United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 2019 *No. 116*

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,
July 11, 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.

UNDERSTANDING THE IMPEACHMENT PROCESS

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.

Mr. Speaker, I rise today because I love my country, and I rise today because it is important for us to understand this impeachment process. Whether you agree with the bringing of impeachment or not, it is appropriate to understand the process.

Today, I would like to share a few words about the impeachment process some 85 days since the Mueller report was presented wherein Mr. Mueller all but indicated that impeachable acts occurred. I have my mnemonic notes that I shall refer to.

The impeachment process itself starts and ends in the House. The House of Representatives and only the House of Representatives can impeach a President. It is very similar to an indictment but not the same as an indictment. Once the impeachment actually takes place, then the process moves to the Senate.

Today, I am going to focus on the House of Representatives. Perhaps we will talk about the Senate on another occasion.

The impeachment process is not an appealable process. Once the House gives its verdict, if you will—a majority of persons present voting for impeachment—there is no appeal. It doesn't go to a friendly court that a President might have. It won't go to the Supreme Court ultimately, where some would contend that the Court is divided along party lines.

I happen to think that judges ought to vote based upon what they perceive the law to be. I tend to give judges the benefit of the doubt when it comes to making their decisions, but there are many who perceive this to be the case.

It is not appealable. It is something that is totally within the province of the House of Representatives.

This vote is a vote of conscience, and this is where I would like to focus a good deal of my energy today.

A vote of conscience means that you vote based upon what your conscience dictates. There will be no instructions given to persons who will vote. Generally speaking, a jury would receive some sort of instructions, indicating that they should make certain findings. There will be no instructions. There will be no indication that we have to do this based upon clear and convincing evidence, that we have to find beyond a reasonable doubt that something occurred, or that we should do it by a preponderance of the evidence. There is no standard that will be given to Members as they cast their ballots. It is something that each Member does, and it is a vote of conscience.

Now, the question can become, ''Whose conscience will it be?'' because if you take another person's recommendation and you vote based upon that recommendation, then you could conceivably vote another person's conscience.

I will vote my conscience. I will not be guided by what others, who may be voting based upon political expediency, think. Members can vote based upon political expediency if they so choose. I will vote based upon a moral imperative.

I will vote my conscience, and I will do this because I believe that in this country, the country that I love—I rise because I love my country—that we ought not allow any person to be above the law.

The law of which I speak is Article II, Section 4 of the Constitution. No one should be above the law, but this is the law that governs impeachment. No one should be above the law, and I believe that for some 85 days now since the Mueller report, we have evidence that the Chief Executive Officer has been above the law.

There will be a vote on impeachment. Each Member of this august body has a preeminent privilege of bringing impeachment before the body. I happen to be a Member, and I want to assure all that impeachment is not dead.

I read a story today where there was an indication that it has stalled or has slowed. I want my colleagues to know that I may stand alone when I do this, as this is what my conscience dictates, but I believe that it is better to stand alone than not stand at all.

I will stand. There will be another vote. I am asking that all do what I believe is expected, and that is to vote

Printed on recycled paper.

your conscience, knowing that there is no appeal, knowing that you don't have to worry about the Supreme Court, and knowing that there will be history to judge us all.

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

RECOGNIZING THE IMPACT OF BELLEFONTE OPPORTUNITY ZONE

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, July 8, I had the privilege of hosting the White House Opportunity and Revitalization Council Executive Director, Mr. Scott Turner, in Bellefonte in Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional District.

Mr. Turner shared his insight, his expertise, and, I will say, his passion for serving economically distressed communities, regarding the recently designated opportunity zone in Bellefonte, with myself and members of the community. It was a productive and engaging discussion hosted by the American Philatelic Society at its headquarters.

Joined by officials from the U.S. Small Business Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. General Services Administration, and U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Mr. Turner shared a vision behind the White House Opportunity and Revitalization Council, or opportunity zones, as they are more broadly known.

The Council was established to proactively address the 52 million Americans who live in economically distressed communities nationwide in urban areas, suburban areas, and, quite frankly, rural areas.

It was inspiring to hear Mr. Turner's passion when it comes to stimulating economic growth, expanding workforce development opportunities, and promoting long-term investment in distressed communities.

The opportunity zone designation was made possible by the landmark 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act that I was proud to cosponsor and to support. This past April, the White House Council was formed to help align communities with a myriad of Federal agencies that can help supplement public endeavors with private investments.

Because of this, communities, and not the Federal Government, are being put in the driver's seat. The borough of Bellefonte is one of 300 opportunity zones in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, nearly 30 of which are located within Pennsylvania's 15th Congressional District.

These opportunity zones were nominated by the Governor and are nominated by the Governors of each State and territory. The final vetting and finalization for selection are up to the United States Treasury Department.

Opportunity zones are an investment in Pennsylvania's future, our communities' futures, our businesses, and the people who call the Commonwealth home. These zones have great potential when it comes to revitalizing economically distressed communities all across the United States. It is my hope that they can become a catalyst for change and a catalyst for hope in communities across the country.

This facilitates investment by private investors who can take their capital gains that they may have realized because of business transactions that they are engaged in. Normally, these aren't the types of communities where these capital gains are invested. These are areas of higher unemployment and infrastructure issues, maybe housing issues, and a lower median income, not prime places for economic investment by the private sector.

With the incentives of opportunity zones, where these investors can invest these capital gains within those communities for causes and for needs defined by the members of the communities, they are able to realize tax savings.

It encourages them to maintain that investment for 10 years, where they would pay zero taxes on those capital gains and yield a tremendous return on investment for families, for individuals, and for communities.

Additionally, these 23 Federal agencies would provide preferences for competitive grants in these designated opportunity zones, another way of investing.

It was equally inspiring to hear local stakeholders discuss their new developments in Bellefonte, and I am looking forward to helping these communities seek these Federal opportunities.

As I mentioned that day, this is a program that was created by Congress and was signed by President Trump, who executed this with Scott Turner's leadership as Executive Director. It is one that really lies in the community, in terms of identifying what the needs are and the investors who come from the community.

I am grateful to the White House Opportunity and Revitalization Council for its willingness to be on the ground and engage, in the hopes of sparking growth and development in all the designated opportunity zones. Specifically, on Monday, it was Bellefonte.

Moreover, I am grateful to the residents of Bellefonte for joining as engaged citizens who are passionate about the future of their town. By taking advantage of opportunity zones, communities like Bellefonte can play a more proactive role in the future and the destiny of their town that they call home.

IT IS TIME TO BEGIN AN IMPEACHMENT INQUIRY

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

Mr. GALLEGO. Mr. Speaker, no President in the history of our country has ever been subject to as many credible allegations of illegal conduct as Donald Trump.

Given the serious nature of these crimes and the President's refusal to cooperate with congressional investigations, it is time for the House of Representatives to begin an impeachment inquiry.

The Mueller report documented compelling evidence that the President obstructed justice, including numerous attempts to shut down the Mueller investigation.

Despite the strong evidence, DOJ policies prohibited the special counsel from even considering bringing charges against a sitting President. So, Congress has a responsibility to act where Mueller left off.

For the past several months, Trump, his Attorney General, and congressional Republicans have outright lied about the contents and findings of the Mueller report. The Trump administration has repeatedly rejected or undermined congressional subpoenas and obstructed the ability of Congress to get the facts for the American people.

Launching an impeachment inquiry is a necessary step to ensure that we get to the bottom of Trump's wrongdoing. It honors the process that our Founding Fathers enshrined in our Constitution to empower Congress to investigate and hold the President accountable for committing high crimes and misdemeanors.

I believe that impeachment inquiry should examine the actions and conduct documented in the Mueller report, but an impeachment inquiry should not be limited to just those matters. Congress has the responsibility to investigate the broad range of Trump's conduct as part of our inquiry.

With all the tweets and daily distractions, we cannot lose sight of the much broader scope of Trump's alleged wrongdoing: more than a dozen accusations of sexual assault; campaign finance violations, including hush-money payments; illegal foreign contributions to the Trump inaugural committee; illegal misuse of the Trump Foundation charity for personal and political purposes; welcoming foreign interference in U.S. elections; mishandling top-secret information; and abusing the security clearance process for his son-in-law. And we shouldn't overlook how inappropriate it is for the President of the United States to engage in constant, daily lying.

The list, unfortunately, goes on and on.

Trump's actions should concern every single Member of Congress and every American citizen, regardless of what side of the aisle we are on. This activity and behavior call into question Trump's fitness to serve as President of the United States and Commander in Chief.

As a marine and as a Member of Congress, I swore to protect the Constitution of the United States, and I will not stand by as Donald Trump erodes the rule of law and our democracy. It is time for Congress to launch an impeachment investigation against President Trump.

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

□ 1015

RECOGNIZING OFFICER PIERRE KING

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 recognize a true American hero, Pierre King, who is a police officer with the York Police Department in York, South Carolina.

I say this because, on May 11, 2019, Jamie Brock and his wife, Kimberly, were having dinner at Longhorn Steakhouse, celebrating their oldest son's graduation from the University of South Carolina. While eating their food, Jamie began choking and unable to breathe due to experiencing an allergic reaction to the food.

Kimberly, his wife, began screaming for help, and Officer King, who was off duty at the time, rushed to help the choking man, whom he did not know, and was able to use lifesaving techniques that he had been trained to administer and was successful in dislodging the food from Jamie's throat.

Due to the actions of Officer King, a life was saved, and in the words of Brock family: ''God put you there that day, and you saved my husband and you saved our kids' father.''

In the words of Officer King: ''All I knew is that I was not going to let this man die, and he would do the same thing for me.''

Officer King is a true American hero who epitomizes the slogan ''to live is to serve'' and is an example for all of us to follow.

When I think of Officer King, I think of the words of Winston Churchill, who, when Great Britain was about to be under siege by Germany, said:

There will be a time when doing your best is not good enough. We must do what is required.

Mr. Speaker, Officer King did what was required.

THE CONTINUING HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

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

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to call attention to the continuing humanitarian crisis that is taking place at our border between the United States and Mexico.

Despite Congress' recent effort to provide relief to thousands of people in detention centers, children continue to be separated from their families, and people continue suffer from a lack of basic living standards that they need.

This is not the American way.

What is more, this administration has just announced new ICE raids in major American cities that will solve nothing.

We need to do more. Congress needs to act and seek long-term solutions to addressing the problems forcing people to flee their homes and seek asylum, women and children literally moving 2,000 miles, and they are not coming to Disneyland.

Congress needs to act. We should be focusing on attacking the problem at its source by increasing support to Central American countries like El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, where the majority of these migrants are coming from.

We should not be cutting foreign aid to these countries. That just exacerbates the problem. I asked Secretary Pompeo in a hearing of the Committee on Foreign Affairs almost 2 months ago: Why does not the President call a meeting with the President of Mexico and bring together the Organization of American States to come up with a comprehensive long-term solution to this problem?

I have spoken with the Ambassador from Mexico to the United States. She has expressed to me the problem that they are facing at their southern border with Guatemala. That is what we should be doing, cooperating and working with the Mexican Government and our other neighbors to the south.

We must also work to secure a basic standard of living for the detention facilities to provide for immediate relief. That is why I am cosponsoring H.R. 3239, Humanitarian Standards for Individuals in CBP Custody, to provide house screening and emergency care, to improve water and sanitation and hygiene standards, and to improve nutrition and shelter standards.

