWANCE MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2019.

“(a) ANNUITIES AND ALLOWANCES.—

“(1) ANNUITY.—Each modern former President shall be entitled for the remainder of his or her life to receive from the United States an annuity at the rate of \$200,000 per year, subject to subsections (b)(2) and (c), to be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury.

“(2) ALLOWANCE.—The Administrator of General Services is authorized to provide each modern former President a monetary allowance at the rate of \$200,000 per year, subject to the availability of appropriations and subsections (b)(2), (c), and (d).

“(b) DURATION; FREQUENCY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The annuity and allowance under subsection (a) shall each—

“(A) commence on the day after the date on which an individual becomes a modern former President;

“(B) terminate on the date on which the modern former President dies; and

“(C) be payable on a monthly basis.

“(2) APPOINTIVE OR ELECTIVE POSITIONS.—The annuity and allowance under subsection (a) shall not be payable for any period during which a modern former President holds an

appointive or elective position in or under the Federal Government to which is attached a rate of pay other than a nominal rate.

“(c) COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES.—Effective December 1 of each year, each annuity and allowance under subsection (a) that commenced before that date shall be increased by the same percentage by which benefit amounts under title II of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 401 et seq.) are increased, effective as of that date, as a result of a determination under section 215(i) of that Act (42 U.S.C. 415(i)).

“(d) LIMITATION ON MONETARY ALLOWANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the monetary allowance payable under subsection (a)(2) to a modern former President for any 12-month period—

“(A) except as provided in subparagraph (B), may not exceed the amount by which—

“(i) the monetary allowance that (but for this subsection) would otherwise be so payable for such 12-month period, exceeds (if at all)

“(ii) the applicable reduction amount for such 12-month period; and

“(B) shall not be less than the amount determined under paragraph (3).

“(2) DEFINITION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of paragraph (1), the term ‘applicable reduction amount’ means, with respect to any modern former President and in connection with any 12-month period, the amount by which—

“(i) the sum of—

“(I) the adjusted gross income (as defined in section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of the modern former President for the most recent taxable year for which a tax return is available; and

“(II) any interest excluded from the gross income of the modern former President under section 103 of such Code for such taxable year, exceeds (if at all)

“(ii) \$400,000, subject to subparagraph (C).

“(B) JOINT RETURNS.—In the case of a joint return, subclauses (I) and (II) of subparagraph (A)(i) shall be applied by taking into account both the amounts properly allocable to the modern former President and the amounts properly allocable to the spouse of the modern former President.

“(C) COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES.—The dollar amount specified in subparagraph (A)(ii) shall be adjusted at the same time that, and by the same percentage by which, the monetary allowance of the modern former President is increased under subsection (c) (disregarding this subsection).

“(3) INCREASED COSTS DUE TO SECURITY NEEDS.—With respect to the monetary allowance that would be payable to a modern former President under subsection (a)(2) for any 12-month period but for the limitation under paragraph (1)(A) of this subsection, the Administrator of General Services, in coordination with the Director of the United States Secret Service, shall determine the amount of the allowance that is needed to pay the increased cost of doing business that is attributable to the security needs of the modern former President.

“(e) WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS.—The widow or widower of each modern former President shall be entitled to receive from the United States a monetary allowance at a rate of \$100,000 per year (subject to paragraph (4)), payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow or widower shall waive the right to each other annuity or pension to which she or he is entitled under any other Act of Congress. The monetary allowance of such widow or widower—

“(1) commences on the day after the modern former President dies;

“(2) terminates on the last day of the month before such widow or widower dies;

“(3) is not payable for any period during which such widow or widower holds an appointive or elective office or position in or under the Federal Government to which is attached a rate of pay other than a nominal rate; and

“(4) shall, after its commencement date, be increased at the same time that, and by the same percentage by which, annuities of modern former Presidents are increased under subsection (c).

“(f) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘modern former President’ means a person—

“(1) who shall have held the office of President of the United States of America;

“(2) whose service in such office shall have terminated—

“(A) other than by removal pursuant to section 4 of article II of the Constitution of the United States of America; and

“(B) after the date of enactment of the Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019; and

“(3) who does not then currently hold such office.”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—The Former Presidents Act of 1958 is amended—

(1) in section 1(f)(2), as designated by this section—

(A) by striking “terminated other than” and inserting the following: “terminated—

“(A) other than”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) on or before the date of enactment of the Presidential Allowance Modernization Act of 2019; and”; and

(2) in section 3, as redesignated by this section—

(A) by inserting after the section enumerator the following: “**AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**”; and

(B) by inserting “or modern former President” after “former President” each place that term appears.

SEC. 1093. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this subtitle or an amendment made by this subtitle shall be construed to affect—

(1) any provision of law relating to the security or protection of a former President or modern former President, or a member of the family of a former President or modern former President; or

(2) funding, under the Former Presidents Act of 1958 or any other law, to carry out any provision of law described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 1094. APPLICABILITY.

Section 2 of the Former Presidents Act of 1958, as added by section 1092(a)(3) of this subtitle, shall not apply to—

(1) any individual who is a former President on the date of enactment of this Act; or

(2) the widow or widower of an individual described in paragraph (1).

SA 883. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. KAINE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII of the amendment, add the following:

SEC. 1226. PROHIBITION OF UNAUTHORIZED MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No funds authorized by this Act may be used to conduct hostilities against the Government of Iran, against the Armed Forces of Iran, or in the territory of Iran.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed—

(1) to restrict the use of the United States Armed Forces to defend against an attack upon the United States, its territories or possessions, or its Armed Forces;

(2) to limit the obligations under the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.); or

(3) to affect the provisions of an Act or a joint resolution of Congress specifically authorizing such hostilities that is enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 884. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2. MICROELECTRONICS CYBERSECURITY CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a microelectronics cybersecurity center (referred to in this section as the “Center”).

(b) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Center shall be responsible for providing the defense industrial base with access to manufacturing resources to support anti-tamper manufacturing, system integration, advanced packaging, and technical training capabilities for the development, prototyping, and low-volume production of secured integrated microelectronics in support of Department of Defense system commands and laboratories to improve the security of Federal Government systems and critical infrastructure.

(c) PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into an agreement with a qualified public-private partnership under which the partnership will carry out the responsibilities of the Center under this section.

(2) QUALIFIED PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “qualified public-private partnership” means a partnership between the Department of Defense and one or more private sector entities that is in effect as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

SA 885. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 705. ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH OF CERTAIN BIOLOGICAL DEPENDENTS IN CONNECTION WITH PERIODIC HEALTH ASSESSMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH OF CERTAIN DEPENDENTS REQUIRED.—The Secretary concerned shall ensure that any periodic health assessment of a member of the Armed Forces or a veteran provided by or for purposes of the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs, as applicable, includes an evaluation of the health of any biological descendants of the member or veteran, as the case may be.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the evaluations of the health of descendants under subsection (a) shall be to facilitate the tracking and identification of health conditions in such descendants that may be causally related to the exposure of the member or veteran concerned to toxins during service in the Armed Forces.

(c) ELEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The evaluations of the health of descendants under subsection (a) shall include questions of the member or veteran concerned on the following:

(A) Whether such member or veteran has experienced infertility or an adverse birth outcome, and, if so and if known, the cause of or diagnosis for such infertility or birth outcome.

(B) The health of each biological descendant of such member or veteran, including any current medical diagnosis, and any current mental health diagnosis, with respect to any such descendant.

(2) PRESERVATION AND COMPILATION.—The information derived from answers to questions of a member or veteran in evaluations of the health of descendants of the member or veteran under subsection (a) shall be preserved and compiled in a manner designed to facilitate the use of such information for the purpose specified in subsection (b) in connection with the member or veteran.

(d) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly enter into a memorandum of understanding that provides for the following:

(A) The sharing of information between the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs on trends identified through evaluations of the health of descendants under subsection (a).

(B) The analysis of data collected through periodic health assessments of members and veterans, and through evaluations of the health of descendants under subsection (a), in order to identify potential causal relationships between the exposure of members and veterans to toxins during service in the Armed Forces and the generational effects of such exposure on the biological descendants of members and veterans.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on activities undertaken under the memorandum of understanding entered into under paragraph (1) during the one-year period ending on the date of such report.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term “Secretary concerned” means the following:

(A) The Secretary of Defense with respect to members of the Armed Forces.

(B) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs with respect to veterans.

(3) The term “biological descendant”, in the case of a member or veteran, means a biological child or grandchild of the member or veteran.

(4) The term “periodic health assessment” includes a physical examination.

SA 886. Mr. WARNER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1045. INTEGRATED PERSONNEL AND PAY SYSTEM—ARMY.

(a) **INCREASED AMOUNT FOR OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY.**—The amount authorized to be appropriated by section 101 for fiscal year 2020 is hereby increased by \$18,674,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for Other Procurement, Army, for Electrical Equipment—C2 Systems as specified in the funding table in section 4101 for Integrated Personnel and Pay System—Army.

(b) **INCREASED AMOUNT FOR RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY.**—The amount authorized to be appropriated by section 201 for fiscal year 2020 is hereby increased by 142,773,000, with the amount of the increase to be available for Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation, Army, for Systems Development and Demonstration as specified in the funding table in section 4201 for Integrated Personnel and Pay System—Army.

SA 887. Mr. LANKFORD (for himself, Mr. ROMNEY, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. ____ . MODIFICATION OF PERIOD AFTER RETIREMENT FOR AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO APPOINT RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES TO POSITIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT AFTER RETIREMENT.

Section 3326 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

“(b)(1) A retired member of the armed forces may be appointed to a position in the civil service in or under the Department of Defense (including a nonappropriated fund instrumentality under the jurisdiction of the armed forces) immediately after the retirement of the member only if the proposed appointment is authorized by the Secretary concerned or a designee of the Secretary concerned, after a determination that—

“(A) the position has not been held open pending the retirement of the retired member;

“(B) qualification requirements for the position have not been written in a manner designed to give advantage to the retired member; and

“(C) the retired member was considered and selected in accordance with the applicable law (including regulations) governing the appointing authority used to appoint the retired member.

“(2) The Secretary concerned or a designee of the Secretary concerned shall determine the duration under which the provisions of this subsection apply.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(d)(1) Not later than February 15 each year, the Secretary of Defense and the Director of the Office of Personnel Management shall jointly submit to Congress a report on the appointments made during the preceding year using the authority in subsection (b)(1).

“(2) Each report under this subsection shall set forth, for the year covered by such report, the following:

“(A) The number of appointments made using the authority in subsection (b)(1).

“(B) The grades at retirement from the armed forces of the individuals subject to such appointments.

“(C) The job titles, pay grades, and locations of employment at appointment of the individuals subject to such appointments.”.

SA 888. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1663 of the amendment, strike lines 1 through 26, and insert the following:

(e) RESTRICTION ON ISSUANCE OF IRAN SANCTIONS WAIVERS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Director assesses, in the report required by subsection (b), that the Government of Iran is supporting proxy forces in Syria and Lebanon, the President may not—

(A) issue any waiver of the application of sanctions under—

(i) the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note);

(ii) the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.);

(iii) section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a);

(iv) the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.); or

(v) the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.); or

(B) remove any Iranian person from the SDN list.

(2) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

(A) **IRANIAN PERSON.**—The term “Iranian person” has the meaning given that term in section 1242 of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801).

(B) **SDN LIST.**—The term “SDN list” means the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

SEC. 10708. ANNUAL REPORT ON IRANIAN EXPENDITURES SUPPORTING FOREIGN MILITARY AND TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.

(a) **ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report describing Iranian expenditures in the previous calendar year on military and terrorist activities outside the country, including each of the following:

(1) The amount spent in such calendar year on activities by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, including activities providing support for—

(A) Hizballah;

(B) Houthi rebels in Yemen;

(C) Hamas;

(D) proxy forces in Iraq and Syria; or

(E) any other entity or country the Director determines to be relevant.

(2) The amount spent in such calendar year for ballistic missile research and testing or other activities that the Director determines are destabilizing to the Middle East region.

(b) **FORM.**—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) RESTRICTION ON ISSUANCE OF IRAN SANCTIONS WAIVERS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Director assesses, in the report required by subsection (a), that the Government of Iran has expended funds for activities described in paragraph (1) or (2) of that subsection, the President may not—

(A) issue any waiver of the application of sanctions under—

(i) the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note);

(ii) the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.);

(iii) section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a);

(iv) the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.); or

(v) the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.); or

(B) remove any Iranian person from the SDN list.

(2) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this subsection:

(A) **IRANIAN PERSON.**—The term “Iranian person” has the meaning given that term in section 1242 of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801).

(B) **SDN LIST.**—The term “SDN list” means the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

SA 889. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 1663 of the amendment, strike lines 1 through 26, and insert the following:

(e) RESTRICTION ON ISSUANCE OF IRAN SANCTIONS WAIVERS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Director assesses, in the report required by subsection (b), that the Government of Iran is supporting proxy

forces in Syria and Lebanon, the President may not—

(A) issue any waiver of the application of sanctions under—

(i) the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note);

(ii) the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.);

(iii) section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a);

(iv) the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.); or

(v) the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.); or

(B) remove any Iranian person from the SDN list.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) IRANIAN PERSON.—The term “Iranian person” has the meaning given that term in section 1242 of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801).

(B) SDN LIST.—The term “SDN list” means the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

SEC. 10708. ANNUAL REPORT ON IRANIAN EXPENDITURES SUPPORTING FOREIGN MILITARY AND TERRORIST ACTIVITIES.

(a) ANNUAL REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act and not less frequently than once each year thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress a report describing Iranian expenditures in the previous calendar year on military and terrorist activities outside the country, including each of the following:

(1) The amount spent in such calendar year on activities by the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, including activities providing support for—

(A) Hizballah;

(B) Houthi rebels in Yemen;

(C) Hamas;

(D) proxy forces in Iraq and Syria; or

(E) any other entity or country the Director determines to be relevant.

(2) The amount spent in such calendar year for ballistic missile research and testing or other activities that the Director determines are destabilizing to the Middle East region.

(b) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) RESTRICTION ON ISSUANCE OF IRAN SANCTIONS WAIVERS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may not issue a waiver described in paragraph (2) or remove any Iranian person from the SDN list—

(A) unless there is enacted into law a joint resolution approving the issuance of the waiver or the removal of the person from that list, as the case may be; or

(B) if the Director assesses, in the report required by subsection (a), that the Government of Iran has expended funds for activities described in paragraph (1) or (2) of that subsection.

(2) WAIVERS DESCRIBED.—A waiver described in this paragraph is any waiver of the application of sanctions under—

(A) the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note);

(B) the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.);

(C) section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a);

(D) the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.); or

(E) the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.).

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) IRANIAN PERSON.—The term “Iranian person” has the meaning given that term in section 1242 of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801).

(B) SDN LIST.—The term “SDN list” means the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

SA 890. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. —. LIMITATIONS ON CERTAIN TERMINATION AND WAIVER PROVISIONS RELATING TO IRAN SANCTIONS.

(a) REPEAL OF SUNSET PROVISION OF IRAN SANCTIONS ACT OF 1996.—Section 13(b) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is repealed.

(b) MODIFICATION OF APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN SANCTIONS TO PETROLEUM TRANSACTIONS.—Section 1245(d)(4) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a(d)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

“(4) APPLICABILITY OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PETROLEUM TRANSACTIONS.—Sanctions imposed under paragraph (1)(A) shall apply with respect to a financial transaction conducted or facilitated by a foreign financial institution on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 for the purchase of petroleum or petroleum products from Iran.”

(c) LIMITATION ON CERTAIN WAIVERS OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Until the date on which the conditions specified in paragraph (2) are met, the President may not—

(A) issue any waiver of the application of sanctions under—

(i) the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note);

(ii) the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8501 et seq.);

(iii) section 1245 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8513a);

(iv) the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8701 et seq.); or

(v) the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801 et seq.); or

(B) remove any Iranian person from the SDN list.

(2) CONDITIONS.—The conditions specified in this paragraph are met if—

(A) the President certifies to Congress that—

(i) the Government of Iran has—

(I) ceased supporting acts of international terrorism; and

(II) has released all hostages who are United States citizens or aliens lawfully admitted to the United States for permanent residence; and

(ii) the International Atomic Energy Agency has verified that Iran’s nuclear program is exclusively peaceful in nature; and

(B) there is enacted into law a joint resolution approving the issuance of the waiver described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) or the removal of the Iranian person from the SDN list, as the case may be.

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) IRANIAN PERSON.—The term “Iranian person” has the meaning given that term in section 1242 of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8801).

(B) SDN LIST.—The term “SDN list” means the list of specially designated nationals and blocked persons maintained by the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury.

SA 891. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 1224(c)(2), add at the end the following:

(H) An evaluation of the contributions made by partner countries within the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS to the repatriation and prosecution of ISIS detainees.

SA 892. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 3051 and insert the following:

SEC. 3051. LEAD CONTAMINATION TESTING AND REPORTING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE POLICY ON LEAD TESTING ON MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall establish a policy under which—

(A) a qualified individual may access a military installation for the purpose of conducting lead testing on the installation, subject to the approval of the Secretary; and

(B) the results of any lead testing conducted on a military installation shall be transmitted—

(i) in the case of a military installation located inside the United States, to—

(I) the civil engineer of the installation;

(II) the housing management office of the installation;

(III) the major subordinate command of the Armed Force with jurisdiction over the installation; and

(IV) if required by law, any relevant Federal, State, and local agencies; and

(ii) in the case of a military installation located outside the United States, to the civil engineer or commander of the installation who shall transmit those results to the major subordinate command of the Armed Force with jurisdiction over the installation.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

(A) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.—The term “qualified individual” means—

(i) an individual who is certified by the Environmental Protection Agency or by a State as—

- (I) a lead-based paint inspector; or
- (II) a lead-based paint risk assessor; or

(ii) an employee of a laboratory certified by the Environmental Protection Agency or by a State to test for lead contamination in drinking water who is authorized to conduct such tests.

(B) UNITED STATES.—The term “United States” has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code.

(b) ANNUAL REPORTING ON LEAD-BASED PAINT IN MILITARY HOUSING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter III of chapter 169 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

“§2869a. Annual reporting on lead-based paint in military housing

“(a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than February 1 of each year, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that sets forth, with respect to military housing under the jurisdiction of each Secretary of a military department for the calendar year preceding the year in which the report is submitted, the following:

“(A) A certification that indicates whether the military housing under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned is in compliance with the requirements respecting lead-based paint, lead-based paint activities, and lead-based paint hazards described in section 408 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2688).

“(B) A detailed summary of the data, disaggregated by military department, used in making the certification under subparagraph (A).

“(C) The total number of military housing units under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned that were inspected for lead-based paint in accordance with the requirements described in subparagraph (A).

“(D) The total number of military housing units under the jurisdiction of the Secretary concerned that were not inspected for lead-based paint.

“(E) The total number of military housing units that were found to contain lead-based paint in the course of the inspections described in subparagraph (C).

“(F) A description of any abatement efforts with respect to lead-based paint conducted regarding the military housing units described in subparagraph (E).

“(2) PUBLICATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall publish each report submitted under paragraph (1) on a publicly available website of the Department of Defense.

“(b) MILITARY HOUSING DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘military housing’ includes military family housing and military unaccompanied housing (as such term is defined in section 2871 of this title).”.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of such subchapter is amended by adding at the end the following new item:

“2869a. Annual reporting on lead-based paint in military housing.”.

SA 893. Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense

activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1086. TRANSFER AUTHORITY FOR EBOLA RESPONSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense may transfer amounts of authorizations made available to the Department of Defense for overseas humanitarian disaster and civic aid to any other authorization to support efforts of the United States Agency for International Development and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to address the Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo and surrounding countries.

(b) NOTIFICATION OF CONGRESS.—Not later than 15 days before the date on which a transfer under subsection (a) is carried out, the Secretary shall notify the appropriate committees of Congress of such transfer.

(c) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this section, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of House of Representatives.

SA 894. Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10 ____ COUNTRY OF ORIGIN LABELING FOR KING CRAB AND TANNER CRAB.

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) 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 895. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. ____ COVERED INFRINGEMENT ACTIONS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term “affected proceeding” means an action for patent infringement under title

35, United States Code, an investigation under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337), or any other administrative or judicial proceeding in which—

(A) a patent issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office is a subject of the proceeding; and

(B) a designated entity—

(i) is the owner or exclusive licensee of the patent described in subparagraph (A);

(ii) has a financial interest in the outcome of the proceeding; or

(iii) has direct or indirect control over the conduct of the litigation of the matter by the holder of the patent described in subparagraph (A);

(2) the term “covered regulations” means the Export Administration Regulations under subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(3) the term “designated entity” means—

(A) an entity on the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations; or

(B) any parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of an entity described in subparagraph (A).

(b) CONDUCT OF AFFECTED PROCEEDINGS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, the following requirements shall apply with respect to an affected proceeding:

(1) The pleadings alleging patent infringement shall, with respect to any patent in which a designated entity has an interest—

(A) state with particularity the facts and circumstances constituting that infringement, including—

(i) all patent claims alleged to be infringed; and

(ii) all products and services alleged to be infringed;

(B) provide a detailed identification of the specific elements of each patent claim that is found in each product and service identified under subparagraph (A)(ii); and

(C) state with particularity all damages or other remedies sought in the proceeding.

(2) Excluding legal counsel for the designated entity, neither the designated entity nor the agents or representatives of the designated entity may obtain through discovery, or by other means, any non-public information of any entity or person related to any technical features or operation of a product or service.

(3) Upon the filing of the affected proceeding, the designated entity shall provide notice of the proceeding to the Department of Justice and the United States Patent and Trademark Office.

(4) The United States shall have the unconditional right to intervene as a party in the proceeding under rule 24(a) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

(c) RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN PATENT TRANSACTIONS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, the following requirements shall apply with respect to the sale or exclusive license of a patent issued by the United States Patent and Trademark Office:

(1) The sale or license is prohibited if the sale or license is to a designated entity and the entity has not undergone review under section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565).

(2) The sale or license is prohibited if the sale or license is to or by a designated entity and the manufacture, sale, use, import, or export of a product or service that is subject to the covered regulations would infringe the patent, unless an appropriate license is granted under the covered regulations.

(3) With respect to a patent not involving a drug or biological product, the sale or license of the patent to or by a designated entity to any foreign entity or affiliate shall require notification pursuant to rules under subsection (d)(1) and the waiting period described in subsection (b)(1) of section 7A of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18a), notwithstanding any other provision of that Act.

(d) LIST.—The Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the United States Patent and Trademark Office shall maintain a publicly available list of all designated entities.

SA 896. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

SEC. 360. STUDY ON FEASIBILITY OF INCLUDING ANALYTICAL MODEL OF WIND TURBINES INTO EXISTING CLEARINGHOUSE PROCESS.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation and the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate, shall conduct a study on the feasibility of including an analytical model of wind turbines into the existing clearinghouse process of the Department of Defense.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The study required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An analysis of the following:

(i) The height and blade dimension of wind turbine structures, the energy generated by such structures, and other factors relating to such structures as the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

(ii) Topographical and environmental considerations associated with the location of wind turbine projects.

(iii) The impact of individual wind turbine structures and the combined impact of proposed and existing wind turbine structures within a 50-mile radius of commercial or military airfields or military training routes.

(iv) The proximity of wind turbine structures to general aviation, commercial or military training routes, installations of the Department of Defense, and special use airspace.

(v) The impact of wind turbine structure operation, individually or collectively, on—

(I) approach and departure corridors;

(II) established military training routes;

(III)

(IV) radar for air traffic control;

(V) instrumented landing systems; and

(VI) other factors, as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Secretary of Defense.

(B) An assessment of whether including an analytical model of wind turbines into the existing clearinghouse process of the Department of Defense is practical, necessary, or cost-beneficial as compared to the current process of the Department.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than July 31, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

SA 897. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. BROWN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 705. ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH OF CERTAIN BIOLOGICAL DESCENDANTS IN CONNECTION WITH PERIODIC HEALTH ASSESSMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES AND VETERANS.

(a) ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH OF CERTAIN DESCENDANTS REQUIRED.—The Secretary concerned shall ensure that any periodic health assessment or physical of a member of the Armed Forces or a veteran provided by or for purposes of the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs, as applicable, includes a recording of the health conditions of any biological descendants of the member or veteran, as the case may be.

(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the recording of the health conditions of descendants under subsection (a) shall be to facilitate the tracking and identification of health conditions in such descendants that may be causally related to the exposure of the member or veteran concerned to toxins during service in the Armed Forces.

(c) ELEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The recording of the health conditions of descendants under subsection (a) shall include questions of the member or veteran concerned on the following:

(A) Whether such member or veteran has experienced infertility or an adverse birth outcome, and, if so and if known, the cause of or diagnosis for such infertility or birth outcome.

(B) The health conditions of each biological descendant of such member or veteran, including any current medical diagnosis, and any current mental health diagnosis, with respect to any such descendant.

(2) PRESERVATION AND COMPILATION.—The information derived from answers to questions of a member or veteran during their periodic health assessments or physicals on the health conditions of descendants of the member or veteran under subsection (a) shall be preserved and compiled in a manner designed to facilitate the use of such information for the purpose specified in subsection (b) in connection with the member or veteran.

(d) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly enter into a memorandum of understanding that provides for the following:

(A) The sharing of information between the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs on trends identified through evaluations of the health of descendants under subsection (a).

(B) The analysis of data collected through periodic health assessments and physicals of members and veterans on the health conditions of descendants under subsection (a), in order to identify potential causal relationships between the exposure of members and veterans to toxins during service in the Armed Forces and the generational effects of such exposure on the biological descendants of members and veterans.

(2) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this

Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on activities undertaken under the memorandum of understanding entered into under paragraph (1) during the one-year period ending on the date of such report.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term “Secretary concerned” means the following:

(A) The Secretary of Defense with respect to members of the Armed Forces.

(B) The Secretary of Veterans Affairs with respect to veterans.

(3) The term “biological descendant”, in the case of a member or veteran, means a biological child or grandchild of the member or veteran.

(4) The term “periodic health assessment” includes a physical examination.

SA 898. Mr. PERDUE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title V, add the following:

SEC. 508. FUNCTIONAL BADGE OR INSIGNIA UPON COMMISSION FOR CHAPLAINS.

A military chaplain shall receive a functional badge or insignia upon commission.

SA 899. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 764 proposed by Mr. INHOFE to the bill S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title III, add the following:

SEC. 360. STUDY ON FEASIBILITY OF INCLUDING ANALYTICAL MODEL OF WIND TURBINES INTO EXISTING CLEARINGHOUSE PROCESS.

(a) STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Transportation and the heads of such other Federal agencies as the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate, shall conduct a study on the feasibility of including an analytical model of wind turbines into the existing clearinghouse process of the Department of Defense.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The study required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) An analysis of the following:

(i) The height and blade dimension of wind turbine structures, the energy generated by

such structures, and other factors relating to such structures as the Secretary of Defense determines appropriate.

(ii) Topographical and environmental considerations associated with the location of wind turbine projects.

(iii) The impact of individual wind turbine structures and the combined impact of proposed and existing wind turbine structures within a 50-mile radius of commercial or military airfields or military training routes.

(iv) The proximity of wind turbine structures to general aviation, commercial or military training routes, installations of the Department of Defense, and special use airspace.

(v) The impact of wind turbine structure operation, individually or collectively, on—

- (I) approach and departure corridors;
- (II) established military training routes;
- (III) radar for air traffic control;
- (IV) instrumented landing systems; and
- (V) other factors, as determined by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration and the Secretary of Defense.

(B) An assessment of whether including an analytical model of wind turbines into the existing clearinghouse process of the Department of Defense is practical, necessary, or cost-beneficial as compared to the current process of the Department.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than July 31, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a).

(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term “appropriate committees of Congress” means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. THUNE. Mr. President, I have 7 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 25, 2019, at 9:45 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 25, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 25, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 25, 2019, at 2:15 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 25, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed roundtable.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATION, TECHNOLOGY, INNOVATION, AND THE INTERNET

The Subcommittee on Communication, Technology, Innovation, and The Internet of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 25, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND SAFETY

The Subcommittee on Transportation and Safety of the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 25, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Wednesday, June 26; 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, morning business be closed, and the Senate resume consideration of S. 1790; finally, that notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, the cloture motions filed during Monday's session ripen at 12 noon tomorrow.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order following the remarks of Senators FISCHER, RISCH, and BROWN.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I rise today to speak on the fiscal year 2020 Defense authorization bill. I want to begin by thanking the chairman and the ranking member of the Senate Armed Services Committee for their leadership and for their hard work in crafting this bill and managing it on the floor.

The bill before us today is the worthy successor to last year's John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act. Like its immediate predecessor, this bill's overarching objective is to reorient the Department of Defense toward the great power competition that our Nation faces today.

Overall, the bill supports a total of \$750 billion in defense spending, which includes \$642 billion for the Department of Defense's base budget, \$23 billion for the Department of Energy's defense activities, and another \$76 billion for overseas contingency operations. This meets the level of spending requested by the President and provides the Department of Defense with real growth above the rate of the inflation in recognition of increasing threats our Nation faces.

The bill also supports the All-Volunteer Force, providing a 3.1-percent pay raise for our men and women in uniform. It meets the President's request with respect to end strength for an Active-Duty force of 1,339,500 soldiers, sailors, airmen and marines.

I serve as chairman of the Subcommittee on Strategic Forces, which has jurisdiction over nuclear forces, missile defense, and national security space programs, and the U.S. Strategic Command, to which Nebraska is home.

I am fond of quoting the statement of former President Obama's Secretary of Defense, Ash Carter, that “Nuclear deterrence is the bedrock of our security and the highest priority mission of the Department of Defense.”

That was true in 2016 when he said it, and it is even truer today as Russia and China continue to expand their nuclear arsenals and deterring great power conflict becomes the central focus of our military.

With this changing security environment in mind, this bill fully funds the nuclear mission of the men and women of USSTRATCOM, including the sustainment of our nuclear forces, as well as the modernization of our triad, our nuclear command and control systems, and the Department of Energy's nuclear complex.

This legislation builds upon last year's support for the supplemental systems announced in the President's Nuclear Posture Review by authorizing funds for the deployment of low-yield ballistic missile warhead. Numerous senior military leaders have testified that this is what is necessary to address gaps in our current deterrence posture.

The fiscal year 2020 Senate NDAA also supports the Navy's ongoing study of restoring a sea-launched cruise missile capability in order to further enhance deterrence and also to reassure allies.

Moreover, the legislation includes a requirement for the administration to submit a report assessing four major categories of nuclear arms that are currently not captured by the New START Treaty. As many of my colleagues are aware, the administration

has announced its intent to pursue a more comprehensive approach to arms control beyond the traditional bilateral limitations of land-based ICBMs, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, and our heavy bombers.

The administration's logic is simple: Threats are shifting. As Russia invests in new and novel nuclear systems that are not captured by the New START Treaty and China's arsenal expands, a new approach is needed that accounts for these new dynamics. In support of this effort, this provision would require that the administration provide a comprehensive assessment of these factors.