These are things that we are doing in the Middle East with the refugee relief programs for the Syrian refugees. Why would we not do this at our own border, and increase the coordination and surge capacity for the agencies to address what the needs are of these migrants?

We really do have a humanitarian crisis at our border, to be sure. I think we all recognize and understand that.

But, finally, we need to work together. We need to work together in a bipartisan fashion. That is how Congress should operate to achieve lasting, comprehensive immigration reform.

When I first came to Congress, I supported comprehensive immigration reform with the Bush administration and then with the Obama administration.

In 2013, we had a bipartisan package that was very close to passage. As a matter of fact, I think it would have passed the House had the Speaker at the time brought it to the floor. Unfortunately, we lost that opportunity.

I urge my colleagues to join me in their commitment to working to resolve this humanitarian crisis that we are facing at the border. That is the American way. That is what we should be doing as Members of Congress.

PRAYERS FOR JACI HERMSTAD

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 would first like to point out and to show here, to America, Jaci Hermstad.

Jaci Hermstad is from Spencer, Iowa. Her identical twin sister, in 2011, passed away from an aggressive form of ALS, which we often know of as Lou Gehrig's disease.

The DNA from her sister is part of a treatment for Jaci, who was diagnosed on Valentine's Day of this year with the same disease. And because of the work and the cooperation of the FDA, some wonderful scientists, and a lot of work done by my staff—and I want to stand here and thank Speaker PELOSI for her cooperation—we were able to convince the FDA to grant a waiver so Jaci could receive this treatment.

She is in Columbia University, now, receiving treatments. Her third treatment is this morning, just about as I speak, and it will be a triple dose. And if this works—and she is in my prayers every day—we have opened a path to one day put an end to that deadly and debilitating disease of ALS.

And by the way, she is a spunky gal with a sassy sense of humor, and if you knew her like I know her, you would love her.

This is Jaci. She is definitely in my prayers this day and every day.

CENSUS QUESTIONS

Mr. KING of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I would like to talk about the topic that will be raised by the President this afternoon in the Rose Garden, as I understand, and it is the topic of whether the question of ''Are you a citizen of the United States of America?'' should and could be on the Census.

I have introduced a bill, H.R. 1320. This has been introduced last time and this year, and H.R. 1320 is a bill that has asked these questions. It says:

What is person number one's legal status?

Are you a citizen or a national of the United States?

Are you a lawfully admitted permanent resident?

Are you none of those things, or do you have an other lawful status?

And then it follows up and says: If you have other lawful status, what is that status? Are you here on a green card? Are you here on a student visa? Are you here on a work permit of some kind?

So, we need a full inventory of the population of the United States. That

was the purpose of the Census, not only for redistricting, but so that we could see how America is growing, in what ways America is growing.

And, by the way, we are establishing immigration policy here in the United States Congress by an enumerated power in our Constitution, I might add, and we are doing that with people on that side of the aisle saying: We don't want to know any more than how many homo sapiens we can count within the shores of the United States of America. But they want to know a lot of other minutia if it helps them politically.

So I brought this legislation forward, and we know that there was a case before the United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court looked at that case.

I looked back at the short form Census in 2010 when Barack Obama was President. And here is what it asked. It wants to know: What is your name? What is your phone number?

I mean, how detailed do you have to get?

We are only asking are you a citizen or are you not a citizen is what the Commerce Department has decided to ask. I think there should be more details.

But the Obama Census short form said:

What is your name?

What is your phone number?

What is your birthday?

What sex are you?

I point out they didn't ask your gender. They ask sex because that is actually definitive.

And what is your ethnicity? What is your race?

Do you have an unmarried partner?

And if you have children, they ask this question:

Are they biological or adopted sons or daughters?

So they want to know, are they boys or girls and were they born into the family or were they adopted into the family. By what means are they part of your dependents?

But you can't ask a question: Are you a citizen of the United States?

All of these questions and many more, and we can't ask the question: Are you a citizen of the United States?

The Supreme Court found that the executive branch was granted the authority by the United States Congress—and that is the Commerce Secretary himself—to form the questions on the Census. This is a constitutional authority that was specifically granted to the executive branch of government by the United States Congress. But the Court says: You have the authority to ask the question, but we think you have the wrong reason to ask the question. So now we are remanded back to the lower court to come up with a better reason.

Here is my reason: We want to know how many citizens are in America. That is all you need to ask. It is simple as it can be.

And they are well within the law; they are well within the Constitution. It is just that the Obama-appointed judges don't seem to be reading the Constitution and the law, and they seem to have political motives.

REPEALING THE 40 PERCENT EXCISE TAX

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

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise for the working men and women in our country who have well-deserved, hard-earned quality healthcare benefits to urge House leadership to bring to the floor H.R. 748, the Middle Class Health Benefits Tax Repeal Act. This bill would finally fully repeal the 40 percent excise tax on certain employer-sponsored healthcare plans. For too long, the tax has been a looming threat.

Make no mistake, this tax falls on everyday working families, including laborers, operating engineers, carpenters, pipefitters, painters, plumbers, ironworkers, transportation workers, firefighters, police, and many others, many who have fought for and won healthcare benefits in collective bargaining agreements.

Among its many unintended effects, this excise tax has helped encourage the recent large increases in insurance plan deductibles, which especially hurt those with chronic illnesses.

This repeal bill has been proposed for years. It is well past time to give it a vote on the House floor.

The 40 percent excise tax on high-quality healthcare plans was enacted in the 2010 Affordable Care Act. The ACA has had many good effects, but it also had many flaws as enacted. We need to make the ACA work better for more Americans. And one provision that needs to be fixed is this tax.

The tax was supposed to begin in 2018, but has been repeatedly delayed, reflecting the awareness of its negative impact. Right now, it is scheduled to take effect in 2022. It is time to just end it.

Regardless of the intent behind the original ACA provisions, the truth is that health insurance premiums have continued to grow faster than inflation, putting even plans with modern benefits at risk of getting taxed.

As Families USA recently pointed out, without a permanent solution, as many as one out of every four workers with job-based health plan coverage could be affected by this tax by 2025. That is just 6 short years from now.

Furthermore, responsible employers plan ahead and are already gearing up to plan their budgets for health insurance in the next few years. This is especially concerning in the case of workers who have successfully used their right to organize to reach collective bargaining agreements with their employers.

Good union jobs provide workers with a better opportunity to negotiate benefits that fairly reflect the important contributions they make to the American economy. Union jobs and union contracts mean workers are fairly compensated in the private sector without relying on taxpayers and the Federal Government.

But collective bargaining agreements often span years, and the looming threat of the excise tax puts these hard-fought contracts at risk. Temporary delays in the excise tax only create more fear and uncertainty for families as they wonder whether their benefits will be severely cut back due to heavy government taxes.

Delays also crimp employer budgets, as businesses are forced to account for the risk of getting hit with hefty charges. By undermining long-term collective bargaining agreements, these delays also undermine the bedrock of the American economy: fairly negotiated private contracts that all parties know they can rely on.

Mr. Speaker, the American people have shown us that they don't want repeal of the ACA and they don't want important protections to be ripped out from under them. They want the ACA fixed. So let's show them we are listening.

So, let's show them we are listening. Let's show them that workers with good, job-based health coverage will not have to fear it eroding simply due to government taxes. Let's bring the Middle Class Health Benefits Tax Repeal Act to the floor.

□ 1030

HONORING WILLIAM HENRY WARD AND RICHARD LEON WATSON

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

Mr. ABRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the heroism of two Louisianians who served valiantly during World War II: William Henry Ward and Richard Leon Watson.

William, who recently celebrated his 95th birthday, grew up in New Orleans and shipped off to Europe in 1943 to join a heavy bombardment squadron that participated in Operation Market Garden and the Battle of the Bulge.

During the Battle of the Bulge, his B–24 Liberator got shot down, took heavy fire, and he was forced into an emergency landing near Brussels. He hitchhiked back to England and, as soon as possible, rejoined the fight.

On January 10, 1945, he completed his 35th mission over Germany and finally telegraphed his mother, Maude Ward, saying, ''Duties completed. Returning home soon.''

Sadly, Richard Watson came home to Morehouse Parish in a more tragic way. He died defending our country while aboard the USS *Oklahoma*, which sank from a torpedo strike when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor. He was one of 429 crewmen killed in that attack.

After 77 years, his body was identified and finally sent back home to Louisiana earlier this year.

Mr. Speaker, our World War II veterans truly are America's Greatest Generation. It is because of the courageous acts of soldiers like William Ward and the sacrifices of sailors like Richard Watson that we are the country we are today.

We owe a tremendous debt to our World War II veterans.

I encourage everyone to thank these wonderful people when you see them and let them know that a grateful Nation has not forgotten what they did for us.

LET'S PUT SOME JUSTICE IN TRADE

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, America's workers do not support the Trump-negotiated NAFTA–2 trade deal.

Just like the original NAFTA, the new NAFTA is half-baked, repackaged, and broken. It was not written to improve the lives of our working families in Ohio or in Mexico or in Central America. It was written to advance transnational corporate interests and the schemes of very wealthy elites.

In a country whose public and private sectors too often serve the interests of the rich and powerful and not the average person, this is the last thing the working people of Ohio and North America need, regardless of whether they work in the mills or toil in the fields.

The President's promise of higher wages and returning jobs is not to be believed. NAFTA cannot deliver for the working people unless it ensures the dignity of labor, of labor rights, and labor enforcement on this continent.

Our leaders must wake up to the human suffering these trade deals create, not only for our own citizens as their jobs are outsourced but, also, people who are exploited in Mexico and the Americas.

When transnational corporations crash together the economies of first- and third-world countries, without a second thought about the consequences, it is the working people who get crushed.

The ravages of NAFTA inflicted on the Americas and their workers are etched across America's communities. Far too many have been devastated by the outsourcing of factories, many left in economic ruin.

NAFTA was sold as the model of the modern integration of first-world and emerging-world economies. It was then replicated in Central America with the so-called CAFTA sweatshop deal, covering nations from which millions are now fleeing to our border.

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

It is no surprise that nearly a half a million migrants have been taken into custody at our southern border this year alone—half a million.

In the past, undocumented immigrants were overwhelmingly single men from Mexico, but that flow has changed. First, we experienced immigration from Mexico post NAFTA. There was a hemorrhage.

That has gone down in recent years, but now CAFTA, the gift of CAFTA, sees Central American families having become the new face of undocumented immigration.

These landless people, jobless people from the Americas live in fear.

As America exports our transnational-driven trade models, we knowingly rely upon the human suffering our economic policies inflict on the poor.

NAFTA and NAFTA–2 were always about cheap labor and bringing down the benefits of health and pension benefits for American workers.

Undocumented migrants arrive brutalized through trafficking channels. Indeed, one can easily see, in agriculture alone in the Americas, the exploitative model of slavery has simply morphed into a new serfdom under the present system.

Once in the United States, many become undocumented farm workers, and the Department of Agriculture estimates that about half of our Nation's farm workers are unauthorized, undocumented.

These workers face great hostility and black-market labor conditions repugnant to our values. This undocumented status makes workers especially vulnerable to abuse.

Is the answer to expand our migrant visa worker programs, the H–2A or H–2B visas? Absolutely not.

Take the tragedy of Santiago Cruz, a Mexican labor recruiter brutally murdered in a legal labor recruitment office in Monterrey, Mexico.