Additionally, the Strategic Forces Subcommittee authorized resources for a number of key unfunded priorities for our warfighters. This includes an additional \$113 million for the development of the next generation of GPS receivers to ensure the U.S. military continues to have access to resilient position, navigation, and timing capabilities, and an additional \$108 million for the Missile Defense Agency to continue the development of space-based sensors to track advanced threats, including hypersonic weapons. Finally, it fully authorized critical bilateral US-Israel cooperative missile defense programs.

The critical resources this bill provides will be appreciated by our strategic partners and our men and women in uniform around the globe, as well as those in each and every State here at home.

I am honored to represent the men and women of Offutt Air Force Base, the 55th Wing, and the Nebraska National Guard, and I am proud to say that this legislation authorizes several critical investments that not only support our uniformed men and women in Nebraska; it better enables them to fulfill their roles in defending this Nation.

By passing the fiscal year 2020 NDAA, we keep the "fighting 55th" Wing flying. The bill authorizes full funding for the Air Force budget request to support the C-135 family of aircraft. It supports significant upgrades to the capabilities of the RC-135 Rivet Joint, the continued conversion of KC-135 tankers to WC-135R nuclear detection aircraft, and enables the ongoing OC-135 Open Skies recapitalization.

Just as critically, the bill helps the Air Force to evolve its ISR capability and move toward a more survivable, networked environment, with manned, unmanned, and sensors all acting as key components to give battlefield commanders the best information possible. To achieve this, the bill includes two amendments I authored that will direct the Air Force to examine the integration and dissemination of data from surveillance platforms like the RC-135 to the warfighter.

While the bill authorizes these important new investments, it also provides funding to address ongoing disaster recovery efforts, which are essential to restoring military installations that were affected by the recent flood-

ing in Nebraska. Rebuilding Offutt Air Force Base and the Nebraska National Guard's Camp Ashland are top priorities, and I am happy to report that the bill authorizes millions of dollars in funding to aid in the continued process of cleanup, design, and construction for the facilities that were destroyed.

Because I believe Nebraska's bases are a core component of the Nation's defense, I was also proud to offer two amendments that further support the process of rebuilding. These measures increase the cap on minor military construction for recovery at bases impacted by recent disasters and encourage the military services to work quickly to rebuild Offutt Air Force Base and Camp Ashland.

I strongly urge all of my colleagues to work together to support this disaster recovery effort. Many key military installations have been affected across several States, and the work to rebuild these bases must be a collaborative effort. We owe it to our men and women in uniform to do this together.

For 58 years, the NDAA has been the subject of a bipartisan consensus in Congress. Despite other disagreements that may arise and the significant debates we face, this bill has long been a unifying subject of agreement on Capitol Hill. There is good reason for that, and a record that spans a half century does not happen by accident. The fact is that no matter what other issues arise, an area where we must forge agreement is in supporting our servicemembers and enabling the defense of the Nation.

This year, we had a productive markup, with substantive debate on the issues in this bill. The process worked the way it was intended, and we emerged with a strong bipartisan consensus on the bill before us. I encourage all of my colleagues to support this legislation so that we can continue our tradition of authorizing full funding for the military and ensure that this legislation is signed into law on time.

In that same spirit, it is essential that we take the next step and work to secure a budget agreement that not only supports a robust top line for national defense, but that we do so swiftly to give the Department of Defense the predictable funding they need to plan and budget for the coming year.

Passing NDAA is only half of the job. Yes, we must authorize full funding for our military, but if we are truly committed to our military men and women, we must also vote on the defense appropriations bill to fund what we do here this week on NDAA. As we continue to debate the fiscal year 2020 NDAA, we should all remember the reason we have this debate every year. One of the primary responsibilities of Congress is to provide for the common defense. That responsibility is written in the Constitution, and it is an oath each of us swore to uphold. I am reminded of that oath frequently when I am back home in Nebraska. Each time I shake hands with a Nebraskan in uni-

form or meet a family member with a loved one overseas, I think about the responsibility we have and the debt we owe the ones who serve.

Over the years, countless sons and daughters of the heartland have answered that call to service. They are regular men and women from every background and every walk of life, united by their desire to safeguard their homeland and protect the cause of freedom. Yes, they are regular men and women, but they are also exceptional Americans, and their spirit and their sacrifice are examples that we should remember every day.

I hope we can come together in the spirit of service and work together to swiftly pass the fiscal year 2020 National Defense Authorization Act.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MCSALLY). The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. RISCH. 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. RISCH. Madam President, I rise today to discuss the proposed Udall amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act. It is not pending, but it has been filed, and thus I do want to talk about it for a few minutes.

First, let me be clear: The United States is not responsible for Iran's reckless activity and its violent ways. It is time once again to thrust Iran's long, shameful record of malign behavior back into the spotlight.

For the past 40 years, Iran has refused to behave as a responsible member of the international community. Indeed, the magnitude of the Iranian regime's caustic behavior both at home and abroad is overwhelming. Responsible nations do not threaten the sovereignty of their neighbors by funding terrorists. Responsible nations do not catalyze sectarian identities and provoke violence in the region. Responsible nations do not prop up the murderous regime of Bashar al-Assad in Syria. Responsible nations do not carelessly spread dangerous missile technology to violent extremist groups that threaten the lives of civilians. Responsible nations do not attack embassies and hold hostages. Yet the Iranian regime has done all of these things and persists.

Make no mistake. The Iranian regime has American blood on its hands. We all recall the dark days in Iraq and the Iranian roadside bombs that took the lives and maimed our servicemen and women.

Today, America's sons and daughters deployed abroad are again at risk. The amendment in front of this body will tie the hands of our commanders and prevent our troops from even acting in self-defense. Additionally, this amendment unnecessarily takes options off

the table, telegraphs our foreign policy to our adversaries, and emboldens those who wish us harm.

No one seeks a conflict with Iran—not the President of the United States, not this body, and not the American people. The U.S. Government has made clear our willingness to negotiate with Iran.

The Iranian people are a proud people. They have a proud history. They are the descendants of the Persian culture, one of the greatest cultures on the face of the earth. The Iranian people deserve better than what they are getting from the regime in power now in Iran.

The fact remains that the Iranian regime is faced with a sharp choice. The regime must choose between continued terrorist activity and behaving as a responsible member of the international community. The Iranian regime should sit down and think about the road that they are pursuing.

Like all countries, they want national security for their people. Is the road to national security trying to develop a nuclear weapon that the world has told them they can't develop? Is it continuing funding terrorists? Is it continuing the malign activities that it continues within Syria? None of these things gives them the national security they want.

They should take a lesson from North Korea. North Korea pursued this for generations. But in the last 18 months, North Korea sat down and said: Do you know what? Our national security is better served by picking door No. 2 instead of door No. 1. As a result of that, the threat that North Korea has been under has been greatly lifted.

This particular amendment is an amendment that has a place in the debate, but it has no place in this particular bill. First of all, it is not within the jurisdiction of the committee that has this bill in front of them. It is within the jurisdiction of our committee, the Foreign Relations Committee. These issues on war powers and the President's ability to use military force deserve thoughtful and reasoned debate. It is not a cavalier amendment like this that takes away the ability of our men and women to actually defend themselves.

I urge my colleagues to cast a "no" vote on this amendment and get on with the serious business and the important business of passing the National Defense Authorization Act.

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Ohio.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter from the chairman and the vice chairman of the Intelligence Committee regarding the referral of S. 1879 be printed in the RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE,
SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE,
Washington, DC, June 25, 2019.

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

DEAR SENATOR MCCONNELL: Pursuant to section 3(b) of S. Res. 400 of the 94th Congress, as amended by S. Res. 445 of the 108th Congress, we request that S. 1879, the Protect our Universities Act of 2019, be sequentially referred to the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence for a period not to exceed ten days.

Sincerely,

RICHARD BURR,
Chairman.
MARK R. WARNER,
Vice Chairman.

MINIMUM WAGE

Mr. BROWN. Madam President, this month, we surpassed the record for the longest period in American history without an increase in the minimum wage. It has been nearly a decade since minimum wage workers last got a raise—literally a decade. Because of inflation, the salary of a minimum wage worker today is worth \$3,000 less than it was in 2009. Think about that. It is not like minimum wage workers are making a lot of money. A minimum wage worker's salary today is equivalent to \$3,000 less than it was a decade ago because of inflation.

President Trump and Republicans in Congress don't have a plan and don't even propose to have a plan. In fact, they block any plans the rest of us have. They don't have a plan to give millions of workers a raise. Why? Because the corporate lobbyists going in and out of the office of the Senate majority leader don't want them to.

We know it is not just minimum wage workers who are losing out on money in their pockets because the President and the Members of this body always stand on the side of corporate interests, always put their thumb on the scale supporting corporations over workers. Look at the priorities Democrats fight for every day in this body, and then look at what this administration does. It is pretty clear who is on the side of American workers.

Democrats have plans to raise the minimum wage to \$15 an hour. President Trump is against it. He wants to do nothing to raise wages.

Democrats have a plan to strengthen collective bargaining rights to give workers more power in the workplace—the PRO Act. President Trump nominates judge after judge who puts their thumb on the scale for Wall Street over consumers and workers.

Democrats have a plan to put more money back in the pockets of 114 million American workers—the Working Families Tax Relief Act. It means if you are making \$25,000 or \$30,000 and if you have children or if you don't have children, through the earned-income

tax credit, you get more money in your pocket. Again, President Trump and the special interest Republicans in this town show their hostility to workers by opposing it.

President Trump, though, did sign a tax cut for corporations that led to record stock buybacks. The tax cut that President Trump pushed through this Senate, with the majority leader doing his groundwork for him—the bill he pushed, the tax cut he pushed through the Senate, over time, more than 75 percent of that tax cut will go to the richest 1 percent of the people. Think about that. There was \$1½ trillion in tax cuts. Who benefits? Seventy-five percent of the benefits go to the richest 1 percent of the people in this country.

Democrats also have a plan to give American workers more control over their lives and their schedules—the Schedules that Work Act, which we will be introducing soon.

We have a plan to protect workers from companies that steal their hard-earned money by refusing to pay them for the hours they have worked—the Wage Theft Protection Act. Think about how that works. You work at a salary. Say you are making \$35,000 a year. You are a night manager at a fast-food restaurant. The company decides to list you as a manager, so you are making a \$35,000-a-year salary. The company can work you 42, 45, 50 hours a week and pay you not a cent for the hours above 40 because you earn that salary and because the company declared you manager. I call it wage theft.

We used to have laws in this country that we enacted many years ago, updated with President Ford, President Nixon, and then President Obama, but President Trump has said no and scaled that back. His administration rolled back rule after rule that protects workers from companies that cheat them out of the wages they have earned.

Again, whose side are you on when you have a President who is hostile to workers and who betrays workers while talking a good game but is clearly on the side of corporate interests every single time?

Democrats are united in demanding that any new North America Free Trade Agreement—any new NAFTA have strong labor standards so we don't end up with another race to the bottom on workers' rights and benefits. So far, President Trump hasn't produced a deal that protects workers from corporations that want to move to Mexico so they can pay the workers less. In fact, the Trump tax cut bill that Senator MCCONNELL—down the hall—fought for and rammed through this Senate by only a couple of votes gave corporations a 21-percent tax rate.

You shut down the Lordstown GM plant in Youngstown, OH. You are paying a 21-percent tax rate. When you move to Mexico, you pay half that tax rate. You pay 10.5 percent. That is

what has happened as the President has failed to renegotiate NAFTA to help workers.

Let me give you an example. Let me give a real quick story. After NAFTA passed, 5 months later, I went to the Mexican border with a friend. I went across the border and visited a Mexican auto plant. That auto plant looked just like an auto plant in Cleveland or just like an auto plant in Cincinnati and just like the Jeep plant in Toledo.

There was one difference. The workers were working hard. The floors were clean. The technology was up-to-date. There was one difference between the auto plant in Mexico and the auto plant in Toledo. The difference was the Mexican auto plant didn't have a parking lot because the workers who work there can't afford to buy the cars they make.

Yet President Trump's renegotiation of NAFTA left those workers' wages out so the workers will continue to be far, far underpaid in Mexico, will have weaker environmental laws—especially with the Trump tax plan—encouraging more American companies to move to Mexico.

On another issue so important to so many in this country, especially elderly people, Democrats have a plan to lower the price of prescription drugs. One news outlet said it combines just about every policy idea that drug lobbyists hate. Yet President Trump and Members of this Senate, all with good healthcare paid for by taxpayers—don't ever forget that. All of us who represent people in this country have good healthcare paid for by taxpayers. They are all trying to take away the protections for Americans with preexisting conditions.

Let me go back to the overtime issue for a minute. Three years ago, I stood

in Columbus to announce the Obama administration was going to raise the salary threshold to earn overtime pay and make millions of more workers eligible. That would have meant 4 million Americans and 130,000 Ohioans were going to get a raise. As I explained earlier, when you make \$35,000 or \$40,000 and are paid a salary, they call you management. So when you work more than 40 hours, you don't get paid a nickel for any time you work over 40 hours. So what President Obama's rule did was give a raise to 130,000 Ohioans, 4 million workers, but workers didn't get that raise because attorneys general—far-right and extremely conservative attorneys general—around the country first sued to stop it, and then when President Trump won the election, he came up with a new rule that leaves most of those workers behind.

We are talking about people making \$38,000 or \$40,000 a year—middle managers at banks, restaurants, and grocery stores. They are often required to work 60 to 70 hours a week without getting a cent of overtime. It is an American value and what we stand for as a nation. It is how we should govern, through the eyes of workers, through the dignity of work. If people work 50 or 60 hours—obviously, Senators and bank presidents and CEO's and doctors and lawyers shouldn't get paid overtime, but people making \$35,000 or \$40,000, if you work more than 40 hours a week, you should get overtime. That is what we used to do in this country, but we don't do it all the time now because of President Trump's opposition.

Democrats have a bill to fix this, the Restoring Overtime Pay Act, that would allow 4.6 million Americans to be newly eligible for overtime pay.

The President clearly doesn't understand how somebody living on \$35,000

or \$40,000 a year—what that person's challenges are. The President thinks it is fine to leave those workers behind. So much for fighting for American workers. That was his campaign promise. He would put them back to work. He would have good manufacturing wages for them. He would pay them. He would make sure they made good wages. It is all part of Donald Trump's phony populism. He divides to distract from the fact that his administration looks like a Wall Street retreat.

True populism is never racist; it is never anti-Semitic. True populists don't pass tax cuts for rich people and leave out workers with children. Populists don't choose Wall Street over consumers. Populists don't choose corporations over workers. Populists don't choose health insurance companies over sick people.

It all comes down to whose side you are on. Are you going to fight for the dignity of work or are you going to fight for the privilege of the wealthy?

The President promised to fight for American workers. He breaks that promise every day. He has broken that promise for more than 2 years. If you love this country, you fight for the people who make it work. I wish President Trump would remember that.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M.
TOMORROW

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow morning.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 6:04 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, June 26, 2019, at 10 a.m.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE CAREER OF LORE SEGAL NÉE GROSZMANN

HON. JERROLD NADLER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. NADLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the illustrious 55-year career of acclaimed writer and Upper West Side resident Lore Segal née Groszmann.