Santiago was communicating to his fellow Mexican workers who sought economic opportunity in America that they did not have to pay a coyote $8,000 to get across the border—a crooked, lone coyote.

Twelve years after his death near the Mexican-U.S. border, Mexico has not prosecuted his murderer and our country has not raised a voice to get justice in his murder.

But the greatest injustice is the new NAFTA deal that fails to address the cancer of undocumented labor in the Americas, especially in the agriculture industry.

The current migrant worker system is widely abused by employers seeking a captive workforce. NAFTA–2 must include a comprehensive strategy to address continental labor, and agricultural immigration must be a part and central to it, not absent.

The continental enforcement of healthy working conditions and integration of enforceable labor laws must be central to NAFTA–2. It is not in it.

That is the ugly exploitation of America's industrialized and farm workers that we allow to continue.

How morally reprehensible is this?

I ask my colleagues to please take a look at our bill and include a labor secretariat in the new NAFTA deal. Let's put some justice in trade.

CONGRATULATING THE EDWARDSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS) for 5 minutes.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Edwardsville High School's baseball team on their Class 4A State championship.

Edwardsville played Saint Charles North for the title last week, going into extra innings before the Tigers won it all 3–2, claiming their third State championship in school history and their first since 1998.

With a 37 win and 5 loss season record, Edwardsville came to the championship game ready to win. At the bottom of the seventh inning, Saint Charles had a 2–1 lead with the bases loaded and no outs.

Thanks to a double play, the Tigers tied the game 2–2 and sent the game into extra innings. In the top of the eighth inning, the Tigers stole second base and later laid down a bunt, which led to a close play at the plate, allowing the Tigers to score the winning run.

When the Tigers took the field that morning, Coach Tim Funkhouser had 699 career wins. After the game, he came home with number 700 and a State championship.

What a way to hit 700 wins in your career. I congratulate Coach Funkhouser and the entire Edwardsville Tiger baseball team on a fantastic season and a well-deserved win.

RECOGNIZING ADOPTION LAWYER ELLYN BULLOCK

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ellyn Bullock, a lawyer from Champaign, Illinois, who specializes in adoption. She has been nominated to be an Angels in Adoption honoree by the 2019 Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute.

Since 1999, Ellyn has finalized the adoptions of more than 1,800 children. More than half were in the Illinois foster care system and ultimately found permanent homes.

She has won the Catholic Charities Friend of Adoption award and has been recognized multiple times by associations for her advocacy of family values and adoptions outside the office.

Ellyn and her husband, David, are proud parents of three children: Kyle, Imy, and Charlie. They adopted Kyle

and Imy and have acted as guardians of another child.

A stable and permanent family is perhaps the most important thing in a child's developing life. Every day, we rely on people like Ellyn to unite families and improve lives. I applaud Ellyn for all of her hard work and for her fighting for families in the 13th District of Illinois.

ANTICS OF THE IRANIAN NAVY

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

Mr. OLSON. Mr. Speaker, this should come as no surprise, but the world's champion crybaby, the Islamic Republic of Iran, threw another hissy fit this week.

Their navy tried to hijack a British tanker with a Royal Navy escort. They admitted they were breaking international law because they demanded the ship drive itself into their waters to be boarded.

The Royal Navy frigate fired back with a salvo from a radio. They said: ''Back off.''

The Iranian babies put their boats at full speed, roaring back to Iran to cry on the Ayatollah's shoulder for their humiliation.

This has happened over and over. And I am very familiar with this region. I deployed there in the Navy for 6 months, from May of 1994 to November of 1994.

I was based on a small island called Masirah right off the shore of the United Arab Emirates. We would fly what is called a gulf transit 1,000 feet all around the Strait of Hormuz and the Persian Gulf to exercise our freedom of navigation.

This is not the first time these things have happened. The last attack happened right there where the baby is crying. Two months before that, off the map down there, four American tankers, at idle, sitting in dead water waiting to unload their cargo, were attacked by Iranian boats, damaged.

In the middle of the Persian Gulf, international airspace, right there near the Gulf of Oman, one of our airplanes was blown out of the sky by the Iranians.

That was an act of war.

Ours was an American military aircraft operating legally in international airspace over international waters.

The question is: Why are the insane Iranians becoming more insane? And that is because the Mullahs who have run their country now for 50 years know they are dying. And, like a dying animal, they are going to fight for their last breath of power.

They are dying because of America, the American energy revolution, started primarily and thriving in Texas and the Permian Basin.

Oil is their only source of money in the entire country of Iran. They have nothing else.

The Permian Basin, by itself, next year will produce more oil than every country in the world except for Saudi Arabia.

We have many more shale plains across America: Barnett, Eagle Ford, Bakken, Marcellus—over and over and over.

□ 1045

They know we are putting them in the dumpsters of history. Uncle Sam is forcing the mullahs and the leaders of the military to learn new languages, new words to explain their demise, words like ''good-bye,'' ''ta-ta,'' ''adieu,'' ''adios,'' and ''sayonara'' to go with ''khodahafez,'' which, in Farsi, means ''good-bye.''

I want to salute the people of Iran. The dark times are going to end quickly. You will be free from oppression from the leaders in your own country.

I would like to give a salute to the mullahs and the Iranian Navy and the military. Good-bye. Adios.

And that's just the way it is.

LET'S NOT RAISE THE MINIMUM WAGE

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

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Speaker, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle announced they will soon bring to the floor the Raise the Wage Act, a bill to increase the Federal minimum wage from $7.25 an hour to $15 an hour.

While supporters of this legislation have good intentions, the repercussions would spell disaster for our economy, for small businesses, and the very same low-wage workers who they intend to help. Nonpartisan estimates of the Raise the Wage Act expect it could cause up to 3.7 million people across the country to lose their jobs.

Mr. Speaker, that is almost as many people as in the entire State of Oklahoma, the entire State of Oklahoma unemployed.

Cities that have already imposed a $15 minimum wage have been the first to see the negative effects of this initiative. Recently, the University of Washington conducted a study on the efficacy of Seattle's newly mandated $15 minimum wage, and the results were very clear. Costs to low-wage workers in Seattle outweighed the benefits by 3-to-1, and the average low-wage worker lost $125 a month.

While most of the discussion regarding the Federal minimum wage is focused on major metropolitan cities, what about the rural areas across the country where the cost of living is much lower? This bill would effectively eliminate small, rural businesses and skyrocket costs for goods and services.

Finally, let's look at who is currently making minimum wage in the U.S. Half are under the age of 25, and almost a quarter of them are teenagers. A $15 minimum wage would threaten the job prospects of young folks who are looking to enter the workforce for the first time, hoping to gain the skills needed to move ahead in a real career.

Over 80 percent of economists agree that a $15 minimum wage would have a negative impact on youth employment.

Look, I cannot support a bill that is guaranteed to shutter business and lay off workers around the country. I hope that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle will reconsider this attempt to backtrack on the economic success of recent years and, instead, support bipartisan policies that will help all workers get ahead.

RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 49 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. PETERS) at noon.

PRAYER

Dr. George S. Dillard, III, Peachtree City Christian Church, Peachtree City, Georgia, offered the following prayer:

Our Father, God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, the Great I Am, the maker of Heaven and Earth, let it be known today that You are God and that Your servants do all things at the command and leading of Your Word through Jesus the Christ, the son of the living God.

Hear me, Lord, hear me so that these people will know that You, Lord, are God and that You call them to turn their hearts to You.

Drive out the divisive ones, rebuke those who destroy the innocent, and remove those who delight in lies. Give wisdom, strength, and courage to those who seek unity, protect the innocent, and love the truth.

Lead us to be a people who seek freedom, liberty, and justice for all.

And let all of God's people say amen.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

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

Mr. LOEBSACK 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. GEORGE S. DILLARD, III

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

There was no objection.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. George Dillard, whose leadership and guidance have made him a valuable member of our Peachtree City community in the Third District of Georgia.

This is the second time that Dr. Dillard has joined me here in the Nation's Capitol to pray for the Members of the House of Representatives, and we are extremely grateful that he did just that.

George has been a vitally important part of the Third District for over 25 years since he and his family moved to Peachtree City to serve at the Peachtree City Christian Church, where he still serves to this day.

George has been married to his wife, Renee, since 1988. They have three children and one grandchild. George and his family live in Peachtree City, Georgia.

I commend Dr. Dillard for his commitment to our community and Nation. There is not a week that goes by where George isn't a visible and welcoming part of the Fayette County community.

The grace and love he has shown to his parishioners and his neighbors throughout his 24 years in Peachtree City are unparalleled, and I am truly honored to have Dr. Dillard here with me today as he prays for our Nation.

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.

RECOGNIZING PRIDE CAMP

(Mr. LOEBSACK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. LOEBSACK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Iowa Safe Schools' second annual Pride Camp. This weeklong event invites LGBTQ youth and allies from across Iowa to participate in a summer camp where they have the opportunity to learn new skills, connect with their peers, share their experiences, and grow as individuals while also having fun.

This year, over 100 LGBTQ youth from across the State will be attending Pride Camp, despite this only being the camp's second year. This truly goes to show the importance of programs like Pride Camp, and I am proud that Iowa is a leader in the fight for acceptance and equality for everyone.

I want to extend my sincerest thanks to Iowa Safe Schools for creating this wonderful opportunity and for all of their efforts advocating for Iowa's LGBTQ youth. Their work in developing a safe and inclusive summer camp is making a difference in the lives of so many young Iowans, and I am honored to recognize them here today.

ADOPTING NDAA AMENDMENTS ON NATO CONTRIBUTIONS AND ISRAEL

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

Mr. BIGGS. Mr. Speaker, two amendments I offered to the NDAA were adopted.

The first addresses shared responsibility for the world's security. The United States is the most powerful nation on the planet and so must remain, but our allies must pull their weight on global security efforts. It is not just Americans who benefit from peace, after all.

For instance, is it fair for economic powerhouse Germany to spend only 1.35 percent of its overall GDP toward NATO defense in the coming years? I don't think so. We should at least examine the contributions of Germany and all of our other allies.

My amendment simply requires the Department of Defense to report the annual defense spending of each of our NATO and non-NATO allies.

My second amendment affirms the critical importance of the U.S.-Israel relationship. Since its founding over 50 years ago, Israel has been an important strategic partner. Given the significant challenges our Nation currently faces in the Middle East, the U.S.-Israel relationship remains vital.

I thank Armed Services Committee Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member THORNBERRY for working with me on these amendments.

COMPENSATING 9/11 FIRST RESPONDERS

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, on September 11, 2001, as millions of Americans watched in horror, our country was attacked. Thousands of people courageously stepped up, left their homes and families, and answered the call to respond to a nation in need.

Among them were dozens of western New Yorkers, including John Asklar of the Niagara Falls Fire Department who injured his leg in the rubble and continues to suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder; Jennifer Czarnecki, who is reminded every day of her five assignments to Ground Zero with the New York State Police following a breast cancer diagnosis in 2015; and my friend Dave State, who bravely faced cancer last year as a result of his 9/11 service with the New York State National Guard.

For them and others, the pain and consequences of this attack are as real today as they were 18 years ago. We must act urgently to make the 9/11 Victim Compensation Fund permanent. These men, women, and families were there for our country in our time of need. Now, we must be there for them in their time of need.

HONORING THE LIFE OF VERA DULANEY

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

Mr. SMITH of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Vera Dulaney who passed away July 5.

Last November, I was able to recognize Vera on the floor for her retirement and how much she meant to our community. For more than 30 years, she served the community through her position as Scotts Bluff County clerk and election commissioner, as well as in various other volunteer capacities.

Throughout her public service, Vera's diligent work maintained the integrity of our local elections and assisted the effective and efficient operation of Scotts Bluff County. Her outstanding efforts across the community were recently acknowledged when she was presented the Community Volunteer Award for Public Service.

Vera was well-known in our community for her years of official service, humble demeanor, and dedication to family. Her smile always lit up the room. Her devotion to the Nebraska Cornhuskers and Chicago Cubs was only surpassed by her devotion to her family and our community as a whole.

Throughout her long and prosperous life, she touched countless others. Now in passing, we celebrate her life and keep her family and friends in our prayers.

PROVIDING SUPPORT TO CHILDREN IN POVERTY

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

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, my district in Rochester, New York, has the second-highest rate of childhood poverty in America.

Children in poverty face overwhelming barriers to academic success because it is impossible for them to learn when they are hungry or suffering from family trauma. These barriers are exacerbated in the summer when children lose access to educational opportunities, causing them to fall further and further behind academically.

Low-income children lose 2 or more months of reading achievement every

summer. By the fifth grade, children without summer learning opportunities are 2 years behind their peers.

Students need a safe, stable place to learn over the summer. That is why I am so proud to have introduced legislation to help close the achievement gap and reduce food insecurity.

The Summer Meals and Learning Act will help fund summer reading programs at schools that already serve as summer meal sites, providing the support and stability at-risk youth need to grow and thrive. Every child deserves the opportunity to achieve their goals. It is my hope that this legislation will help students stay on the path to success.

IMPROVING MALMSTROM AIR FORCE BASE

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

Mr. GIANFORTE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank the members of the House Armed Services Committee for their hard work on this year's National Defense Authorization Act.

Malmstrom Air Force Base is home to the 341st Missile Wing, which maintains and operates one-third of the U.S. ICBM force. Servicemembers at Malmstrom protect our country, but the base can do more to keep America safe and secure. With some work, the base's runway can, once again, host flying missions.

I especially thank and recognize Mr. TURNER from Ohio. We worked on a measure that could reform the basing process to focus on improving existing facilities like Malmstrom instead of building new ones.

This bill begins the process of including Malmstrom in future Air Force basing decisions to host aircraft, potentially increasing the number of men and women serving there.

I appreciate the Montana Defense Alliance for its advocacy on behalf of Great Falls and all the servicemembers at Malmstrom and elsewhere who keep our country safe.

CONGRATULATING ROYAL OAK CITY MANAGER DON JOHNSON ON HIS RETIREMENT

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

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate my constituent and Royal Oak city manager, Don Johnson, on his retirement after 14 years with the great city of Royal Oak.

Don started as city manager right at the height of the Great Recession. To hear him tell it, the city was flat broke. Royal Oak was facing huge revenue shortfalls, and Michigan families were hurting.

In the years since, he has helped Royal Oak turn around and become one of the most desirable places to live and visit. Royal Oak saw a jump of $10 million in revenue in 10 years, truly an outstanding accomplishment for the people of Royal Oak and a testament to Don's hard work.

Mr. Speaker, I thank Don for his years of service and wish him the very best in his next chapter.

PROTECTING MILITARY WIDOWS

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

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, Congress should strive for Democrats and Republicans in Washington to truly work together. When the Military Surviving Spouses Equity Act reached 365 bipartisan cosponsors, I was grateful to share the good news. That is a remarkable more than 80 percent of Congress.

House Democrats had the ability to bring the Military Surviving Spouses Equity Act to the floor tomorrow to repeal the widow's tax. Instead, Democratic leadership has diverted a vote by tacking it onto a flawed and hyperpartisan bill without notice late at night, which they know will not receive support on both sides of the aisle.

This is heartbreaking for the 65,000 military widows in America. However, it is not too late to do the right thing and keep this as a standalone bipartisan bill.

I encourage our colleagues across the aisle to put H.R. 553 on the Consensus Calendar. Together, we can give servicemembers and their families the recognition they deserve.

In conclusion, God bless our troops, and we will never forget September the 11th in the global war on terrorism.

USE FAMILY FARMS AS SUPPLIERS FOR ARMED FORCES

(Mr. DELGADO asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. DELGADO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to thank my colleagues on both sides of the aisle for voting to include my amendment to the NDAA that will allow our armed services to aid small farmers across the country.

Two weeks ago, the USDA released its congressional district-specific data for the ''Census of Agriculture'' and reported that in my district, New York's 19th Congressional District, 96 percent of the farms there are small family farms.

During our most recent in-district work period, I visited small farms back home in Rensselaer and Montgomery Counties and learned more about their work with organizations to help veterans gain the skills needed to transition to jobs in agriculture.

Today, the House passed my amendment that requires a report from certain Defense agencies on programs, policies, and practices relating to small farms, farms owned by new and beginning farmers, veteran farmers, and minority farmers in order to better understand how much the Armed Forces are working with small farms to supply commissaries and feed servicemembers.

With this data, Congress and Defense agencies can work together to expand opportunity for our small family farmers.

Mr. Speaker, I thank my colleagues for standing with me on this very important issue.

□ 1215

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

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

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, July 11, 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 July 11, 2019, at 11:00 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 1811.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

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

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 962, the Born-Alive Abortion Survivors Protection Act, 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. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Speaker to immediately schedule this important bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman is not recognized for debate.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT FOR FISCAL YEAR 2020

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. LEVIN of Michigan). Pursuant to House Resolution 476 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. 2500.

Will the gentleman from California (Mr. PETERS) kindly take the chair.

□ 1220

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. 2500) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, with Mr. PETERS (Acting Chair) in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Acting CHAIR. When the Committee of the Whole rose on Wednesday, July 10, 2019, a fourth set of en bloc amendments offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) had been disposed of.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO TRANSFER DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES TO AZERBAIJAN.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020 may be used to transfer defense articles or services to Azerbaijan unless the President certifies to Congress that the transfer of such defense articles or services does not threaten civil aviation.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chair, one programming note: At this point in the schedule, we were scheduled to deal with three SHERMAN amendments, No. 20, No. 21, and No. 22.

No. 22, also in the Rules Committee numbering No. 83, was included in an en bloc adopted by this House last evening.

Amendment No. 20, Rules Committee No. 301, is not being considered at this time because it will be included in an en bloc that comes up later today.

So we are now focused on No. 21, Rules Committee No. 82, and I rise in support of that amendment.

Mr. Chair, on September 1, 1983, Korean Air Lines 007 was shot down—269 casualties, including a Member of this House, Congressman Larry McDonald.

On July 17, 2014, Malaysia Airlines number 17 was shot down—298 casualties.

If there is one thing this House can agree on, it is that we are opposed to shooting down—especially, deliberately shooting down—civilian aircraft. And yet the Government of Azerbaijan has stated, with regard to flights going into Stepanakert Airport, that they envision the physical destruction of airplanes landing in that territory.

This threat has been repeated several times by Azeri officials, and in times past, Azerbaijan has actually shot at civil airliners going into Stepanakert Airport. That is why this amendment is necessary. It prohibits the transfer of Defense Department articles to Azerbaijan unless the President can certify that the weapons being transferred will not threaten civilian aviation.

It would be a tragedy if a civilian airliner were shot at or shot down as it landed or took off from Stepanakert Airport in the Republic of Artsakh. But if that, God forbid, ever happens, let it not be an American weapon.

We are on notice that antiaircraft weapons transferred to Azerbaijan may very well be used against civilian aircraft. That is why it is necessary for us to have this provision.

After 23 years of studying these issues on the Foreign Affairs Committee, I am not convinced that we should transfer any weapons, under any circumstances, to the Government of Azerbaijan until it comes to the table and resolves the Artsakh dispute. But, certainly, we should not, having been put on notice, transfer weapons that we cannot be sure will not be used to shoot down civilian aircraft.

I am pleased to have the cosponsorship of this amendment by Representatives SPEIER, SCHIFF, and PALLONE, and I believe that this is a necessary step. Because, as we provide weapons to countries around the world, we should not provide antiaircraft weapons that we believe might very well be used to shoot down our civilian aircraft.

I would point out that the Stepanakert airport is located in the Republic of Artsakh, previously known as the Republic of Nagorno-Karabakh, a historically Armenian territory that was lumped in with Azerbaijan by no less than Joseph Stalin in a deliberate effort to create ethnic tensions in the Caucasus to the benefit of the Soviet Union and in an effort to punish the Armenian people.

The people of Artsakh established their independence decades ago, and whatever your view as to the status of that territory, you should support this amendment unless you believe it is appropriate to shoot down civilian aircraft.

I urge my colleagues to support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I stand in opposition to the amendment offered by Mr. SHERMAN that conditions defense transfers to Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan actively contributes to international security efforts. We see their forces working alongside coalition forces in countering terrorism in Afghanistan, in addition to contributing a logistics supply route vital to U.S. and coalition forces.

Azerbaijan lies in a compromising position between two hostile forces: Russia and Iran. Our bilateral relationship and the incredible amount of support the Azeris have provided to U.S. missions in Afghanistan were strong indicators of how our partnership has grown since Azerbaijan first gained its independence in 1991. We must not limit our ability to provide reciprocal support to our friend and partner in a tumultuous region.

Putin's history of utilizing military force against its neighbors, such as Ukraine and Georgia, forebodes his willingness to use the same methods against others that counter him.

The United States Department of State is responsible for the review of sales and transfers of defense articles and services. They exercise this responsibility through an interagency process that assesses each possible arms transfer on a case-by-case basis. Mr. SHERMAN's amendment unnecessarily singles out Azerbaijan by placing an additional certification requirement on the State Department's armed sales review process.

The length of time this amendment would add to the defense exports review process is detrimental in the event of an attack by militarily superior Russia against our security partner, Azerbaijan, while providing no added benefit to our bilateral relationship. This would include a lengthening of time in reviewing arms sales intended for Azeri forces operating in counterterrorism operations in Afghanistan.

Nagorno-Karabakh is an Armenian-occupied territory inside the borders of Azerbaijan, which has undergone bitter conflict for two decades.

The OSCE Minsk Group, co-chaired by the United States, has sought a peaceful solution to the conflict since 1992. By conditioning sales to Azerbaijan, the United States Congress would tilt the United States neutral position as a member of the Minsk Group and hinder resolution efforts in Nagorno-Karabakh. By taking sides, the trust that has been built up by the U.S. and Azerbaijan through the group's efforts would be gravely diminished, and the conflict would degenerate further.

□ 1230

The NDAA is not the appropriate vehicle for taking sides on a political issue, nor should it be used to influence a process that clearly lies within the jurisdiction of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

This amendment is not required. The Department of Defense already adheres to the provisions of the Department of State's March 2019 extension of section 907, which specifies that assistance to Azerbaijan will not be used for offensive purposes against Armenia.

I oppose this amendment, which halts the positive momentum of our bilateral relationship, particularly with the arrival of U.S. Ambassador Lee Litzenberger in January of this year.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. TED LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer amendment No. 23 as the designee of Representative GABBARD.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following new section:

SEC. 1268. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FROM THE SPECIAL DEFENSE ACQUISITION FUND.