Lore Segal was born to a Jewish middle-class family in Vienna, Austria in 1928. Shortly after Hitler's annexation of Austria in 1938, she participated in the first wave of the Kindertransport which brought thousands of children to safety in England. It was here she first began writing: Segal penned impassioned letters to refugee committees and potential sponsors advocating for her parents to be brought to England, ultimately resulting in her parents' arrival a year later with domestic laborers' visas. Although this effort reunited her family, her parents' roles as domestic laborers required Segal to live with foster families until she was eighteen. After earning her degree in English Literature from the University of London, Segal spent three years in the Dominican Republic, finally making her way to New York with her mother in 1951.

Segal's writing career began in earnest when she began chronicling her experiences as a young émigré living with different families in England in series of articles in *The New Yorker*, which later formed the basis of her first novel, *Other People's Houses*, published in 1964. Segal's other works include five novels, including *Shakespeare's Kitchen* (a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in Fiction in 2008), eight children's books including *Tell Me a Mitzi*, translations such as *The Juniper Tree*, an adaptation of Grimm tales on which she collaborated with her friend Maurice Sendak, and innumerable short stories and essays. Lore Segal's most recent book is the 2019 collection of published and unpublished works entitled, *The Journal I Did Not Keep: New and Selected Writing*. Segal taught writing for almost thirty years at notable institutions, including as a tenured professor at University of Illinois at Chicago and Ohio State University, as well as Columbia University, Princeton, Sarah Lawrence and the 92 Y. She has also been recognized for her work with numerous awards and honors including a Guggenheim Fellowship, National Endowment for the Arts grants and O. Henry awards.

What makes Segal's writing so enduring is the masterful way she balances the themes of displacement and otherness, central to her identities as a refugee and a foster child, with the emotions, humor and conflicts inherent to the universal human condition. Her work provides a unique insight into the immigrant perspective on the American Dream and the Jewish diaspora. Segal's contributions to the diverse community of immigrant voices who illustrate the complexities and vibrancy of American life are well-deserving of tribute.

Madam Speaker, I ask all my colleagues to join me in celebrating the 55th Anniversary of Lore Segal's first publication, and in recognizing the amazing achievements and continued impact of her work.

HONORING M. DIANE HAYS

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I pause to recognize M. Diane Hays, who passed away on June 20, 2019. It is both fitting and proper to reflect and recognize her life's accomplishments and for all of her efforts in serving the greater Independence, Missouri, community.

Russell and Diane Hays started the Coins for Canines program in 1997 after budget restraints barred the city from purchasing a replacement K-9 after its only working dog passed away. Mr. and Mrs. Hays raised funds by placing jugs at local businesses, presenting donation request letters to various groups, and lobbying the Jackson County Legislature for funds derived from the anti-drug sales tax. The funds were used to purchase K-9's, their training, and eventually repair and renovation of the Police Department's new K-9 training center. In 2002 Mr. and Mrs. Hays received the Missouri Peace Officers Association's Citizens of the Year Award. This couple embodies the spirit of volunteerism, and their support of law enforcement illustrates the model of exemplary citizenship.

Madam Speaker, I ask that you join me in offering our condolences to Diane's friends and family, particularly her husband, Russell Hays, their daughters Kim and Lynda, their five grandchildren, and seventeen great grandchildren. She will be greatly missed in Independence. I would also like to thank the Hays family for sharing Diane's heart and her commitment to our K-9 officers with the community for so many years.

IN RECOGNITION OF MARJORIE "PEGGY" MURPHY

HON. MATT CARTWRIGHT

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. CARTWRIGHT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the community contributions of Marjorie "Peggy" Murphy at time of her retirement. Peggy has been a prominent and passionate member of Northeastern and Central Pennsylvania's theater community for most of her life. Both on the stage and in the community, Peggy has dedicated her career to making a positive impact on those around her.

For over 50 years, Peggy has been actively involved in bringing live community theater to

audiences in Wayne County. She has directed and performed in all kinds of productions, from dramas and comedies to musicals and mysteries. And her involvement extends far beyond the stage. Along with her late husband Richard Murphy, Peggy helped create the Ritz Company Players, a tight-knit group of community theater performers who forged an unbreakable bond through their love of the arts. Even after her retirement from the board, Peggy remains a board member emeritus for her continued dedication to the company and for the wisdom she entrusts to the next generation of leaders in the theater community.

Outside of the world of theater, Peggy has also served her community in several other capacities. For the past 43 years, for example, Peggy has been a board member of the Wayne County Redevelopment Authority, and for three decades she has served on the board of the Wayne County Housing Authority. In those roles, Peggy has been instrumental in bringing federal funds to the county for housing and community development projects.

Peggy has also been very active in public policy issues and politics, working on the local level in that regard in Hawley for 40 years. She was also the National Vice-Chair of Commissioners of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Authorities, and she co-authored the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials' Handbook for Commissioners.

Through her service both in and outside the theater, Peggy has been an illustrious and impactful resident of Wayne County. Her life of service is one to be recognized and celebrated.

It is an honor to recognize Peggy Murphy at the time of her retirement for her many community accomplishments. Her dedication to Wayne County is admirable and will help ensure a smooth succession to the next generation of leaders. May her journey continue to inspire our community, not just through artistic expression but also through Peggy's continuous, selfless service to others.

RECOGNIZING THE INCREDIBLE WORK OF OUR VA CENTERS

HON. DEBBIE LESKO

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mrs. LESKO. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize some of the incredible work our VA centers are doing. Joseph Faranda is a U.S. Navy veteran who served for almost nine years. During his service, he was diagnosed with cancer. Joe was able to beat cancer the first time, but 17 years later he was diagnosed with cancer again.

When Joe reached out to schedule an appointment at the VA, the team urgently placed an order for an ultrasound and for him to be seen by the end of the week. When Joe went for his ultrasound, his doctor immediately recommended he check himself into the VA's

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

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

Emergency Room—advice that would ultimately save his life.

Joe received treatment and support from his care team and is now recovering quickly. Joe said, “I can confidently say that if I need to return to the Phoenix VA, I will be in good hands.”

I want to recognize Doctor Ronald Jacoby and Nurse Shauna Fox for their exceptional care and dedication to Joe and all of our Arizona veterans. Thankfully, Joe's prognosis is very good, and I have full faith he will beat cancer once again.

HONORING BRIGADIER GENERAL KILLEA ON HIS RETIREMENT

HON. MIKE LEVIN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. LEVIN of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Brigadier General Kevin J. Killea on the event of his retirement.

Brigadier General Killea has dedicated his life to service. Born in Rockville Centre, New York, he graduated from St. Johns University, the Naval War College, the Industrial College of Armed Forces, and the Harvard Business School Advanced Management Program.

In March 1988, he was commissioned as a second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps. He is a career F/A-18 fighter pilot that included multiple combat tours and key billets, which are highlighted by his command of Marine Fighter Attack Squadron 122 in the Western Pacific from 2004 to 2006, and the Marine Aircraft Group 11 from 2009 and 2011. He also served as the Chief of Staff to the Combined Joint Task Force Operation Inherent Resolve, and as Assistant Director, Land Domain, for Homeland Defense Policy for the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

In July 2016, Brigadier General Killea assumed command of Marine Corps Installations West, Marine Corps Base Camp Pendleton, and it has been my recent honor to work with him. He has had a profound impact on Camp Pendleton and the surrounding residents providing service support to more than 50,000 Marines, Sailors, families and civilian employees. He has been continually focused on ensuring our warfighters have all of the vital base support necessary to be operationally ready, and all the issues that impact of the quality of life for families. He has been a leader in environmental issues and has been dedicated to finding solutions to a range of complex problems to ensure all of the five Marine Corps West Coast installations remain tremendous neighbors to our local communities.

Brigadier General Killea has dedicated his life to serving his country. We cannot thank him enough for his service to Camp Pendleton, the Marine Corps, and the United States of America.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 2019

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration 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:

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Chair, I rise to speak on the Amendment offered by Mr. BABIN.

Mr. BABIN's amendment concerns the organization of space activities within the Department of Commerce and its National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

NOAA is organized at the Department of Commerce to include the Office of Space Commerce and the Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs Office.

Commercial space is a growing and vibrant sector of our economy. Federal government responsibilities on commercial space, including those of the Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs Office, should be evaluated and considered to determine if any changes are needed to support the Office's ability to meet the pace and innovation of the commercial remote sensing industry.

Mr. BABIN's amendment would move the Commercial Remote Sensing Regulatory Affairs Office and the Office of Space Commerce into a single organizational entity within the Department of Commerce.

Is this a good idea? What would be the implications?

I don't know, but I do know that these are questions that need answers. And I, as Chair of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology plan to address them as the Committee and its Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics turn to commercial space activities and issues.

These matters should be considered within the Committee of jurisdiction, not within a multi-agency spending bill where they cannot be debated or reviewed in the light of day.

Short-circuiting regular legislative order denies opportunities for Members of the Committee of Jurisdiction to legislate on policy issues they came to Congress to address. I trust that this amendment will be removed before this appropriations bill heads to the President.

HONORING DR. ROBERT VARTABEDIAN

HON. SAM GRAVES

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. GRAVES of Missouri. Madam Speaker, I proudly pause to recognize Dr. Robert Vartabedian. Dr. Vartabedian is retiring as the President of Missouri Western State University in St. Joseph, Missouri, after an exceptional career and distinguished tenure at Missouri Western State University.

Dr. Vartabedian has taught at universities across the country. While each was a very different institution, there was one common thread to each of them—Dr. Vartabedian has made each of them better. If you set foot on the Missouri Western campus during his time there, even if you somehow managed to not see it, you could not have helped but felt it. That unspoken ‘thing’ where a new level is being achieved, a new standard is being set, a new normal is being cemented into place. Of course, you can point to Craig Field at Spratt Stadium, the Craig School of Business Center for Entrepreneurship, the Kit Bond Science and Technology Incubator, the Walter Cronkite Museum, or the sea of red that comes with the Kansas City Chiefs training camp. While he deserves credit for those things and they will remain as reminders of his time here, they are not his true legacy. His true legacy is in his students. The next generation of entrepreneurs and thinkers. The new leaders for northern Missouri, the new educators who will carry along his legacy even further. Those students, those lives he has touched directly or indirectly are his true and lasting legacy.

Madam Speaker, I proudly ask you to join me in recognizing Dr. Robert Vartabedian upon a well-earned retirement. I wish him the very best and a well-deserved rest. I am honored to represent him in the United States Congress.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ERIC SWALWELL

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. SWALWELL of California. Madam Speaker, I missed votes on Thursday, June 20 and Friday, June 21. Had I been present, I would have voted as follows:

Roll Call Vote Number 368 (Passing H. AMDT. 389 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. JOHN RUTHERFORD): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 369 (Passing H. AMDT. 389 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. JOHN RUTHERFORD): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 370 (Passing H. AMDT. 398 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. EARL BLUMENAUER): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 371 (Passing H. AMDT. 402 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. JIM BANKS): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 372 (Passing H. AMDT. 411 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. JARED GOLDEN): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 373 (Passing H. AMDT. 423 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. HALEY STEVENS): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 374 (Passing H. AMDT. 424 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. LAUREN UNDERWOOD): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 375 (Passing H. AMDT. 426 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. JIM BANKS): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 376 (Passing H. AMDT. 428 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. GREG PENCE): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 377 (Passing H. AMDT. 429 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. ABIGAIL SPANBERGER): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 378 (Passing H. AMDT. 432 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 379 (Passing H. AMDT. 434 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. FRANK PALLONE): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 380 (Passing H. AMDT. 435 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. VERN BUCHANAN): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 381 (Passing H. AMDT. 436 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. JEFF DUNCAN): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 382 (Passing H. AMDT. 438 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. EARL BLUMENAUER): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 383 (Passing H. AMDT. 439 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. PAUL GOSAR): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 384 (Passing H. AMDT. 441 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. JEFF DUNCAN): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 385 (Passing H. AMDT. 442 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. MARKWAYNE MULLIN): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 386 (Passing H. AMDT. 443 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. MARKWAYNE MULLIN): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 387 (Passing H. AMDT. 446 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. GARRET GRAVES): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 388 (Passing H. AMDT. 447 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. JODY HICE): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 389 (Passing H. AMDT. 448 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. JIM BANKS): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 390 (Passing H. AMDT. 449 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. ANDY BIGGS): NO;

Roll Call Vote Number 391 (Passing H. AMDT. 450 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. JOE CUNNINGHAM): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 392 (Passing H. AMDT. 451 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. JOE CUNNINGHAM): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 393 (Passing H. AMDT. 452 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. SALUD CARBAJAL): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 394 (Passing H. AMDT. 453 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. KATIE HILL): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 395 (Passing H. AMDT. 454 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. KIM SCHRIER): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 396 (Passing H. AMDT. 459 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. MIKE BOST): YES;

Roll Call Vote Number 397 (Passing H. AMDT. 461 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. JARED GOLDEN): YES; and

Roll Call Vote Number 398 (Passing H. AMDT. 462 to H.R. 3055 offered by Rep. BEN MCADAMS): YES.

HONORING THE MEMORY OF LINSEY PORTER

HON. RASHIDA TLAI

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Ms. TLAI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of Linsey Porter, a former mayor of the city of Highland Park, Michigan. His advocacy and leadership will be missed.

Born in Detroit in 1954, Linsey Porter grew up in Highland Park, where the Porter Family

moved to in 1955. He graduated from Highland Park High School in 1972 and continued his education at LeMoyne Owen College in Tennessee where he completed four years. During that time, Porter founded and was first President of the Out Of Town Students Association to make the school, which was not equipped to support out-of-state students, a more welcoming place. This marked the beginning of his career in advocacy.

After college, Porter returned to Highland Park. Though a diligent worker, Porter found his work in insurance to be unfulfilling. He gave up his position to return to advocacy and run for Mayor of Highland Park because he wanted to help people grow and have his city be a better place for people to live. Porter was elected the 30th Mayor of Highland Park in November of 1991. He was the first Mayor in Highland Park to be elected to three consecutive four-year terms. Prior to being elected and re-elected Mayor, he also served two terms on the City Council, with his last term as Council President.

Linsey Porter was most proud of the economic revitalization that occurred during his tenure as Chief Executive Officer for the City of Highland Park. With his vision and energy, he secured millions to fund new development, including single-family and multi-family housing, two shopping centers, new police cars, fire engines, and the creation of Oakland Industrial Park, which location once was the world headquarters of the Chrysler Corporation. Two of his greatest accomplishments were encouraging the Budco Company to build their World Headquarters in Highland Park (1000 jobs) and the expansion, renovation of the Davison Freeway, America's first freeway.

Please join me in tribute to Linsey Porter as we pay our respects and honor to his family.

IN SUPPORT OF THE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020 (H.R. 2740)

HON. BETTY MCCOLLUM

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Ms. MCCOLLUM. Madam Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 2740, the first Fiscal Year 2020 appropriations package that includes funding for the departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Defense, State, and Energy.

The Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies bill includes \$189.9 billion, \$11.8 billion over FY19 levels, in critical investments in medical research, public health, workforce training, and education for the next generation of Americans. Among the important provisions in this bill are \$41.1 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for lifesaving medical and disease research, and \$760 million for Community Service Block Grants (CSBG) that will go directly to Community Action Agencies to help low-income families rise out of poverty. The bill also contains a provision that will enable

states to develop best practices to identify and treat newborns with a Congenital Heart Defect. This is an issue that I have worked on since I served in the Minnesota State House, and I am pleased to see its inclusion.