Section 114(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (3), none of the funds made available from the Special Defense Acquisition Fund for any fiscal year may be made available to provide any assistance to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates if such assistance could be used by either country to conduct or continue hostilities in Yemen.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, I rise to speak in support of the amendment offered by Representative GABBARD of Hawaii on the limitation on the use of funds from the Special Defense Acquisition Fund for Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

This fund allows the U.S. military to preorder weapons for sale to foreign militaries and is intended to reduce wait times for weapons or related services.

While this is normally a good way to prevent a long and detrimental wait for our allies to use weapons in self-defense, is it unconscionable that it be used to kill and wound civilians in an unjust war.

Saudi Arabia and the UAE have, since 2015, been bombing schools, hospitals, buses, and other civilian targets.

As of March of this year, nearly 18,000 people have been killed or injured by this bombing campaign since hostilities began in 2015, according to the U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Thousands more have been displaced by the fighting, and millions are faced with starvation, hunger, and disease.

This has created a humanitarian crisis, destroyed water supplies, and created shortages in food and medical care.

We have already passed a resolution seeking to end U.S. involvement in this slaughter, only to have the President veto it, while he continues to supply Saudi Arabia with U.S. missiles and bombs.

This amendment will prevent the military from speeding supplies to Saudi Arabia and the UAE and will do much to alleviate the suffering of the people of Yemen.

Mr. Chair, I ask that all Members support this amendment and end our involvement in this shameful war, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment prohibiting the use of funds from the Special Defense Acquisition Fund to provide assistance to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates if such assistance could be used in hostilities in Yemen.

Nearly every Member in this Chamber has made it very clear that we are concerned about civilian casualties resulting from the conflict in Yemen. However, this amendment does not address that concern.

The war in Yemen must end, but, as Iran continues to finance terror and help the Houthis, who have overthrown the government, the consequence will be utter devastation for the Yemeni civilians.

Our assistance for the coalition opposing Houthi and Iranian terror in Yemen started in 2015 during the Obama administration when the Houthis overthrew a legitimate government, with Iran's assistance.

The Houthis fired missiles against the coalition, with support from Iran, and the U.S. provided intelligence and logistical support in compliance with the Law of Armed Conflict.

Iran poses a massive geostrategic threat in the area around Yemen, throughout the Middle East, and to the United States and many of our allies.

Right now, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and the U.S. share a common adversary in Iran.

We cannot signal to Iran that their continued aggression will be tolerated. Iran's nefarious activities must be countered effectively.

The coalition continues to face an onslaught of Houthi attacks on civilian targets, and the U.S. needs a nuanced approach that helps our Nation, our partners, and avoids civilian casualties.

Instead, this amendment slams the door shut, crushing any opportunity to see the region and civilians protected.

Have no doubt: The coalition will continue to purchase arms, including defensive weapons, from other sources that have no regard for how these weapons are deployed.

As a result of this amendment, the war in Yemen will not end, nor will it assist the United States or our strategic allies in containing Iran's malign influence in the region.

Mr. Chair, I urge Members to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, again, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. TED LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 24 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. ___. PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF EMERGENCY AUTHORITIES FOR THE SALE OR TRANSFER OF DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES TO SAUDI ARABIA AND THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be made available to process a commercial sale or foreign military sale, or to transfer, deliver, or facilitate the transfer or delivery, of any defense article or service to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates pursuant to any certification of emergency circumstances submitted in accordance with section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2776(b)) with respect to such countries, including any such certification submitted to Congress before the date of the enactment of this section.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, I don't have any philosophical objection to supporting our allies.

Saudi Arabia and the UAE are still America's allies. But what I object to and what many of us in Congress object to is the bypassing of Congress in selling arms to Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

On May 24, the Trump administration, through Secretary Pompeo, notified Congress that it was declaring a fake emergency to bypass congressional review of 22 arms sales to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

How do we know this was a fake emergency? Because there is no emergency to the United States or to UAE or to Saudi Arabia regarding the war in Yemen.

It is a horrific humanitarian problem. The Saudi-led coalition has killed countless civilians. But it is not an emergency that would justify weapons sales to Saudi Arabia and UAE that bypasses congressional procedure.

And, in fact, it has been recently reported that the UAE is now pulling its troops out of Yemen. What kind of emergency is this that would require the bypass of Congress to sell arms to UAE and Saudi Arabia?

In addition, we had a hearing in the Foreign Affairs Committee where the Trump administration official admitted that many of these arms would not even be ready for months, if not years, in order to be sold.

So, it is unacceptable that the administration is trying to bypass Congress.

What this amendment will do is simply say you cannot declare a fake emergency to bypass Congress to sell these arms. If you want to sell these arms to Saudi Arabia and UAE, you have to do it through the normal process.

Mr. Chair, I request an ''aye'' vote on this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment, which would prohibit any funds from being used to process any arms sales or transfers to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates pursuant to emergency certification made under the Arms Export Control Act.

The President's emergency certification of May 24 to move 22 arms sales as an emergency was to address increased threats from Iran to U.S. security interests and Iran's continued efforts to destabilize the region, which directly impacts our strategic allies.

The Democrat majority had been holding onto arms sales through congressional notification requirements and abusing oversight power with the Arms Export Control Act. Some of these requests by the administration had been on hold for over a year, and there was no progress in determining why.

We witnessed just last month, on June 19, Iran shot down a U.S. military asset, a drone over international waters, one of many examples of Iranian aggression toward the United States and other nations, many in that region surrounding Iran.

There is no doubt that Iran is an increased threat.

Mr. Chair, I urge Members to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding and rise in strong support of the Lieu amendment.

I am proud to be a cosponsor of this amendment, which will prevent the sale of weapons to the Gulf without undergoing the proper congressional notification process.

This administration invented an emergency in the Middle East in order to circumvent the process of congressional review over arms sales, an egregious and legally questionable move, to put more weapons in the hands of regimes who are responsible for perpetrating horrific civilian casualties in Yemen, often with U.S. weapons.

The administration briefed this body on Iran just days before the supposed emergency was declared, yet never mentioned anything at the time about an emergency.

The administration claims that Iran poses such an imminent threat to our allies that emergency assistance is needed for Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to defend themselves, yet most of these weapons are offensive weapons and much of the sale will be delivered months or years from now.

The logic doesn't make sense because there is no logic. This is an administration that has cozied up to Riyadh, sweeping aside gross human rights abuses, turning a blind eye to the Saudis taking a buzz saw to a Washington Post reporter, and supporting an intervention in Yemen that is causing famine, destruction, and mounting loss of life.

Just because you don't like the process doesn't mean you get to ignore it. This action has implications far beyond this current sale, and if Congress doesn't reassert our proper role in the process, we risk giving up our authority in the arms sale process entirely.

Mr. Chair, I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this excellent amendment.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I just want to point out Chairman ENGEL has been approaching this issue in a little more of a surgical approach in looking at Federal law. I think that that would be the more appropriate tactic in being able to work together in a bipartisan fashion on this issue.

This amendment, with all due respect to my good friend from California, is a little more of a sledgehammer. I think he would probably say that that would be true, unapologetically.

I, though, would certainly encourage my colleagues, really, on both sides of the aisle, to be able to work together through concerns that others may have rather than passing this particular amendment.

There has been a hold that has been placed for a very long time. And I would encourage any Members of Congress who are responsible for that hold or support the hold to articulate to us and to the administration exactly what the hold is, what the concerns are, and how we can work through it together.

I hope that we all are in unanimity with concern over Iranian aggression in the Middle East. We are all in unanimity with concern when we see Iran—beyond the rhetorical calling us the great Satan—pledging death to America, building a land bridge across the Middle East, supporting Assad in Syria and financing Hezbollah in Lebanon.

And, certainly, there are the concerns with the movement in shipping lanes around Yemen, a conflict that the Houthis, in overthrowing a legitimate government, did with the backing of the Iranians.

So, there are a lot of concerns that we have on our side of the aisle as it relates to Iranian aggression, and I hope that we can work together in dealing with those concerns that we all have as it relates to Iranian aggression.

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

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, I agree Iran is a malign influence in the Middle East, but that doesn't mean the administration gets to bypass Congress in selling arms to Saudi Arabia and the UAE.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I respect the gentleman's point about how we need to work towards an agreement to how Congress can have the most constructive role possible on arms sales.

The concern here is the tendency of the White House to declare an emergency when they simply want to do something that we haven't allowed them to do. It is troubling because it takes us out of the process, so we need to find a way to make sure that they can't do that.

It is not a huge mystery why these arms sales have been held up. We are concerned about Iran's malign influence. We are also concerned about the actions that Saudi Arabia has been taking in that region that could be stirring up conflict and making it easier for Iran to have that malign influence; quite specifically, killing civilians in Yemen in a way that generates sympathy, certainly, for the Houthis in Yemen but then sympathy for that side.

So, we are worried about the way Saudi Arabia is conducting this war, certainly, and we are also worried about other actions by Saudi Arabia. Certainly, the murder of the journalist, Jamal Khashoggi, has not been answered for to this point.

So, simply selling weapons to Saudi Arabia at this point is something that is going to take time and is going to raise questions.

For the President to simply bypass us, taking us out of the process in that situation, I think, undermines our role.

That is the purpose of this amendment, and I urge adoption.

□ 1245

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I also think it is important to note that the United States has not engaged in direct hostilities in Yemen. We stopped the refueling of Saudi aircraft, so the activities have actually, in many respects, been walked back from what was historically known as being directly engaged in hostilities on the ground, which is just not the case here as it relates to the United States.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, this issue has bipartisan support, and I request an ''aye'' vote on the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, again, I would urge all of my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 26 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer amendment No. 26 as the designee of Mr. KHANNA.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. PROHIBITION ON SUPPORT FOR MILITARY PARTICIPATION AGAINST THE HOUTHIS.

(a) PROHIBITION RELATING TO SUPPORT.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to provide the following forms of United States support to Saudi-led coalition's operations against the Houthis in Yemen:

(1) Sharing intelligence for the purpose of enabling coalition strikes.

(2) Providing logistical support for coalition strikes, including by providing maintenance or transferring spare parts to coalition members flying warplanes engaged in anti-Houthi bombings.

(b) PROHIBITION RELATING TO MILITARY PARTICIPATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available for any civilian or military personnel of the Department of Defense to command, coordinate, participate in the movement of, or accompany the regular or irregular military forces of the Saudi and United Arab Emirates-led coalition forces in hostilities against the Houthis in Yemen or in situations in which there exists an imminent threat that such coalition forces become engaged in such hostilities, unless and until the President has obtained specific statutory authorization, in accordance with section 8(a) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1547(a)).

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—The prohibitions under this section may not be construed to apply with respect to United States Armed Forces engaged in operations directed at al Qaeda or associated forces.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is a variation on a bill that this House passed and the Senate passed as well that the President vetoed that would cut off any U.S. support for the Saudi coalition that is fighting in Yemen.

And I will agree with some discussion that came earlier that this is a complicated situation because we are concerned about the malign influence of Iran in the region. But the problem is the way the war has been conducted in Yemen.

As I mentioned earlier on the previous amendment, the civilian casualties and the way the war has been conducted has undermined, I believe, our efforts to arrive at a peaceful solution and to begin to limit the Iranian influence in the region.