The Defense bill includes \$690.2 billion in funding, \$15.8 billion above FY19 levels, improves our national security, and ensures that our servicemen and women will have the equipment and training necessary to complete their missions and come home safe. The bill includes a 3.1 percent military pay raise and funds the Sexual Assault Prevention and Response programs for the services at \$297 million, a significant increase over FY19 levels. As the Vice Chair of the Defense Appropriations Subcommittee, I am particularly pleased that the bill includes \$1.26 billion for defense environmental remediation activities, \$14.8 million above FY19 levels. This funding will continue Department of Defense efforts to remediate contaminated soil, ground and drinking water at formerly used and current defense installations. This includes \$13 million to study and assess the levels of PFOS/PFOA contamination at domestic military facilities. The bill also makes a \$33.4 billion investment in Defense Health Programs, including increased funding for medical research that will help save the lives of our service members and veterans.

The State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs bill includes \$56.4 billion in funding, \$2.2 billion above FY19 levels, and is a robust investment in global health and nutrition programs, national security, and diplomacy. Important provisions in this bill include \$2.6 billion for maternal child health and infectious disease programs, \$750 million for family planning services, and \$5.9 billion for PEPFAR to combat HIV/AIDS. I am also pleased to see strong levels of funding for the Global Food Security Act, a critical piece of U.S. foreign assistance in reducing global hunger, improving child nutrition, and finally achieving food security around the world.

The Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies bill includes \$46.4 billion, an increase of \$1.8 billion over FY19, and makes needed investments in water infrastructure projects that impact every state in our nation. That is why robust funding for the Army Corps of Engineers, the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the water resources projects in this legislation are so important. My district is home to the St. Croix River and the Mississippi River. My constituents know that the Mississippi River is a working river, and failures in our infrastructure can significantly impact the overall economy by hurting our transportation, agriculture, and recreation industries.

Madam Speaker, as the appropriations process moves forward on the floor, it is clear that Democrats are making critical investments for the people. Democrats will continue to be loud and clear about the importance of quality healthcare for all, education for our children and grandchildren, investments in infrastructure, and ensuring our national security. H.R. 2740 is a down payment on all of these important priorities for our constituents.

I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.

HONORING THE LIFE AND LEGACY
OF THE LATE DR. LAMUEL A.
STANISLAUS

HON. YVETTE D. CLARKE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Madam Speaker, I would like to honor the life and legacy of the late Dr. Lamuel A. Stanislaus. Dr. Stanislaus was born on the beautiful island of Grenada and came to the United States in 1945 where he received his Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Dental Surgery degrees from Howard University.

Dr. Stanislaus practiced dentistry in upstate New York briefly before moving to Brooklyn Heights, where he would service the Brooklyn Heights community for 32 years. In 1985, Dr. Stanislaus was appointed Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations for five years and served as Ambassador-at-Large and Deputy Permanent Representative for two years. He was later re-appointed as the Permanent Representative of Grenada to the United Nations until 2004. There he became a seasoned, substantive and eloquent voice on behalf of his country Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique. On occasion, he was also delegated to speak on behalf of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and the Group of Latin America and the Caribbean Countries (GRULAC).

To add to his tremendous achievements, Dr. Stanislaus was also an activist in his community. As a visionary leader, Dr. Stanislaus founded the West Indian Day Carnival Parade—a national day of celebration and valor for Caribbean tradition and culture. He left behind a movement that began in Harlem and was relocated to my district where Central Brooklynites still partake in celebrating our beautiful heritage. Dr. Stanislaus was well-versed in the rich history of the Caribbean. It goes without saying that Dr. Stanislaus' commitment to public service represents leadership, scholarship, integrity and inspiration in our community.

Dr. Lamuel A. Stanislaus was the recipient of numerous professional, civic and political awards. It is my distinct honor to announce that on Saturday, June 15, 2019, Rutland Road between Flatbush and Bedford Avenues in Brooklyn, New York was renamed after his namesake, the Dr. Lamuel A. Stanislaus Way. Sir Lamuel A. Stanislaus' life demonstrated a love of God, humankind, love of country, love of Grenada and its people as well as the Caribbean community at large. Dr. Stanislaus was and will remain a motivation to all.

RECOGNIZING MR. RONALD E.
FEILE FOR HIS SERVICE AND
DEDICATION TO AMERICA'S
SPACE PROGRAM

HON. BILL POSEY

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, today I rise in recognition of Mr. Ronald E. Feile of Titusville, FL, a constituent who recently retired after thirty-six years of working at the Kennedy

Space Center as an air traffic controller, and, most recently as a lead contractor for the Washington Consulting Group.

Ronald Feile began his aviation career in the U.S. Army where he served as part of a mobile VFR tower crew in Vietnam from April 1970 through November 1971. In 1971, he became control chief of combined tower and radar facility and was placed in charge of training personnel and scheduling logistical supply which was vital to our operation in Vietnam. He also served as flight operations liaison to the South Vietnamese army and earned the Army Commendation Medal.

Following his military service and service as an air traffic controller with the FAA, Ron was recruited to work on our space program at the Cape serving as the lead Air Traffic Controller for the Shuttle Landing Facility and the Military Radar Unit. In that role, Ron was intimately involved with our Shuttle program, coordinating air and ground support for Shuttle launch and landing events. He also provided his expertise for major satellite and launch payload deliveries.

Throughout his career, Ron has been awarded NASA's Silver Snoopy Award and NASA's Space Flight Awareness Award. He was also interviewed by NASA as part of its oral history of the Shuttle program. In addition to these honors, he will receive the highest tribute for those in aviation history. Ronald Freile's name will be inscribed in the wall of the Air and Space Museum. Ron's name will join the names of Buzz Aldrin, the Wright Brothers, Charles Lindberg, John Glenn, Amelia Earhart, and countless other pioneers of our aviation history.

Having worked on our nation's space program as a young man, I have come to know many of the great Americans like Ron who have dedicated their lives to serving our nation and making our space program so successful. I ask members of the U.S. House of Representatives to join me and Ron's family, friends, and colleagues at the Washington Consulting Group in recognizing his work and contribution to America's mission in space.

HONORING THE SERVICE OF KEVIN
BOSHEARS, DIRECTOR OF THE
OFFICE OF SMALL AND DIS-
ADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILI-
ZATION AT THE DEPARTMENT
OF HOMELAND SECURITY

HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Kevin Boshears, the Director of the Department of Homeland Security's (DHS) Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization (OSDBU) upon his retirement from Federal service. Over the past sixteen years, Mr. Boshears has forged a reputation as a trusted resource to small businesses that seek to provide goods and services to DHS. From the Department's earliest days, Mr. Boshears helped create a culture within DHS that prioritizes engagement with small businesses in furtherance of its diverse missions.

In my work on the Committee on Homeland Security, I have come to appreciate his stead-

fast commitment to opening doors of opportunity to small, disadvantaged and minority-owned business that face barriers to entering the Federal marketplace. Under Mr. Boshears' leadership, DHS has the distinction of being the largest agency to earn a "A" grade on the Small Business Administration's (SBA) Small Business Procurement Scorecard and it has retained that score for nine years in a row. Remarkably, in fiscal year 2017, DHS earned its third "A+" rating, awarding nearly 35 percent of total contracting dollars to small businesses, exceeding the government-wide goal of 23 percent.

Mr. Boshears' dedication to the small business community has resulted in many other accolades throughout his impactful career. In 2005, Mr. Boshears received the SBA's Federal Gold Star Award of Excellence in recognition of his efforts to carry out the aggressive goals and strategic initiatives that help ensure a role for small businesses in the federal marketplace. And, in July 2018, Mr. Boshears received the prestigious DHS Management's Award for Technical Excellence, followed by the DHS Secretary's Award for Leadership Excellence in November 2018.

As Mr. Boshears closes out his time at DHS and as a civil servant, I rise to honor his contributions and wish him well.

HONORING THE AUBURN HIGH
SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, I offer these remarks in honor of the Auburn High School baseball team, which won the Virginia High School League 1A baseball championship at Radford University on June 14, 2019. The Eagles won a victory over Lancaster to reclaim the title, which they had previously won in 2017.

Auburn's victory brought their season to 25–3. Excellent pitching held Lancaster to three hits, while Auburn scored nine runs to achieve a 9–0 victory. Congratulations are in order for the team and Coach Eric Altizer, as well as the student body, teachers, administrators, and fans at Auburn. I was particularly pleased to be able to congratulate them in person after the game. It is another trophy in Auburn's impressive collection of championships this year. In fact, it came on the same day the Auburn softball team won their title. It is truly remarkable when a high school wins two state championships not only in the same year, but on the same day.

REMEMBERING BENNY WONG

HON. NYDIA M. VELÁZQUEZ

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Ms. VELÁZQUEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise today to remember Benny Wong, a community member, local leader, media visionary and fearless immigrant from Hong Kong, China. For decades, Benny gave a voice to New York's Chinese-American community through

his broadcasting company, Chung Wah Chinese Broadcasting (CWCB).

Benny founded CWCB in 1968 as a non-profit media platform spanning three states and 50 square miles. Ever since, CWCB's airwaves have offered a sanctuary space for thousands of Chinese speaking immigrants and reigns the oldest Chinese language radio station in the NYC area.

CWCB was also a catalyst for information accessibility and public engagement. Frequently featuring representatives from the Social Services Administration, as well as members from the City Council and State Senate, CWCB provided our communities with the opportunity for dialogue concerning social services, health and government.

At this time, I would like to express my profound appreciation to Benny Wong for his contributions to our New York community. As long as CWCB continues serving our community, Benny's legacy will continue.

Our city would not be the same without him.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

SPEECH OF

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 2019

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration 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:

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Chair, I wish to comment in support of the amendment to H.R. 3055 offered by Representative LIZZIE FLETCHER, Chair of the Environment Subcommittee of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology. This amendment would require the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA, to contract with the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine to undertake an inaugural decadal study of the U.S. weather enterprise.

Most Americans utilize weather forecasts on a daily basis. Increasingly, businesses across the country are relying on specialized weather forecasts to make business decisions. With climate change causing severe weather events to become more frequent and intense, like the hurricanes that impact my state, accurate and timely weather forecasts can be the difference between whether or not people need to evacuate their homes.

However, while the U.S. is a global leader in atmospheric and weather research, the nation is falling behind in weather modeling and forecast accuracy. These forecasts are essential for the protection of human lives and property. There is a need to understand how the members of the U.S. weather enterprise, which is comprised of public, private, and academic partners, can better define their roles to increase the overall efficiency of the enterprise, leverage and prioritize investments, and improve weather models and forecast accuracy.

A decadal survey would provide policymakers with the relevant information to prioritize investments in weather forecasting, modeling, and data assimilation over the next ten years; assess the current U.S. weather enterprise; and evaluate future potential federal investments in research, weather satellites, radars, and other observation technologies to ensure that all domestic users of weather information receive it in the most efficient and effective manner possible. The decadal survey would also evaluate the implementation of the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017 by NOAA, which is the most recent and comprehensive federal mandate aimed at improving weather forecasts.

The National Academies of Sciences, Medicine, and Engineering have previously conducted a number of important decadal surveys for various areas of science, including space and Earth sciences, which have been widely viewed as providing successful roadmaps for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and NOAA in prioritizing future research, observations, and missions. Similarly, a weather decadal survey would create a shared vision for the next generation of the U.S. weather enterprise. The need for a terrestrial weather decadal survey was a topic of discussion at the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology's Environment Subcommittee hearing on the U.S. weather enterprise in May.

Momentum and support for a weather decadal survey have been growing over the last couple of years, and I include in the Record a letter from the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR) in support of this amendment. UCAR represents over 100 of the leading U.S. colleges and universities providing training in atmospheric sciences.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

UNIVERSITY CORPORATION FOR ATMOSPHERIC RESEARCH, OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,

June 20, 2019.

Hon. JOSÉ SERRANO,
*Chair, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*
Hon. ROBERT ADERHOLT,
*Ranking Member, Committee on Appropriations,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.*

DEAR CHAIRMAN SERRANO AND RANKING MEMBER ADERHOLT: As president of the University Corporation for Atmospheric Research (UCAR) and on behalf of our 117 member universities, I am writing to express our support for Representative Fletcher's Amendment #110 for H.R. 3055, the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, which would create an inaugural decadal survey of the U.S. weather enterprise.

A decadal survey for the U.S. weather enterprise would help policymakers and relevant agencies prioritize investments and coordinate efforts more effectively in the near- and long-term, as well as help industry and academia understand how to best assist agencies in working towards common goals. This decadal survey will assist the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in achieving its initiatives outlined in the Weather Research and Forecasting Innovation Act of 2017, which include developing a formal plan for weather research, developing an annual report on the state of its weather models, improving its watch-and-

warning system based on recommendations from social and behavioral scientists, and other provisions.

Between 1989 and 2000, the nation invested an estimated \$4.5 billion to modernize and restructure the National Weather Service (NWS), and to improve severe weather warning times and forecast accuracy. While the NWS has made significant strides since that time and further bolstered its supercomputing assets and modeling capabilities, it stands at a critical juncture. It must decide how to replace numerous weather satellite and groundbased radar stations, which are rapidly aging and becoming obsolete, with new technologies and capabilities. Advancements in digital radar technologies from academia and other federal agencies, as well as numerous industry and non-federally provided surface, boundary layer, and satellite observations, need to be integrated into an overall strategy, an effort whose value extends beyond its direct benefit to the NWS.

The National Academies Board on Atmospheric Sciences and Climate (BASC) has already announced plans to "outline a vision for the U.S. weather enterprise over the next 10-25 years" but need funding to execute the study. The study would aim to identify a community vision and framework for coordination as well as critical investments, institutions, and mechanisms needed to achieve them. Over the past year and a half, BASC has worked to garner support from the U.S. weather enterprise's three primary sectors: the federal government, academia, and industry. The study would address many of the challenges the weather community has grappled with over the last decade, including the appropriate balance and coordination of efforts between the three sectors.

The current study proposal describes the weather enterprise as having entered "a time of rapid change," with technological advances in artificial intelligence, computing, and sensors bringing new challenges and opportunities. It also notes the community is "on the brink of unprecedented improvements" in areas such as hyper-local, subseasonal-to-seasonal, and impact-based weather forecasting. Meanwhile, the growing and evolving role of the private sector continues to generate opportunities for exciting innovations, but also could create a more complicated landscape for the weather enterprise. A decadal survey would create a process for regular assessment of the weather enterprise, ensuring the latest innovation, technology, and information are used to design and operationalize weather data and forecast systems.

The boundaries of the weather enterprise operations have been driven by the science into new forecast areas, and the weather, water and climate enterprise needs to consider doing what we have done in the area of earth observations, and start planning over ten year periods. Given the implications of water and weather, I urge this Committee to strongly consider supporting Amendment #110 of H.R. 3055 for the weather community. There is widespread recognition that with limited resources our community must present Congress and the Administration with priorities. A decadal process will allow us to prioritize what has to be done and do so in recognition of the current fiscal realities.

Sincerely,

ANTONIO J. BUSALACCHI,
*President, University Corporation
for Atmospheric Research.*

DARTMOUTH-HITCHCOCK
ADVANCED RESPONSE TEAM
(DHART)

HON. ANN M. KUSTER

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the 25th anniversary of the Dartmouth Hitchcock Response Team (DHART) based in Lebanon, New Hampshire at Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, the Granite State's only Level 1 Trauma Center.

Since DHART began operations 25 years ago this month, the program has experienced growth in both requests and completed flights, providing a vital lifesaving service to our region. With operations 24 hours a day, seven days a week, DHART transports adult, pediatric and neonatal patients to appropriate medical facilities throughout New England. The DHART team consists of personnel from both Dartmouth-Hitchcock and aviation professionals from Metro Aviation, providing ground and air medical transportation services in Northern New England. The dedicated DHART team includes communication specialists, flight nurses, flight paramedics, respiratory care practitioners, emergency medical technicians, as well as Metro aviation pilots and mechanics.