I met with Saudi Arabian officials as they explained to me what their targeting strategy was, and how they were trying to mitigate civilian casualties, but I was not impressed because whatever they showed me on these pieces of paper, it has been well-documented that they bombed a school bus, killing a large number of children. They actually bombed a funeral, a funeral that had a lot of the key leaders in Yemen at it that were going to be responsible for negotiating a peace agreement. And on countless other instances they have bombed civilian targets.

There is also a very aggressive blockade going on in Yemen that is having a devastating humanitarian impact.

Now, I understand that Iran is also doing things that we should oppose. They are killing civilians; they are stirring up difficulties. But we are not supporting Iran. We are not responsible for that piece of it.

But to the extent that we participate in helping Saudi Arabia, through intelligence sharing, through refueling, through a variety of different means, we are participating in the atrocities that are being committed on that side, and we should not be. It is not what is going to lead us to a peaceful solution.

I also want to emphasize that this amendment, as did the bill that we passed, very carefully carves out the activity that we are engaged in in Yemen to counter violent extremist groups like al-Qaida and ISIS that have arisen in the region.

We have a counterterrorism presence in Yemen. This amendment in no way restricts us from continuing that counterterrorism activity. This is focused on the civil war in Yemen.

And it is worth noting that, as we get to the point now where Iran is involved, that is not the way it started. Basically, the Houthis in Yemen were an oppressed minority and suffered decades of mistreatment at the hands of whoever happened to be in charge in Yemen, which led to the revolt.

Now, since that time, the Houthis have committed all manner of atrocities, as well as the war moved forward. But initially, this was a civil war that doesn't really have anything to do with the terrorism fight that we are doing. And I think it is incredibly important for the credibility of our foreign policy to clearly differentiate between our activities, our legitimate activities, in Yemen to stop those terrorists in Yemen who threaten us and threaten our allies in the region, and the activities of this broader civil war that, as I said, I believe, is merely creating more violence in the Middle East and empowering Iran by creating widespread sympathy across the board and in the United States for the Houthis and for the people in Yemen who are being the victims of these bombing attacks.

The U.S. should step back from this. And if Saudi Arabia is the great ally that everyone has said they are, we should be able to have a conversation with them about how they change their actions, so we can be in a better position to support them and lead toward greater peace in the region and contain Iran. That is what we need to do.

But the current policy isn't working, so this amendment makes it clear the United States is not supporting the Saudi-led coalition that is engaged in the civil war in Yemen, and I urge support.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I completely support Congress' solemn duty under Article I of the Constitution to authorize the commitment of U.S. troops to foreign hostilities; but that is not the only issue here.

This amendment attempts to block intelligence sharing to our strategic partners such as Saudi Arabia at a time when those partners have civilian targets that are actively being attacked by Iran-backed Houthi rebels.

Intelligence sharing can help our partners protect their forces and their civilians. It can also help them ensure that they are hitting their correct targets, thereby minimizing civilian casualties.

Additionally, the Iran-backed Houthis are stepping up its attacks on U.S. assets in Yemen. CENTCOM confirmed that the Houthis shot down a U.S. drone earlier this summer. If we cut off intelligence sharing with our strategic partners, it will certainly have repercussions that diminish our abilities to protect our own assets.

There is reason that a bipartisan majority supported exempting intelligence sharing from the War Powers Resolution on Yemen that we considered earlier this year. It is because this type of cooperation is essential to U.S. interests in the region, including ensuring responsible conduct of the war in Yemen.

It is important to point out that here, in this case with Yemen, the Houthis overthrew a government with the backing of Iran. Iran is the world's largest state sponsor of terror. They do many malign, nonnuclear, nefarious activities.

While, for good reason, we give the most amount of attention to Iran's nuclear activities—they call Israel the Little Satan, the United States the Great Satan, and they pledge death to America in their parliament and on their streets and in their holidays—they have been attempting to build a land bridge to the west of the country.

They have a much more growing influence within the government of Iraq. They have been propping up Assad in Syria. They have been financing rockets and other activities to support Hezbollah in Lebanon.

When you look towards the Strait of Bab al-Mandab, and the area around Yemen, and the strategic advantage for Iran to be able to successfully help the Houthis in overthrowing this government and having long-term security, Iranian aggression has caused a realignment of different alliances within the Middle East.

Many of these nations are looking at Israel differently than they used to because they are so concerned with Iranian aggression.

I think what is most important for U.S. interests in the Middle East and, specifically, in Yemen, one, it is critically important, and as the gentleman said in his point, minimizing civilian casualties must be of a bipartisan concern. It should be one of international concern, most importantly, for innocent civilians who end up losing their life.

Additionally, those who are cutting off access to humanitarian aid is also of great concern and great debate.

So for myself, speaking for myself specifically, as it relates to Yemen, I am greatly concerned by the Houthis activities backed by Iran, and it is one that we should successfully be hoping that that aggression is pushed back to the point that Houthis are unsuccessful; that Iran is unsuccessful, and they are pushed back to their own country, back in a defensive posture, and we don't see further aggression in more countries.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I have no further speakers and I am prepared to close.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. CRAWFORD).

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment. As a veteran, and as a member of the House Intelligence Committee, I have had the privilege of seeing firsthand how intelligence supports U.S. foreign policy abroad and just how important our allies are when fighting our adversaries.

Intelligence sharing relationships act as a force multiplier, ensuring the security of the United States and our allies. As we have seen time and time again, restricting such critical information sharing results in disastrous repercussions.

Even as we debate this amendment, our strategic partners, such as Saudi Arabia, have civilian targets that are being attacked by Iran-backed Houthi rebels. These same Iran-supported rebels pose a threat to U.S. military personnel in the region.

Yesterday, this body debated an amendment tasking the ODNI to provide an annual report on civilian casualties.

You know what helps minimize civilian casualties? Intelligence. Intelligence helps ensure that the correct targets are hit, while minimizing collateral damage.

I am gravely concerned with the dangerous long-term implications of this ill-advised amendment. For this reason, I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, who has the right to close?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington has the right to close.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I would just encourage all my colleagues to oppose this amendment for reasons that were stated, hopefully, with great concern across this entire body on both sides of the aisle as it relates to Iranian aggression.

We need to work together, really all around the world or wherever the United States can be of assistance to minimize civilian casualties, to get access to humanitarian aid.

There is debate at times of who is responsible, but I think it is important for us to do a better job working together to achieve the results that are in the best interests of the United States, even though we have debates at times of the best way to get there.

I encourage all Members to vote ''no.''

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

I think the intelligence sharing point the gentleman from Arkansas made is very important. Let me say, there are multiple countries involved in this coalition in Yemen.

In working with the UAE, for instance, they actually do take steps to minimize civilian casualties and are reasonably successful about it in the operations that they have conducted, both from the air and the ground.

Saudi Arabia has not. And believe me, I certainly understood the malign influence of Iran and their relationship with the Houthis. But Saudi Arabia, time and time again, regrettably, has not used this intelligence sharing in a way that minimizes civilian casualties.

I had cited the instances earlier of the school bus that was bombed; the funeral party that was bombed; the civilians who are continually hit. They are not using this intelligence sharing in a way to minimize civilian casualties. And I think we need to make a statement that they are going to have to change their ways before we continue to do this.

On the broader issue, and that is really what Yemen is about for U.S. policy purposes, is Iran's influence in the region and, also, the role that Saudi Arabia plays in the violence. And the problem I have with the administration's policy right now is it would do nothing to contain what Saudi Arabia is doing, which only exacerbates the violence and creates openings for Iran. So we need to balance that.

As far Iran is concerned, right now it is hard to say where the administration's policy is going. It is a maximum pressure campaign. We have seen Iran lash out since we abandoned the nuclear deal. They are now moving more in the direction of developing a nuclear weapon than they were before we abandoned the nuclear deal.

The administration is now saying that they want to force Iran to the table to stop them from getting a nuclear weapon.

We need a better policy in Iran. I urge support for the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Washington will be postponed.

□ 1300

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 27 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. REPEAL OF PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER OF ARTICLES ON THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST TO CYPRUS.

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

(1) the direct sale or transfer of arms by the United States to Cyprus would advance United States security interests in Europe by helping to reduce the dependence of the Government of Cyprus on other countries for defense-related materiel, including countries that pose challenges to United States interests around the world; and

(2) it is in the interest of the United States—

(A) to continue to support United Nations-facilitated efforts toward a comprehensive solution to the division of Cyprus; and

(B) for the Republic of Cyprus to join NATO's Partnership for Peace program.

(b) MODIFICATION OF PROHIBITION.—Section 620C(e) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2373(e)) is amended by adding at the end of the following new paragraph:

''(3) The requirement under paragraph (1) shall not apply to any sale or other provision of any defense article or defense service to Cyprus if the end-user of such defense or defense service is Cyprus.''.

(c) EXCLUSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS FROM CERTAIN RELATED REGULATIONS.—Beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall not apply a policy of denial for exports, re-exports, or transfers of defense articles and defense services destined for or originating in the Republic of Cyprus if—

(1) the request is made by or on behalf of Cyprus; and

(2) the end-user of such defense articles or defense services is Cyprus.

(d) EXCEPTION.—This exclusion shall not apply to any denial based upon credible human rights concerns.

(e) LIMITATIONS ON THE TRANSFER OF ARTICLES ON THE UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST TO THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The policy of denial for exports, re-exports, or transfers of defense articles on the United States Munitions List to the Republic of Cyprus shall remain in place unless the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees not less than annually that—

(A) the Government of the Republic of Cyprus is continuing to cooperate with the United States Government in efforts to implement reforms on anti-money laundering regulations and financial regulatory oversight; and

(B) the Government of the Republic of Cyprus has made and is continuing to take the steps necessary to deny Russian military vessels access to ports for refueling and servicing.

(2) WAIVER.—The President may waive the limitations contained in this subsection for one fiscal year if the President determines that it is essential to the national security interests of the United States to do so.

(3) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, the Republic of Cyprus is a strategic partner of the United States and has played a critical role in combating terrorism and nuclear proliferation in the Eastern Mediterranean region. The United States regularly participates in joint exercises with Cyprus, including annual multinational search and rescue and crisis management exercises, and we coordinate training programs for Cyprus in explosives management and disposal, cybersecurity, counterterrorism, and maritime safety and security.

Through information sharing, training programs, and other international and regional security initiatives, the United States and Cyprus work hand in hand to combat terrorist activity in Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean region. The United States also works closely with Cyprus to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction, and Cyprus has helped foster an effective international nonproliferation regime.

In 2015, the U.S. joined Cyprus, as members of the Proliferation Security Initiative, in cohosting a regional nonproliferation workshop focusing on inspecting and identifying proliferation material.

Yet despite the critical security partnership between our two countries, the United States has had an arms embargo in place against Cyprus since 1987. This policy was initially intended to prevent Turkey from using American weapons to occupy Cyprus and to provide space for reunification talks after Turkey's 1974 invasion of Cyprus and its subsequent occupation of the northern territory.

However, more than 3 years since the embargo was first implemented, Turkey still has more than 30,000 troops occupying the northern territory of Cyprus, reunification talks have not produced intended results, and the U.S. is unable to maintain a full security relationship with a key partner in combating terrorism.

Even today, Turkey continues to use its U.S.-backed military might to threaten Cyprus' energy exploration by continually harassing drilling vessels in its exclusive economic zone. And Turkey is not merely threatening the Republic of Cyprus, but significant American investments by ExxonMobil and Noble Energy and the interests of key U.S. allies in Greece, Egypt, and Israel, all of whom are partners with Cyprus on energy developments.

The outdated and ineffective arms embargo forces Cyprus, an EU member, and one of only three countries with a status of forces agreement with Israel, to obtain defense articles from countries like Russia that seek to undermine U.S. interests in the region.

We need to enact policies that strengthen our relationship with Cyprus and counteract dangerous elements in the region which threaten our national security interests and the interests of our allies and partners in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Our inability to provide Cyprus with necessary equipment needed to defend its sovereignty and its economic interests threatens our own national security.

Lifting the arms embargo will allow Cyprus to better establish itself as a frontline state for Western security interests, defend itself from external threats, and will ensure that Cyprus is no longer forced to seek assistance for its defense from countries like Russia. It will also make regional security cooperation smoother for the United States by making sure our partners can obtain compatible defense systems and training from the U.S. military.

My bipartisan amendment would repeal the ineffective embargo and ensure that Cyprus has the equipment necessary to continue to help the U.S. combat terrorism and international crime, and protect significant natural gas finds and the infrastructure that can bring this energy source to Europe.

The Senate has already taken up this issue and passed language to repeal the embargo with bipartisan support during its consideration of the NDAA. The House should follow suit and support passage of my bipartisan amendment.

Mr. Chairman, Cyprus is a vital and strategic international partner, and we need to make sure we are treating it as such. I urge adoption of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

I appreciate the comments of the gentleman from Rhode Island, and I want to agree in substantial measure with what he said about the progress that Cyprus has made both in countering Russian influence and in combating international money laundering and other issues on which we have been working with them. I do believe that, as the gentleman indicated, the embargo that has been in place since 1987 ought to be considered and looked at, and there ought to at least be considered a plan to gradually move away from that embargo if and as Cyprus continues to make progress in weaning itself off Russian weapons and the other priorities that we have with them.

What I worry about is, all of a sudden, in a total of a 10-minute debate on the National Defense Authorization Act, that we come in and say, ''Okay, the embargo is gone; what has been in place since 1987, never mind anymore,'' without really thinking through the consequences and having that plan that helps us work with Cyprus to get to a better place.

And I don't need to remind Members that this area is very complex, with a

number of actors that have intense interest in what happens in Cyprus and in the region. I am not saying that we don't move in that direction, but I am saying, to come here with a 10-minute debate and say, ''Okay, never mind what we have done since 1987'' is fraught with danger.

So, for that reason, I must oppose this amendment. I appreciate the progress that is being made. I think it is important to look for ways to build on that progress, but for us to come in and say, ''Oh, never mind; we are going to upend something that has been in place for so many years'' would be dangerous.

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

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his thoughts. I would only say that the best way to assist Cyprus in weaning itself from the reliance of Russian weaponry is to lift the arms embargo, and this is something that both Cyprus and the United States have studied for a very long time. The best way to strengthen this partnership and alliance is to repeal this embargo.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank my colleague, Congressman GUS BILIRAKIS, for cosponsoring this amendment and for his leadership on this issue.

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

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CICILLINE. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BILIRAKIS. Mr. Chair, I rise today in strong support of the amendment put forward by my good friend, Representative CICILLINE, to lift the antiquated and failed prohibition on defense article and service transfers to our Eastern Mediterranean ally—the Republic of Cyprus.

In 1987, the U.S. Department of State placed the Republic of Cyprus on a list of countries to which sales and transfers of defense articles and services is prohibited under the International Trade in Arms Regulations. The reason for the prohibition has never been clear. However, it appears to have been imposed in the erroneous belief that it would somehow encourage Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots to resolve the nearly 45–year division of the territory of Cyprus.

Unfortunately, no progress toward a peaceful and just settlement has occurred since the prohibition was imposed in 1987. The lack of progress is due to Turkish stubbornness most recently demonstrated by Turkey's insistence on antiquated and obstructive stances, such as the Treaty of Guarantee, which would allow for future unilateral Turkish military interventions and is completely unacceptable and contradicts the governing principals of a European Union member state.

It is time to lift the arms prohibition on the Republic of Cyprus. It is in the best interests of the United States for the Republic of Cyprus to look to the United States, and not any other nation, to procure its defense articles.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 29 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

In subsection (b) of section 1087—

(1) redesignate paragraphs (7), (8), and (9) as paragraphs (9), (10), and (11), respectively; and

(2) insert after paragraph (6) the following:

(7) An analysis of reasons for any disparity between third party public estimates and official United States Government estimates of civilian casualties resulting from United States or joint operations, including with respect to each specific mission, strike, engagement, raid, or incident.

(8) A comparison of a representative sample of pre-strike collateral damage estimates and confirmed civilian casualty incidents for the purposes of developing possible explanations for any gaps between the two and assessing how to reduce such gaps.

In paragraph (10) of section 1087(b), as redesignated, add at the end before the period the following: '', including an analysis of the principal and secondary causes of civilian casualties in a suitably representative sample of air operations that includes both planned and dynamic strikes''.

In paragraph (1) of section 1087(d), insert ''and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives'' after ''congressional defense committees''.

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. AMENDMENTS RELATING TO CIVILIAN CASUALTY MATTERS.

(a) MODIFICATION OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR POLICY ON CIVILIAN CASUALTY MATTERS.—Section 936 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 10 U.S.C. 134 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3)—

(i) by inserting ''appropriate to the specific regional circumstances'' after ''publicly available means''; and

(ii) by inserting ''or in-person'' after ''Internet-based'';

(B) in paragraph (5)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by inserting '', including for acknowledging the status of any individuals killed or injured who were initially reported as lawful targets, but subsequently determined not to be lawful targets'' after ''operations''; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B)—

(I) by inserting ''or other assistance'' after ''payments''; and

(II) by striking ''necessary'' and inserting ''reasonable and culturally appropriate''; and

(C) in paragraph (7), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(D) by redesignating paragraph (8) as paragraph (10); and

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

''(8) uniform processes and standards across the combatant commands for integrating civilian protection into operational planning, including assessments of the optimal staffing models for tracking, analyzing, and responding to civilian casualties in named military operations of various sizes and compositions, to include multinational coalition operations;

''(9) cultivating, developing, retaining, and disseminating lessons learned about the proximate cause or causes of civilian casualties, and practices developed to prevent, mitigate, or respond to such casualties; and'';

(2) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d);

(3) by inserting after subsection (b) the following:

''(c) COORDINATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The senior civilian official designated under subsection (a) shall develop and implement steps to increase coordination with the Chiefs of Mission and other appropriate positions in the Department of State in any country with respect to which the policy required pursuant to subsection (a) is relevant.

''(2) MATTERS FOR COORDINATION.—The coordination required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

''(A) The development of publicly available means, appropriate to the specific regional circumstances, including an internet-based or in-person mechanism, for submission to the United States Government of allegations of civilian casualties resulting from United States military operations.

''(B) The offering of reasonable and culturally appropriate ex gratia payments or other assistance to civilians who have been injured, or to the families of civilians killed, as a result of United States military operations.'';

(4) by inserting after subsection (d), as redesignated, the following:

''(e) BRIEFING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection, the senior civilian official designated under subsection (a) shall brief the congressional defense committees and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives on—

''(1) the updates made to the policy developed by the senior civilian official pursuant to this section; and

''(2) the efforts of the Department to implement such updates.''.

(b) MODIFICATION OF ANNUAL REPORT ON CIVILIAN CASUALTIES IN CONNECTION WITH UNITED STATES MILITARY OPERATIONS.—Section 1057 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''congressional defense committees'' and inserting ''appropriate congressional committees''; and

(2) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: ''and, when relevant, makes ex gratia payments or provides other assistance to the victims or their families, including—

''(A) whether interviews were conducted with witnesses and survivors of United States lethal actions, directly or through a third party or intermediary;

''(B) whether the investigation relied on public reports or other nongovernmental sources; and

''(C) the process, criteria, and methodology used to assess external allegations of civilian casualties, including the sources of such allegations.'';

(B) in paragraph (4), by adding at the end before the period the following: '', including any assistance and support, as appropriate, provided for civilians displaced by such operations'';

(C) by redesignating paragraph (6) as paragraph (9); and

(D) by inserting after paragraph (5) the following:

''(6) A list of allegations where the Department could confirm United States military activity but could not confirm civilian casualties due to lack of evidence, and any steps taken to further corroborate the allegations.

''(7) A list?of allegations that the Department could not fully assess in a Civilian Casualty Assessment Review (CCAR) due to lack of information and any steps taken to obtain additional information needed to conduct a CCAR.

''(8) A description of the specific criteria the Department employed during the CCAR to determine that a civilian casualty is more likely than not to have occurred.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

''(1) the congressional defense committees; and

''(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I always view military policy as a measure of last resort in our foreign policy. When the American military is engaged anywhere in the world, it often comes at the cost of American lives and the lives of innocent civilians. These are the most tragic costs of war, one reason why we can never, ever be reckless in the use of military force.

Civilian casualties are a tragedy. They also give extremist groups fodder to radicalize and recruit new fighters. We need to do everything in our power to reduce the number of civilian casualties. The Pentagon has made progress in this area thanks in part to new requirements Congress put in place. My amendment would build on this progress in a number of ways.

First of all, it would help fill in the blanks when it comes to our own planning and reporting about civilian casualties. Right now, there tends to be a big difference between what the Defense Department estimates in terms of civilian casualties before a military strike and what the Department reports after and, again, a big difference between our official reporting and what NGOs report. My amendment would require a new analysis of these disparities to help figure out why we are getting it wrong ahead of time and why there is such a wide range of reporting after the fact.

Secondly, while the Pentagon has done good work developing sound policies in this area, more must be done on implementation. My measure would improve consistent standards across all the combatant commands.

Thirdly, this amendment will help improve the way we gather information about civilian casualties. It will establish new criteria and methods to assess allegations of casualties, and it will make sure we work more effectively with local populations.

Lastly, we need to understand that the Defense Department needs to keep learning and adapting. My amendment would require standards for incorporating lessons learned so our policies and practices will continue to improve as time goes on.

Because this is a learning process, I will say that this amendment won't give us a perfect policy. We need to keep working toward more comprehensive, responsible ways of preventing and addressing civilian casualties. We need to keep giving the Defense Department the tools it needs to do so. This measure will provide a few more of those tools, and I am glad the House is able to consider it today.

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

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Let me start off by being very clear on this issue: Our military forces aim for zero civilian casualties—zero—and one civilian casualty during a military operation is one too many. No one understands this better than our men and women in uniform who go through extreme efforts to continually avoid civilian casualties, and no committee understands this better than the House Armed Services Committee.

So this amendment that we are discussing now is one of several that we have seen this year that unnecessarily expand and increase reporting on civilian casualties and allegations of civilian casualties caused by our men and women in uniform.

I am disappointed that, once again, the majority chose to give up Defense Committee jurisdiction to another outside committee. So this amendment would, in effect, give an outside committee additional reporting on what amounts to ongoing and current military operations.

To date, this has been the exclusive jurisdiction of the Defense Committee's. In fact, the civilian casualty frameworks that we are discussing today were put in place in previous NDAAs under the previous Republican majority on a bipartisan basis. We tried to work in additional edits to this amendment, given the importance of this issue, but those edits were refused by the majority, which is why we are debating this today.

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

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to speak on this.