On behalf of my constituents in New Hampshire's Second Congressional District, congratulations to Dartmouth-Hitchcock Advanced Response Team on its 25 years of operations—I wish the DHART team all the best in the years to come.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. DAVID LOESACK

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. LOESACK. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained because of weather. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 399; NAY on Roll Call No. 400; NAY on Roll Call No. 401; and NAY on Roll Call No. 402.

IN HONOR OF NORTH AMERICAN
MATURE PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION,
INC.'S TWENTY-FIFTH AN-
NIVERSARY

HON. LANCE GOODEN

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. GOODEN. Madam Speaker, I include in the RECORD the following Proclamation.

Whereas, the North American Mature Publishers Association, Inc (NAMPA) is celebrating its 25th anniversary on October 13, 2019; and

Whereas, this prestigious association is holding its annual international convention and

anniversary celebration in Memphis, Tennessee, where publishers, editors, staff, and guests of senior/boomer publications from across the United States and Canada will gather for educational and networking sessions; and

Whereas, NAMPA is a non-profit association of 96 member publications in 36 U.S. States, and two Provinces in Canada with more than 4 million mature readers per month with its international headquarters located in Shreveport, Louisiana; and

Whereas, NAMPA's purpose and mission is to help magazines and newspapers that focus on the mature market to improve their quality in terms of design and content, while also increasing revenue; and

Whereas, I wish to officially recognize and honor this outstanding association, its members, officers, and its current Executive Director, Gary L. Calligas, for their ongoing commitment to education and service to mature readers;

Now, therefore, I urge all citizens to support this milestone anniversary.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE TRADI-
TION OF BREAKFAST ON THE
FARM IN MARINETTE COUNTY

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the tradition of Breakfast on the Farm in Marinette County.

Breakfast on the Farm is an iconic Marinette County tradition that provides the community an opportunity to see first-hand how a dairy farm operates and learn about the significant role the dairy industry plays in Wisconsin's economy. Community members meet dairy farmers, explore the barns and equipment, and enjoy a delicious breakfast prepared on the farm.

I am grateful to Van De Walle Farm for hosting the 2019 Marinette County Breakfast on the Farm. Van De Walle Farm is a multigenerational dairy farm that milks 140 cows daily. In addition, the Van De Walles raise all their young stock and farm about 450 of feed for their cattle. Because of their love of animals and the dairy industry, the Van De Walle Family maintains exceptional cow comfort and health to produce high quality milk. The Van De Walle Family takes great pride in their work and plans on teaching future generations about the industry.

Marinette County Dairy Promotions organizes Breakfast on the Farm by recruiting host farms, sponsors and volunteers to support this popular event. In addition, the organization has a mission to promote agriculture and dairy products at various community events throughout the year across Marinette County.

Madam Speaker, I urge all members of this body to join me in commending the efforts of Breakfast on the Farm to educate the community through this time-honored tradition. Thank you to the Van De Walle Family, Marinette County Dairy Promotions, and all the sponsors

and volunteers for their continued support of Wisconsin's dairy industry.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

SPEECH OF

HON. KENDRA S. HORN

OF OKLAHOMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 19, 2019

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration 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:

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chair, I rise to speak on the Amendment offered by Mr. BABIN.

I thank the gentleman for his interest in commercial space and for the opportunity to work with him on the Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee of the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, which I chair and on which he serves as Ranking Member.

The gentleman's amendment concerns the organization of space activities within the Department of Commerce and its National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).

My concern with this amendment is that it should be considered in the authorizing committee of jurisdiction through its work on commercial space.

Reorganizing space activities in the Federal government shouldn't be something slipped into an appropriations bill. Those decisions should be evaluated and considered by the Committee of jurisdiction—the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

There are multiple stakeholders involved in commercial space activities, including Federal government agencies, commercial providers, users of commercial space activities, and partnerships among the various stakeholders.

Their views on the current state of commercial space activities and regulations should inform policy going forward as should the perspectives of the Federal government agencies involved working on commercial space-related activities.

How Federal agencies are organized to carry out their roles and responsibilities related to commercial space is the work of the Space and Aeronautics Subcommittee and I plan to engage the Subcommittee on these and other important commercial space matters.

The Members of the Subcommittee and the full Science Committee expect to be involved in matters regarding the future of space activities within the Federal government. Changing important policy affecting many stakeholders in a multi-agency spending bill may have unintended consequences. Such changes should be addressed through the committee of jurisdiction where they can be debated and reviewed in the light of day. I hope that this provision will be removed from the appropriations bill before it goes to the President.

COMMENDING PALM BEACH COUNTY DISTRICT SCHOOLS ON BEST PRACTICES FOR MUSIC EDUCATION

HON. BRIAN J. MAST

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. MAST. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Palm Beach County schools for promoting music educational excellence in Florida. Palm Beach County received a 2019 Best Communities for Music Education Award from the National Association of Music Merchants (NAMM).

This award celebrates school districts for their commitment to music education and efforts to promote music for all students as part of a well-rounded education.

In achieving this national award, Palm Beach County teachers and faculty have demonstrated an exceptionally high commitment to enriching students' lives through music.

Madam Speaker, I hope these music programs will continue to expand and give even more students the opportunity to thrive in our community.

RECOGNIZING THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF COMMANDER ZEITA MERCHANT

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor and recognize the achievements of Commander Zeita Merchant, a proud native of Chicago, Illinois; Commander Merchant has served this great nation as an officer of the United States Coast Guard for over 22 years;

Commander Merchant served as the Commanding Officer of U.S. Coast Guard Marine Safety Unit Chicago, where she was responsible for executing the Coast Guard's Port Safety and Security, Marine Environmental Protection, and Commercial Vessel Safety missions under the auspices of the Department of Homeland Security on the Southern Lake Michigan shorelines of Illinois and Indiana, as well as the Chicago Area Waterway System and the Illinois River System; and;

Commander Merchant made history, in position, as the unit's first female Commanding Officer of her unit and the first African American female to command a Marine Safety Unit in Coast Guard history;

Commander Merchant's visionary leadership and operational expertise ensured the safety and security of the Nation's third largest metropolitan area through maximizing federal, state and local partnerships with her galvanizing initiatives and influence, and overseeing prevention and marine environmental responses, which sustained commerce in the busiest port complex in the Great Lakes Region.

In addition, Commander Merchant showed notable commitment to making an impact in the Austin Community in which she was raised as a board member for BUILD (Broader Urban Involvement & Leadership Development) Chicago, while also serving as a member of the

Executive Committee for the Chicago Federal Executive Board, and Community Partner with Chicago State University.

Finally, Commander Merchant served as an instrumental champion for the Midwest Boys and Girls Club, Chicago and Northern Illinois American Red Cross, the Girl Scouts of Greater Chicago and Northwest Indiana, the American Legion Auxiliary Girls State program, and many other non-profit organizations where the lives of more than 4000 youth, veterans, and community volunteers were positively impacted.

Commander Merchant and her life experiences are a testament to what young African American women from Chicago can achieve. The Chicagoland community has been truly blessed to have such a brilliant mind and committed public servant and I wish her the best in her future endeavors.

HONORING SUSAN LLOYD YOLEN ON THE OCCASION OF HER RETIREMENT

HON. ROSA L. DeLAURO

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Ms. DeLAURO. Madam Speaker. It is with great pleasure that I rise today to join family, friends, and colleagues in extending my heartfelt congratulations, deepest thanks, and sincere appreciation to Susan Lloyd Yolen as she marks her retirement after thirty-two years of dedicated service to Planned Parenthood of Southern New England.

Susan has dedicated her professional life to ensuring that those served by PPSNE have had access to the health care and services that they need. As Vice President of Public Policy & Advocacy, Susan has also been a strong voice on both the local and national stages for Planned Parenthood and the families they serve.

Throughout her thirty-two-year career, she spent countless hours leading the organization's efforts to fight for quality, affordable healthcare, as well as reducing teen birth rates and reducing racial and ethnic health disparities by removing barriers to services and information. Susan's steadfast commitment has earned her the respect and admiration not only of her colleagues at PPSNE, but that of the legislators and community activists who had the opportunity to work with her.

I would be remiss if I did not take a moment to extend a special note of thanks to Susan for her friendship and support over the years. She has been an invaluable resource to both myself and my staff. Susan has only ever been a phone call away and I, like so many others, consider myself fortunate to call her my friend. I am confident that I speak for everyone who has had the opportunity to work with Susan over the years when I say her passion, compassion, tenacity, and commitment will be deeply missed.

Planned Parenthood of Southern New England stands as a model for affiliates across the country and that is in large part because of Susan Yolen. Advocate, mentor, and friend, she has left an indelible mark on this outstanding organization and a legacy that will continue to inspire others to ensure that everyone has access to the affordable, quality re-

productive health care they need and deserve. I am honored to stand today to extend my heartfelt thanks and congratulations to Susan, for her outstanding leadership and good work, as well as my very best wishes for many more years of health and happiness as she enjoys her retirement.

COMMENDING THE AUBURN HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS SOFTBALL TEAM

HON. H. MORGAN GRIFFITH

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. GRIFFITH. Madam Speaker, it is my pleasure to commend the Auburn High School softball team, which captured the Virginia High School League (VHSL) Class 1 state title on June 14, 2019. The Eagles put on a dominant performance, handily defeating a quality team from Rappahannock County High School by a score of 18 to 1.

This victory carries particular meaning, as it is Auburn High School's first Class 1 VHSL girls softball state championship in its history. Their championship caps a 25-3 season. I applaud the hard work and dedication of all members of this year's Auburn High School girls softball team, and congratulate the administrators, teachers, coaches, parents, students, and fans. In particular, I would like to recognize the contributions of the team's seniors, and their head coach David Hurd. Congratulations on a great end to the season. It is another trophy in Auburn's impressive collection of championships this year. In fact, it came on the same day the Auburn baseball team won their title. It is truly remarkable when a high school wins two state championships not only in the same year, but on the same day.

CONGRATULATING THE JUNIOR RESERVE OFFICERS TRAINING CORPS (JROTC) ACADEMIC TEAM OF WHITE STATION HIGH SCHOOL

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the Junior Reserve Officers Training Corps (JROTC) academic team from White Station High School in Memphis for winning the JROTC Academic National Championship on Sunday. The team, one of 32 invited to compete for the national championship at Catholic University of America in Washington, consists of rising senior Catherine Hu and rising juniors Johnnie Walton, Michael Golden and Diran Tan. Their teacher-coach is Sergeant Major Karen Boldin.

The academic championship process began with a written test in October with questions from math, science, history and other academic areas. Previous levels of competition narrowed the field to 1,200 teams, then just 32 who began their rounds on Friday. Michael Golden had the final winning answer to a question about a monument in a British city and deserves a special shout-out.

JROTC is a great program that typically leads to academic success after high school and potentially to careers as officers in the military services. The White Station team returns to Memphis as National Champions and I look forward to meeting with the team and with students, faculty and staff at White Station in the weeks ahead. They have made us proud.

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE,
AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

SPEECH OF

HON. DEBRA A. HAALAND

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 20, 2019

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration 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:

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of my two amendments to the Interior and Environment Appropriations bill for FY20, which were included in en bloc amendment No. 5.

I thank my friend Chairwoman BETTY MCCOLLUM for supporting these amendments, and for the work she and Ranking Member JOYCE have done to increase funding for programs that are vitally important to Indian Country. Despite their good efforts, due to budget constraints, there is still work to be done to meet the needs of our Tribal Nations.

The United States Constitution defines the unique government-to-government relationship between the federal government and Tribal Nations. The federal trust responsibility originates from the days when Native Americans were forced to surrender tribal land and suffered loss of life and the removal/resettlement of one-fifth of Tribes from their original homelands. The United States signed 375 treaties, passed laws, and instituted policies that promised to safeguard Native Americans' right to self-governance and to enable delivery of essential services in Indian Country.

One of these services is health care. During the latter part of the nineteenth century, the federal government expanded health care for Native Americans due to overcrowding at boarding schools and the spread of disease. It was only in 1968, when Indian health care lagged behind the rest of the country, was the Indian Health Service (IHS) designated in an effort to fulfill the trust responsibility. Over the last two centuries, the failure of the federal government to adequately address American Indian/Alaskan Native (AI/AN) wellbeing led to this population being ranked in the bottom of health, education, and employment.

Congress has continued to inadequately fund Indian Country at disproportionately lower levels than funding for services for any other population. IHS is currently only funded at 40 percent of the need, and the average per capita spending for an IHS patient is only about \$3,800 compared to the national average of \$9,523. During fiscal year 2019, IHS' budgetary need was \$30 billion, but the enacted level only amounted to \$5 billion, which is \$25 billion less than the amount needed to prop-

erly administer health care in Indian Country for 2.2 million AI/ANs across 573 federally recognized Tribes.

Urban Indian health care is an area of particular need. Approximately 70 percent of AI/ANs live in urban areas, but they lack access to adequate health care services because only 1 percent of the chronically underfunded IHS budget has been allocated to urban Indian health care. Currently urban Indian health is estimated to only meet 22 percent of the need of the roughly one million urban AI/ANs who live in urban Indian health care services areas.

My amendment seeks to draw attention to this area of serious need. While we are making strides with this bill, an additional \$35,000,000 would help provide resources for health care services needed by the urban Indian population.

Tribes are also in desperate need of resources for tribal courts and law enforcement. AI/AN suffer from one of the highest rates of crime and victimization of any group of people in the United States. Although overall funding for public safety in Indian Country has increased, it does not come close to meeting the public safety needs in Indian Country or the needs to police and protect Indian Country, especially related to tribal courts and law enforcement. My amendment highlights that an additional \$63 million is needed for tribal courts and \$113 million for law enforcement to give AI/ANs living on tribal lands access to basic public safety services that are readily available for other Americans living outside of Indian Country.

I appreciate the good work done by Chairwoman MCCOLLUM and Ranking Member JOYCE to begin to address these pressing needs in Indian Country, and I thank them for their support of my amendments. I look forward to continuing to work with them and Chairwoman LOWEY and Ranking Member GRANGER to ensure that the federal government fulfills its trust obligation to Tribes and that Tribes have the resources they need to provide services and opportunity to their members.

PRESIDENT GEORGE P. "BUD"
PETERSON'S RETIREMENT

HON. JOHN LEWIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. LEWIS. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Dr. George P. "Bud" Peterson, Ph.D. on his retirement.

For the past 10 years, Dr. Peterson served as the 11th president of the Georgia Institute of Technology, a world-renowned higher education institution that is located in my district. Under Dr. Peterson's leadership, the Institute has consistently ranked among our nation's best institutions of higher education, and he managed to exceed benchmarks outlined in Georgia Tech's strategic plan.

Madam Speaker, we are very fortunate to have an institution like Georgia Tech educating our young people in Atlanta. President Peterson worked tirelessly to open the doors of opportunity to young people from every corner of Georgia. During his tenure, undergraduate applications tripled, graduate applications doubled, and the student body increased

by 69 percent to more than 32,000 students. In 2014, the Georgia Tech guaranteed admission and financial support to valedictorians and salutatorians from Atlanta Public Schools. In 2017, it extended these offerings statewide through the Georgia Tech Scholars Program. Access to a quality education changes the very trajectory of these young people's lives.

For visitors to Metro Atlanta, Dr. Peterson's impact is arguably most visible in Tech Square in Midtown Atlanta. There is an important national conversation on how to create new livable-wage, manufacturing jobs and bolster United States' global competitiveness. In our region, Dr. Peterson ensured that Georgia Tech became the regional center for this discussion. For these reasons, former Department of Commerce Secretary Gary Locke appointed President Peterson to the National Advisory Council on Innovation and Entrepreneurship, and President Barack Obama appointed him to the Advanced Manufacturing Partnership (AMP) steering committee and its 2.0 successor.

President Peterson excels in connecting young minds with great ideas to emerging industries and opportunity. Since 2013, 30 corporations have set up innovation centers in the area, engaging students' creativity, growing our economy, and ensuring that Atlanta remain a center for talent and technology. In fact, Madam Speaker, last week Dr. Peterson welcomed my staff and me to Georgia Tech's new Coda building. This incredible facility, along with the rest of Tech Square, shows how the Institute will continue to shape Atlanta's future. Dr. Peterson was instrumental in making this vision a reality.

Before coming to Georgia Tech, Dr. Peterson served as chancellor of the University of Colorado at Boulder and provost at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in New York. Born in San Francisco, California, Dr. Peterson grew up in Kansas and earned degrees from Kansas State University and Texas A&M University. Throughout his career, Dr. Peterson focused on promoting research and scientific education and received national accolades for his work. For these reasons, President George W. Bush appointed him to serve on the National Science Board in 2008, and President Obama re-appointed President Peterson for a second six-year term in 2014.

Although Dr. Peterson is retiring this summer from the administration, he is staying in the Georgia Tech family and returning to the Institute's faculty. On behalf of the people of Atlanta, I thank President Peterson for his years of dedicated leadership to our community and to Georgia Tech. I wish him, his beloved wife Val, and their four children continued success and happiness in this next chapter of their lives.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE SERVICE,
LEADERSHIP, AND LEGACY OF
CHIEF ERIC DUNNING

HON. MIKE GALLAGHER

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 25, 2019

Mr. GALLAGHER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Chief Eric Dunning of De Pere, Wisconsin on celebrating his retirement from the Ashwaubenon Department of Public

Safety. His leadership has been a benefit to Wisconsin law enforcement and is an excellent example of service to the community.

Chief Dunning is an exceptional public servant. A graduate of the FBI National Academy class 237, he has dedicated his entire professional life to upholding the law. Starting as an officer with the Ashwaubenon Department of Public Safety in 1994, Chief Dunning rose the ranks to lieutenant and then commander before he took the oath as chief in 2007. Through all these positions, he exemplified a steadfast commitment to providing superior service and protection to the community.

Chief Dunning's career is highlighted by endless community outreach and volunteerism. From the Santa Ride with the Fire Truck to Shop with a Cop, his involvement has gone above and beyond his required duties. He served as president of the Brown County Chiefs of Police Association and served on the Board of Directors for the Wisconsin Chiefs of Police Leadership Foundation. He will forever be remembered as a positive role model and friend to the community.

Chief Dunning served with diligence, selflessness, and bravery throughout his law enforcement career. The greater Green Bay

community is fortunate to have officers like him who exemplify their oath to serve and protect. I am proud to represent men and women with such commitment to their communities and our country.

Madam Speaker, I urge all members of this body to join me in thanking Chief Dunning for his service and dedication to protecting our community. I congratulate him on an exceptional 25-year career with the Ashwaubenon Department of Public Safety and wish him well as he marks the conclusion of an accomplished career.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4475–S4523

Measures Introduced: Twenty-four bills and two resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1950–1973, and S. Res. 263–264. **Pages S4504–05**

Measures Reported:

S. 1333, to amend the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012, including making changes to the Do Not Pay Initiative, for improved detection, prevention, and recovery of improper payments to deceased individuals. (S. Rept. No. 116–49)

H.R. 1079, to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to issue guidance on electronic consent forms. (S. Rept. No. 116–50)

Page S4504

Measures Considered:

National Defense Authorization Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of S. 1790, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, taking action on the following amendments and motions proposed thereto: **Pages S4477–87, S4488–S4501**

Pending:

McConnell (for Inhofe) Modified Amendment No. 764, in the nature of a substitute. **Page S4477**

McConnell (for Romney) Amendment No. 861 (to Amendment No. 764), to provide that funds authorized by the Act are available for the defense of the Armed Forces and United States citizens against attack by foreign hostile forces. **Page S4477**

McConnell Amendment No. 862 (to Amendment No. 861), to change the enactment date. **Page S4477**

McConnell Amendment No. 863 (to the language proposed to be stricken by Amendment No. 764), to change the enactment date. **Page S4477**

McConnell Amendment No. 864 (to Amendment No. 863), of a perfecting nature. **Page S4477**

McConnell motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Armed Services, with instructions,

McConnell Amendment No. 865, to change the enactment date. **Page S4477**

McConnell Amendment No. 866 (to (the instructions) Amendment No. 865), of a perfecting nature. **Page S4477**

McConnell Amendment No. 867 (to Amendment No. 866), of a perfecting nature. **Page S4477**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the bill, at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, June 26, 2019; and that notwithstanding the provisions of Rule XXII, the motions to invoke cloture filed on Monday, June 24, 2019, ripen at 12 noon, on Wednesday, June 26, 2019. **Page S4477**

Messages from the House: **Page S4503**

Measures Referred: **Page S4503**

Executive Communications: **Pages S4503–04**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S4504**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S4505–07**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S4507–10**

Additional Statements: **Pages S4501–03**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S4511–20**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S4520**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:04 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, June 26, 2019. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S4520.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

STATE OF THE DERIVATIVES MARKET AND CFTC REAUTHORIZATION

Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the state of the derivatives market and perspectives for Commodity Futures Trading Commission reauthorization, after receiving testimony from Thomas W. Sexton,

National Futures Association, Chicago, Illinois; Walter L. Lukken, Futures Industry Association, and Dennis M. Kelleher, Better Markets, Inc., both of Washington, D.C.; and Joe Barker, CHS Hedging, St. Paul, Minnesota.

FANNIE MAE AND FREDDIE MAC

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine whether Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac should be designated as systematically important financial institutions, after receiving testimony from Alex J. Pollock, R Street Institute, and Douglas Holtz-Eakin, American Action Forum, both of Washington, D.C.; and Susan M. Wachter, The Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

PERSUASIVE TECHNOLOGY ON INTERNET PLATFORMS

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Communications, Technology, Innovation, and the Internet concluded a hearing to examine the use of persuasive technology on internet platforms, focusing on optimizing for engagement, after receiving testimony from Tristan Harris, Center for Humane Technology, San Francisco, California; Maggie Stanphill, Google, Mountain View, California; Stephen Wolfram, Wolfram Research, Inc., Champaign, Illinois; and Rashida Richardson, New York University AI Now Institute, New York, New York.

TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS IN TRANSPORTATION

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: Subcommittee on Transportation and Safety concluded a hearing to examine technological innovations in transportation, after receiving testimony from Ann Schlenker, Director, Center for Transportation Research, Argonne National Laboratory, Department of Energy; Steve Ingracia, Nebraska Department of Transportation Deputy Director, Lincoln; Shailen P. Bhatt, Intelligent Transportation Society of America, Washington, D.C.; Patrick Duffy, Blockchain in Transport Alliance, Chattanooga, Tennessee; and Brent Hutto, Truckstop.com, Plymouth, Idaho.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the implementation of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program, after receiving testimony from Susan Combs, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Policy, Management and Budget; Chris French, Acting Deputy Chief, National Forest System, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture; Lauren S. Imgrund, National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers,

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Collin O'Mara, National Wildlife Federation, Reston, Virginia; and Brian Yablonski, Property and Environment Research Center, Bozeman, Montana.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 727, to combat international extremism by addressing global fragility and violence and stabilizing conflict-affected areas, with an amendment;

S. 1102, to promote security and energy partnerships in the Eastern Mediterranean, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1309, to identify and combat corruption in countries, to establish a tiered system of countries with respect to levels of corruption by their governments and their efforts to combat such corruption, and to assess United States assistance to designated countries in order to advance anti-corruption efforts in those countries and better serve United States taxpayers, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1945, to amend section 36 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776) to preserve congressional review and oversight of foreign arms sales;

S. Res. 34, expressing the sense of the Senate that the Governments of Burma and Bangladesh ensure the safe, dignified, voluntary, and sustainable return of the Rohingya refugees who have been displaced by the campaign of ethnic cleansing conducted by the Burmese military and to immediately release unjustly imprisoned journalists, Wa Lone and Kyaw Soe Oo, with an amendment;

S. Res. 198, condemning Brunei's dramatic human rights backsliding, with an amendment;

S. Res. 206, marking the 70th anniversary of the four Geneva Conventions of 1949, expressing concern about significant violations of international humanitarian law on contemporary battlefields, and encouraging United States leadership in ensuring greater respect for international humanitarian law in current conflicts, particularly with its security partners, with an amendment;

S. Con. Res. 10, recognizing that Chinese telecommunications companies such as Huawei and ZTE pose serious threats to the national security of the United States and its allies, with an amendment;

The Protocol Amending the Convention between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and its Protocol, signed at Madrid on February 22, 1990 (Treaty Doc. 113-4);

Protocol Amending the Convention between the United States of America and the Swiss Confederation for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with Respect to Taxes on Income, signed at Washington on October 2, 1996, signed on September 23, 2009, at Washington, as corrected by an exchange of notes effected November 16, 2010 and a related agreement effected by an exchange of notes on September 23, 2009 (Treaty Doc. 112–1);

The Protocol Amending the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Japan for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Income and a related agreement entered into by an exchange of notes (together the “proposed Protocol”), both signed on January 24, 2013, at Washington, together with correcting notes exchanged March 9 and March 29, 2013 (Treaty Doc. 114–1);

Protocol Amending the Convention between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Taxes on Income and Capital, signed on May 20, 2009, at Luxembourg (the “proposed Protocol”) and a related agreement effected by the exchange of notes also signed on May 20, 2009 (Treaty Doc. 111–8); and

The nomination of Eliot Pedrosa, of Florida, to be United States Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee held closed hearings on intelligence matters, receiving testimony from officials of the intelligence community.

Committee recessed subject to the call.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 37 public bills, H.R. 3456–3492; and 2 resolutions, H. Res. 461 and 463 were introduced. **Pages H5165–67**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H5168–69**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 1199, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to conduct a study regarding the accessibility of websites of the Department of Veterans Affairs to individuals with disabilities (H. Rept. 116–127); and

H. Res. 462, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3401) making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–128). **Pages H5164–65**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H5079**

Recess: The House recessed at 11:23 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Page H5088**

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Dr. James Merritt, Cross Pointe Church, Duluth, Georgia. **Page H5088**

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal by voice vote. **Pages H5089, H5163**

Japan-United States Friendship Commission—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker’s

appointment of the following Member on the part of the House to the Japan-United States Friendship Commission: Representative Hill (AR). **Page H5090**

Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts—Appointment: The Chair announced the Speaker’s appointment of the following Member on the part of the House to the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts: Representative Smith (MO). **Page H5090**

House Democracy Partnership—Appointment: Read a letter from Representative McCarthy, Minority Leader, in which he appointed the following Members to the House Democracy Partnership: Representatives Fortenberry, Conaway, Smith (NE), Womack, Flores, Walorski, Rice (SC), and Mullin. **Page H5090**

Recess: The House recessed at 1:23 p.m. and reconvened at 1:30 p.m. **Page H5099**

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020: The House passed H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, by a yea-and-nay vote of 227 yeas to 194 nays, Roll No. 408. Consideration began on Wednesday, June 19th. **Pages H5100–04**

Rejected the Hurd (TX) motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a recorded vote of 201 ayes to 220 noes, Roll No. 407. **Pages H5102–04**

Agreed to:

Jayapal amendment (No. 268 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–119) that was debated on June 24th that reallocates \$1,000,000 to fund transitional housing and homelessness services (by a recorded vote of 294 ayes to 127 noes, Roll No. 406). **Pages H5101–02**

Rejected:

Banks amendment (No. 251 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–119) that was debated on June 24th that sought to reduce amounts made available in Division E, other than amounts made available to the Department of Defense, by 14 percent (by a recorded vote of 131 ayes to 287 noes, Roll No. 405). **Pages H5100–01**

Agreed that in the engrossment of the bill, the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections and conforming changes to reflect the actions of the House. **Page H5104**

H. Res. 445, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3055) and relating to consideration of the bill (H.R. 2740) was agreed to Wednesday, June 19th.

Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020: The House began consideration of H.R. 3351, making appropriations for financial services and general government for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020. Consideration is expected to resume tomorrow, June 26th. **Pages H5104–38, H5159–61**

Agreed to:

Pocan amendment (No. 1 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–126) that prohibits the Federal Communications Commission from finalizing the proposed rule “Universal Service Contribution Methodology,” which would impose a cap on the Universal Service Fund and allow the sub-caps of USF programs to be combined; **Pages H5130–31**

Velázquez amendment (No. 6 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–126) that increases funding for Small Business Administration, Entrepreneurial Development Programs by \$1 million, with the increase intended to specifically support Growth Accelerators; **Page H5134**

Hill (AR) amendment (No. 7 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–126) that increases and decreases funding in the Small Business Administration’s Entrepreneurial Development Programs by \$5,000,000 to support funding for the Small Business Administration’s Regional Innovation Cluster Program; **Pages H5134–35**

Lee (CA) amendment (No. 8 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–126) that increases funding by \$1 million to the Taxpayer Advocate Service for the purpose of assisting the parents of a deceased child, when that child’s information has been stolen and used on personal income taxes filed with the IRS, when the parent or guardian of record must report the identity theft of their deceased child’s information; **Page H5135**

Courtney amendment (No. 9 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–126) that prohibits funds by the GSA to market or sell the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility at Plum Island, New York; **Pages H5135–36**

Pascrell amendment (No. 10 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–126) that increases and decreases funding by \$1,000,000 for the United States Postal Service (USPS) to support USPS expanding its non-bank financial services; and **Pages H5136–38**

Norton amendment (No. 4 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–126) that prohibits funds made available by this Act from being used to relocate the National Institute of Food and Agriculture or the Economic Research Service outside of the National Capital Region (by a recorded vote of 226 ayes to 198 noes, Roll No. 412). **Pages H5132–33, H5160–61**

Rejected:

Huizenga amendment (No. 5 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–126) that sought to prohibit the use of funds to implement, administer, or enforce a SEC rule pursuant to Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act relating to conflict minerals; and **Pages H5133–34**

King (IA) amendment (No. 3 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–126) that sought to strike the section 126 of the underlying bill which prohibits the use of funds from the Department of the Treasury’s Forfeiture Fund to plan, design, construct or carry out a project to construct a southern Border Wall or barrier along the southern border of the U.S. (by a recorded vote of 191 ayes to 226 noes, Roll No. 411). **Pages H5131–32, H5159–60**

H. Res. 460, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 2722) and (H.R. 3351) was agreed to by a yeas-and-nays vote of 225 yeas to 190 nays, Roll No. 404, after the previous question was ordered by a yeas-and-nays vote of 228 yeas to 188 nays, Roll No. 403. **Pages H5091–99, H5099–H5100**

Recess: The House recessed at 4:44 p.m. and reconvened at 6:01 p.m. **Page H5138**

Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019: The House passed H.R. 3401, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, by a yeas-and-nays vote of 230 yeas to 195 nays, Roll No. 414. **Pages H5147–59, H5161–63**

Rejected the Rutherford motion to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with an amendment, by a recorded vote of 205 yeas to 218 nays, Roll No. 413. **Pages H5161–62**

Pursuant to the Rule, the amendment printed in H. Rept. 116–128 shall be considered as adopted.

Page H5147

H. Res. 462, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 3401) was agreed to by a yeas-and-nays vote of 225 yeas to 189 nays, Roll No. 410, after the previous question was ordered by a yeas-and-nays vote of 226 yeas to 188 nays, Roll No. 409.

Pages H5139–47

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H5090.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Six yeas-and-nays votes and six recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5099–H5100, H5100, H5101, H5101–02, H5103–04, H5104, H5146, H5146–47, H5159–60, H5160–61, H5161–62, and H5162–63. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 10:03 p.m.

Committee Meetings

MANAGING FOR SOIL HEALTH: SECURING THE CONSERVATION AND ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF HEALTHY SOILS

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Conservation and Forestry held a hearing entitled “Managing for Soil Health: Securing the Conservation and Economic Benefits of Healthy Soils”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

DO NO HARM: EXAMINING THE MISAPPLICATION OF THE RELIGIOUS FREEDOM RESTORATION ACT

Committee on Education and Labor: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Do No Harm: Examining the Misapplication of the Religious Freedom Restoration Act”. Testimony was heard from Representatives Johnson of Louisiana and Kennedy; and public witnesses.

REAUTHORIZING VITAL HEALTH PROGRAMS FOR AMERICAN FAMILIES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a hearing entitled “Reauthorizing Vital Health Programs for American Families”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURE

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a markup on H.R. 3375, the “Stopping Bad Robocalls Act”. H.R. 3375 was forwarded to the full Committee, as amended.

DIVERSE ASSET MANAGERS: CHALLENGES, SOLUTIONS AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INCLUSION

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Diversity held a hearing entitled “Diverse Asset Managers: Challenges, Solutions and Opportunities for Inclusion”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSEEING THE FINTECH REVOLUTION: DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES ON FINTECH REGULATION

Committee on Financial Services: Task Force on Financial Technology held a hearing entitled “Overseeing the Fintech Revolution: Domestic and International Perspectives on Fintech Regulation”. Testimony was heard from Beth Knickerbocker, Chief Innovation Officer, Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury; Valerie Szczepanik, Associate Director of the Division of Corporation Finance, and Senior Advisor for Digital Assets and Innovation, Securities and Exchange Commission; and public witnesses.

THE U.S. RESPONSE TO THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN SUDAN

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations held a hearing entitled “The U.S. Response to the Political Crisis in Sudan”. Testimony was heard from Makila James, Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Africa and the Sudans, Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State; and Ramsey Day, Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau of Africa, U.S. Agency for International Development.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND COUNTERTERRORISM: POSSIBILITIES AND LIMITATIONS

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Intelligence and Counterterrorism held a hearing entitled “Artificial Intelligence and Counterterrorism: Possibilities and Limitations”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

CYBERSECURITY CHALLENGES FOR STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: ASSESSING HOW THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN HELP

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection and Innovation held a hearing entitled “Cybersecurity Challenges for State and Local Governments: Assessing How the Federal Government Can Help”. Testimony was heard from Keisha Lance Bottoms, Mayor, City of Atlanta; and public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF BANKRUPTCY LAW AND LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Antitrust, Commercial, and Administrative Law held a hearing entitled “Oversight of Bankruptcy Law and Legislative Proposals”. Testimony was heard from Senator Durbin, Chairman Velázquez, and Representatives Cline and Delgado; and public witnesses.

CONTINUING CHALLENGES TO THE VOTING RIGHTS ACT SINCE SHELBY COUNTY V. HOLDER

Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on the Constitution, Civil Rights, and Civil Liberties held a hearing entitled “Continuing Challenges to the Voting Rights Act Since Shelby County v. Holder”. Testimony was heard from Kyle Hawkins, Solicitor General of Texas, Office of the Attorney General, Texas; and public witnesses.

URANIUM MINING: CONTAMINATION AND CRITICALITY

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing entitled “Uranium Mining: Contamination and Criticality”. Testimony was heard from Steve Fortier, Director, National Minerals Information Center, U.S. Geological Survey; and public witnesses.

CHRONIC WASTING DISEASE: THE THREATS TO WILDLIFE, PUBLIC LANDS, HUNTING, AND HEALTH

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled “Chronic Wasting Disease: The Threats to Wildlife, Public Lands, Hunting, and Health”. Testimony was heard from Jason Sumners, Resource Science Division Chief, Missouri Department of Conservation; Carter Smith, Executive Director, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department; and public witnesses.

IDENTIFYING, RESOLVING, AND PREVENTING VULNERABILITIES IN TSA’S SECURITY OPERATIONS

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Identifying, Resolving, and Preventing Vulnerabilities in TSA’s Security Operations”. Testimony was heard from David P. Pekoske, Administrator, Transportation Security Administration, Department of Homeland Security; Charles M. Johnson, Jr., Managing Director, Homeland Security and Justice Issues, Government Accountability Office; and Donald Bumgardner, Deputy Assistant Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, Department of Homeland Security.

RECOVERY, RESILIENCY AND READINESS—CONTENDING WITH NATURAL DISASTERS IN THE WAKE OF CLIMATE CHANGE (CLIMATE CHANGE, PART III)

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing entitled “Recovery, Resiliency and Readiness—Contending with Natural Disasters in the Wake of Climate Change (Climate Change, Part III)”. Testimony was heard from Stephen Costello, Chief Recovery Officer, Houston, Texas; Christopher Currie, Director, Emergency Management, Disaster Recovery and DHS Management Issues, Government Accountability Office; Mark Ghilarducci, Director, California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services, California; Omar Marrero, Executive Director, Central Office of Recovery and Reconstruction of Puerto Rico; Adrienne Williams-Octablien, Director, Office of Disaster Recovery, U.S. Virgin Islands Public Finance Authority; and public witnesses.

EMERGENCY SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE AND SECURITY AT THE SOUTHERN BORDER ACT

Committee on Rules: Full Committee concluded a hearing on H.R. 3401, the “Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019”. The Committee granted, by record vote of 8–4, a closed rule providing for consideration of H.R. 3401, the “Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Humanitarian Assistance and Security at the Southern Border Act, 2019”. The rule provides one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that the amendment printed in the Rules Committee report shall be considered as adopted. The rule provides that the bill, as amended, shall be considered

as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule provides that clause 2(e) of Rule XXI shall not apply during consideration of the bill. Finally, the rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions.

OVERSIGHT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY'S RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ENTERPRISE

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Oversight of the Department of Energy's Research and Development Enterprise". Testimony was heard from Rick Perry, Secretary, Department of Energy.

ELECTION SECURITY: VOTING TECHNOLOGY VULNERABILITIES

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight; and Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a joint hearing entitled "Election Security: Voting Technology Vulnerabilities". Testimony was heard from Charles H. Romine, Director, Information Technology Laboratory, National Institute of Standards and Technology; Neal Kelley, Registrar of Voters, Orange County, California; Paul Ziriaux, Secretary, Oklahoma State Election Board; and public witnesses.

BROADBAND MAPPING: SMALL CARRIER PERSPECTIVES ON A PATH FORWARD

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Contracting and Infrastructure held a hearing entitled "Broadband Mapping: Small Carrier Perspectives on a Path Forward". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

PROTECTING AND RESTORING AMERICA'S ICONIC WATERS

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment held a hearing entitled "Protecting and Restoring America's Iconic Waters". Testimony was heard from Preston D. Cole, Secretary, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources; Dave Pine, Supervisor, District 1, San Mateo County Board of Supervisors, California; and public witnesses.

LEARNING FROM WHISTLEBLOWERS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations began a hearing entitled "Learning from Whistleblowers at the Department of Veterans Affairs". Testimony was heard from Katherine Mitchell, Department of Veterans Affairs;

Jeff Dettbarn, Department of Veterans Affairs; and public witnesses.

HOW RECENT LIMITATIONS TO THE SALT DEDUCTION HARM COMMUNITIES, SCHOOLS, FIRST RESPONDERS, AND HOUSING VALUES

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures held a hearing entitled "How Recent Limitations to the SALT Deduction Harm Communities, Schools, First Responders, and Housing Values". Testimony was heard from Bob De Natale, Mayor, Bayville, New York; Christian Yancik Leinbach, Commissioner, Berks County, Pennsylvania; Paul Imhoff, Superintendent, Upper Arlington School District, Columbus, Ohio; David Tarter, Mayor, Falls Church, Virginia; and public witnesses.

MEXICO'S LABOR REFORM: OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES FOR AN IMPROVED NAFTA

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Trade held a hearing entitled "Mexico's Labor Reform: Opportunities and Challenges for an Improved NAFTA". Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MEMBERS' DAY HEARING FOCUSED ON THE RECENT CHANGES MADE TO THE FEDERAL TAX TREATMENT OF STATE AND LOCAL TAXES

Committee on Ways and Means: Subcommittee on Select Revenue Measures held a hearing entitled "Members' Day Hearing Focused on the Recent Changes Made to the Federal Tax Treatment of State and Local Taxes". Testimony was heard from Chairman Waters, and Representatives Malinowski, Phillips, Kim, Casten of Illinois, Underwood, Gottheimer, Porter, Himes, Speier, Payne, Morelle, Zeldin, Eshoo, Norcross, Sherrill, and Rose of New York.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 2019

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on the Budget: to hold hearings to examine fixing a broken budget and spending process, focusing on securing the nation's fiscal future, 2:30 p.m., SD-608.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: to hold hearings to examine Amtrak, focusing on next steps for passenger rail, 10 a.m., SH-216.

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: business meeting to consider the nominations of Daniel Habib Jorjani, of Kentucky, to be Solicitor, and Mark Lee Greenblatt, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, both of the Department of the Interior, Time to be announced, S-216, Capitol.

Subcommittee on Water and Power, to hold hearings to examine S. 325, to require the Secretary of the Interior to convey the Garrison Diversion Unit Project Oakes Test Area in Dickey County, North Dakota, to the Dickey-Sargent Irrigation District, S. 860, to amend the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 to modify the terms of the Jackson Gulch rehabilitation project in Colorado, S. 990, 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, S. 1305, to establish a Federal cost share percentage for the Milk River Project in the State of Montana, S. 1758, to extend a repayment contract relating to the Purgatoire River Water Conservancy District and to authorize the District to develop an excess capacity contract to offset repayment costs, and S. 1882, to make available the continued use of Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program project use power by the Kinsey Irrigation Company and the Sidney Water Users Irrigation District, 10 a.m., SD-366.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: business meeting to consider S. 1199, to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the poison center network program, S. 1173, to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize the Emergency Medical Services for Children program, S. 1895, to lower health care costs, and pending nominations, 10:30 a.m., SD-124.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine unprecedented migration at the United States southern border, focusing on the exploitation of migrants through smuggling, trafficking, and involuntary servitude, 9:30 a.m., SD-342.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the nominations of Douglas Russell Cole, and Matthew Walden McFarland, both to be a United States District Judge for the Southern District of Ohio, Robert Anthony Molloy, to be Judge for the District Court of the Virgin Islands, and Kea Whetzel Riggs, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, 10 a.m., SD-226.

Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship: to hold hearings to examine reauthorization of the Small Business Administration's Small Business Investment Company program, 2:30 p.m., SR-428A.

House

Committee on Agriculture, Subcommittee on Commodity Exchanges, Energy, and Credit, hearing entitled "Brexit and Other International Developments Affecting U.S. Derivatives Markets", 10 a.m., 1300 Longworth.

Committee on the Budget, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Building A More Dynamic Economy: The Benefits of Immigration", 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions, hearing entitled "Standing with Public Servants: Protecting the Right to Organize", 10:15 a.m., 2175 Rayburn.

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy, markup on H.R. 3432, the "Safer Pipelines Act of 2019", 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Task Force on Artificial Intelligence, hearing entitled "Perspectives on Artificial Intelligence: Where We Are and the Next Frontier in Financial Services", 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Full Committee, markup on H.R. 3407, the "United States Export Finance Agency Act of 2019"; and H.R. 1690, the "Safe Housing for Families Act of 2019", 12:30 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 3352, the "Department of State Authorization Act of 2019"; H. Res. 220, recognizing the interdependence of diplomacy, development, and defense as critical to effective national security; H. Res. 221, reaffirming the importance of upholding democracy, human rights, and the rule of law in United States foreign policy; H. Res. 222, emphasizing the importance of alliances and partnerships; H. Res. 358, calling on the Government of Cameroon and armed groups to respect the human rights of all Cameroonian citizens, to end all violence, and to pursue a broad-based dialogue without preconditions to resolve the conflict in the Northwest and Southwest regions; H.R. 2037, the "Saudi Arabia Human Rights and Accountability Act of 2019"; H.R. 3206, to impose sanctions with respect to the provision of certain vessels for the construction of Russian energy export pipelines; and H.R. 3460, the "End Neglected Tropical Diseases Act", 10 a.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, Energy, and the Environment, hearing entitled "Transatlantic Policy Impacts of the U.S.-EU Trade Conflict", 2 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Homeland Security, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Examining Social Media Companies' Efforts to Counter Online Terror Content and Misinformation", 10 a.m., 310 Cannon.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Oversight of the U.S. Copyright Office", 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Immigration and Citizenship, markup on Request for a Department of Homeland Security Departmental Report on the Beneficiary of H.R. 2737, 3 p.m., 2237 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Water, Oceans, and Wildlife, hearing on H.R. 644, the "Navajo Utah Water Rights Settlement Act"; H.R. 2459, the "Hualapai Tribe Water Rights Settlement Act"; and H.R. 3292, the "Aamodt Litigation Settlement Completion Act of 2019", 2 p.m., 1324 Longworth.

Full Committee, markup on H.R. 823, the "Colorado Outdoor Recreation and Economy Act"; and H.R. 1225, the "Restore Our Parks and Public Lands Act", 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Violations of the Hatch Act Under the Trump Administration”, 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Full Committee, business meeting on A Resolution offered by Chairman Elijah E. Cummings authorizing the Chairman to issue a subpoena to Ms. Kellyanne Conway, Counselor to the President, for testimony in connection with her failure to comply with the Hatch Act and ethics laws, 10:20 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Government Operations, hearing entitled “FITARA 8.0”, 2 p.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on National Security, hearing entitled “U.S. Biodefense, Preparedness, and Implications of Antimicrobial Resistance for National Security”, 2 p.m., 2247 Rayburn.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Artificial Intelligence: Societal and Ethical Implications”, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Space and Aeronautics, hearing entitled “NASA’s Aeronautics Mission: Enabling the Transformation of Aviation”, 2 p.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Crushed by Confessions of Judgement: The Small Business Story”, 11:30 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 2548, the “Hazard Eligibility and Local Projects Act”; H.R. 2726, the “Banning Smoking on Amtrak Act of 2019”; H.R. 3362, the “Small Airport Mothers’ Rooms Act of 2019”; and H.R. 3409, the “Coast Guard Authorization of 2019”, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, Subcommittee on Health, hearing entitled “Beyond the Million Veterans Program: Barriers to Precision Medicine”, 2 p.m., HVC–210.

Committee on Ways and Means, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 3417, the “The Beneficiary Education Tools, Telehealth, and Extenders Reauthorization Act of 2019”; legislation on the HEARTS and Rural Relief Act; legislation amending title XVIII of the Social Security Act to remove cost-sharing responsibilities for chronic care management services under the Medicare program; H.R. 3414, “The Opioid Workforce Act of 2019”; and legislation on amending the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and title XI of the Social Security Act to extend appropriations and transfers to the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Trust Fund and to extend certain health insurance fees for such transfers, and for other purposes, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

10 a.m., Wednesday, June 26

Senate Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Senate will continue consideration of S. 1790, National Defense Authorization Act, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture on McConnell (for Inhofe) Modified Amendment No. 764, to the bill, at 12 noon.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

10 a.m., Wednesday, June 26

House Chamber

Program for Wednesday: Continue consideration of H.R. 3351—Financial Services and General Government Appropriations Act, 2020.

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