After serving 30 years in the Air Force and serving with multiple air operation centers, I know how hard our military works to get this right. Our military forces go through extreme measures to avoid civilian casualties.

At any given time, combatant commanders have multiple boards, centers, cells, and working groups that are focused on reducing civilian casualties, in addition to the work of the various target development working groups.

Additionally, there are significant and recurring legal reviews conducted as proposed targets are evaluated for compliance with the law of war by judge advocates, legal advisers, and target engagement authorities—and this is before any strike is even taken.

To evaluate civilian casualties and allegations, military commanders look at and consider reports from all sources, including NGOs, credible media sources and outlets, and even social media.

In addition to evaluating all these various reports, they look at the video surveillance that they have and other forms of data from their ISR assets, witness observations; they take human intelligence and other forms of intelligence.

Of course, there are going to be differences in initial reporting—and sometimes even months afterwards—between what DOD sees and what other groups are seeing, but this is war, and war is chaos. And our adversaries frequently also inflate civilian losses to further their aims.

So my position is this. We have a great process in place. It is working. The military has given it their very best to get this right. The integrity of our military commanders is such that we can trust their effort with what they are doing now, and any discrepancies, they are acknowledged and they are investigated, and they try to get it as right as they can.

To say our military does not take these allegations of civilian casualties seriously means you don't understand the policy, the process, and the level of effort that goes into avoiding these casualties in the first place. And investigating any allegations of civilian causalities in any post operation, they do their very best to get this right.

Our military is working hard. They are trying to achieve our objectives. I stand in objection to the amendment.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, let me say that I would respectfully remind my colleagues that the Foreign Affairs Committee has jurisdiction over authorizations for the use of military force, and military strikes are conducted under authority from the Foreign Affairs Committee. It shares jurisdiction.

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

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, this isn't an easy subject to deal with, but it cannot be swept under the rug. It is good that the Pentagon has taken steps in recent years to adopt stronger and more responsible policies when it comes to civilian casualties.

□ 1315

We need to keep pressing forward on this work to make sure we have the best information, to make sure this is a problem taken seriously and being dealt with, and to make sure the United States is behaving responsibly when these tragedies do occur.

Mr. Chair, I ask for Members to support this measure, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Chair, in closing, again, I think it is important to note that as a matter of practice on the ground, we want zero civilian casualties, not only for law of war and ethical reasons but because our troops are often there to work alongside and protect civilian populations, so any unnecessary force creates additional enemies. One civilian casualty is one too many.

But this amendment is unnecessary because there are already considerable policies in place and reporting that occurs to minimize any and all civilian casualties.

This amendment is also unnecessary because there is, in addition, substantial and continued coordination that occurs between the DOD and the State Department, starting at the country team level and extending back to the Pentagon and Foggy Bottom, which also includes coordination with the National Security Council and the intelligence community.

Again, we don't want to give up our jurisdiction on the House Armed Services Committee when we are talking about military operations and knowing that our troops do anything and everything they can to ensure there are zero civilian casualties.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. STEFANIK. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 31 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the appropriate place in subtitle D of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. REPORTS RELATING TO THE NEW START TREATY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the United States should seek to extend the New START Treaty, from its initial termination date in February 2021 to February 2026, as provided for under Article XIV of the Treaty, unless—

(1) the President determines and informs the appropriate congressional committees that Russia is in material breach of the Treaty; or

(2) the Treaty is superseded by a new arms control agreement that provides equal or greater constraints, transparency, and verification measures with regard to Russia's nuclear forces.

(b) PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO WITHDRAW FROM THE NEW START TREATY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020 may be used to take any action to withdraw the United States from the New START Treaty, unless the President determines and so informs the appropriate congressional committees that Russia is in material breach of the Treaty.

(c) ASSESSMENTS FROM DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—

(1) RELATING TO EXPIRATION OF NEW START TREATY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an intelligence assessment based on all sources of the national security and intelligence implications of the expiration of the New START Treaty without the United States and Russia having entered into a new arms control agreement that provides equal or greater constraints, transparency, and verification measures with regard to Russia's nuclear forces. The assessment shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex, and shall include the following elements:

(A) A description of the size and posture of Russia's nuclear forces, including strategic nuclear warheads and strategic delivery vehicles, as well as predicted force levels through February 2026 under each of the following potential scenarios:

(i) The Treaty expires in February 2026 without such a replacement agreement.

(ii) The Treaty is extended until February 2026.

(B) A description of Russia's likely response to an expiration of the New START Treaty, including potential changes to Russia's nuclear forces, conventional forces, as well as Russia's willingness to negotiate an arms control agreement on Russian nonstrategic or tactical nuclear weapons, short-and-intermediate-range delivery systems, (including dual-capable and nuclear-only), and new strategic delivery systems (such as the kinds announced by President Putin on March 1, 2018) in the future.

(C) An assessment of the strategic impact on United States and Russian strategic nuclear forces if the Treaty is not extended and such an agreement is not concluded, including the likelihood that Russia pursues new strategic offensive arms research and development programs.

(D) An assessment of the potential quantity of Russia's new strategic delivery systems (such as the kinds announced by President Putin on March 1, 2018) between 2021 and 2026, and the impact to strategic stability between Russia and the United States as related to Russia's existing strategic forces.

(E) An assessment of the impact on United States allies if the limitations on Russia's nuclear forces are dissolved if the Treaty is not extended and such an agreement is not concluded.

(F) A description of the verification and transparency benefits of the Treaty and a description of the Treaty's impact on the United States' understanding of Russia's military and nuclear forces.

(G) An assessment of how the United States' confidence in its understanding of Russia's strategic nuclear arsenal and future nuclear force levels would be impacted if the Treaty is not extended and such an agreement is not concluded.

(H) An assessment of what actions would be necessary for the United States to remediate the loss of the Treaty's verification and transparency benefits if the Treaty is not extended and such an agreement is not concluded, and an estimate of the remedial resources required to ensure no concomitant loss of understanding of Russia's military and nuclear forces.

(2) RELATING TO RUSSIA'S WILLINGNESS TO ENGAGE IN NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL NEGOTIATIONS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an intelligence assessment based on all sources of Russia's willingness to engage in nuclear arms control negotiations and Russia's priorities in these negotiations. The assessment shall be submitted in an unclassified form but may contain a classified annex, and shall include the following elements:

(A) An assessment of Russia's willingness to extend the New START Treaty and its likely negotiating position to discuss such an extension with the United States.

(B) An assessment of Russia's interest in negotiating a broader arms control agreement that would include nuclear weapons systems not accountable under the New START Treaty, including non-strategic nuclear weapons.

(C) An assessment of what concessions Russia would likely seek from the United States during such negotiations, including what additional United States' military capabilities Russia would seek to limit, in any broader arms control negotiation.

(d) REPORTS AND BRIEFING FROM SECRETARY OF STATE.—

(1) RELATING TO NATO, NATO MEMBER COUNTRIES, AND OTHER UNITED STATES ALLIES.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit a report, which shall be in an unclassified form but may contain a classified annex, and provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees that includes—

(A) an assessment of the likely reactions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), NATO member countries, and other United States allies to a United States decision not to extend the New START Treaty or enter into a new agreement with Russia to replace the Treaty that provides equal or greater constraints, transparency, and verification measures with regard to Russia's nuclear forces; and

(B) a description of the consultations undertaken with such allies in which the New START Treaty was raised, and the level of allied interest in, recommendations on, or concerns raised with respect to discussions between the United States and Russia relating to the Treaty and other related matters.

(2) RELATING TO ONGOING IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW START TREATY.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter until the New START Treaty is extended or expires,

the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit a report, which shall be in an unclassified form but may contain a classified annex, to the appropriate congressional committees with an assessment of the following elements:

(A) Whether the Russian Federation remains in compliance with its obligations under the New START Treaty.

(B) Whether implementation of the New START Treaty remains in the national security interest of the United States.

(3) RELATING TO OTHER MATTERS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter until the New START Treaty is extended or expires, the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, shall provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees that includes the following elements:

(A) A description of any discussions with Russia on the Treaty or on a broader, multilateral arms control treaty with Russia and other countries on the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms, and discussions addressing the disparity between the non-strategic nuclear weapons stockpiles of Russia and of the United States, at the Assistant Secretary level, Ambassadorial level, or higher.

(B) The dates, locations, discussion topics, agenda, outcomes, and Russian interlocutors involved in those discussions.

(C) An identification of the United States Government departments and agencies involved in the discussions.

(D) The types of systems, both nuclear and nonnuclear, discussed by either side in such discussions as the potential subjects of an agreement.

(E) Whether an offer of extension of the Treaty for any length of time, or to negotiate a new agreement, has been offered by either side.

(e) REPORT AND BRIEFING FROM SECRETARY OF DEFENSE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of State, shall submit a report, which shall be in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex, and provide a briefing to the appropriate congressional committees that includes—

(1) an assessment of the impact on the United States nuclear arsenal and posture of the expiration of the New START Treaty without the United States and Russia having entered into a new agreement with Russia to replace the Treaty that provides equal or greater constraints, transparency, and verification measures with regard to Russia's nuclear forces;

(2) a description of the potential changes to the expected force structure of the Armed Forces to respond to potential changes in Russia's nuclear posture if the limitations in the Treaty are no longer in force, and in the absence of such a new bilateral or multilateral agreement, and an estimation of expected costs necessary to make such changes to the force structure of the Armed Forces;

(3) a description, to be submitted jointly with the Secretary of Energy, of potential changes to the modernization plan for the United States nuclear weapons complex, which anticipates the continued existence of the Treaty, if the Treaty is not extended or such a new bilateral or multilateral agreement is not concluded;

(4) a description of the strategic impact on United States and Russian strategic nuclear forces if the Treaty is not extended or such a new bilateral or multilateral agreement is not concluded; and

(5) a description of potential changes regarding United States nuclear weapons forward deployed to Europe and regarding the nuclear deterrent of the United Kingdom and France, if the Treaty is not extended or such a new bilateral or multilateral agreement is not concluded.

(f) PRESIDENTIAL CERTIFICATION IN ADVANCE OF EXPIRATION OF NEW START TREATY.—Not later than September 7, 2020, if the New START Treaty has not been extended, and if the United States and Russia have not entered into a new treaty to replace the New START Treaty, the President shall submit a report, which shall be in an unclassified form but may contain a classified annex, to the appropriate congressional committees that contains the following elements—

(1) an assessment as to whether the limits of the New START Treaty on Russia's strategic nuclear forces advance United States national security interests;

(2) an explanation of how the United States will address the imminent expiration of the New START Treaty, including—

(A) a plan to extend the New START Treaty before it expires;

(B) a plan to otherwise retain the Treaty's limits on Russia's nuclear forces; or

(C) a plan to provide for the expiration of the Treaty, including—

(i) a justification for why the expiration of the Treaty is in the national security interest of the United States; and

(ii) a plan, including steps the United States military and the intelligence community will take before February 5, 2021, to account for the expiration of the Treaty and the failure to replace it with a new agreement to maintain confidence in United States nuclear deterrence requirements and a similar level of confidence in intelligence information regarding Russia's nuclear forces.

(g) DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS IN EVENT OF EXPIRATION OF NEW START TREATY.—If the New START Treaty expires before the United States and Russia enter into a new arms control agreement to replace the Treaty that provides equal or greater constraints, transparency, and verification measures with regard to the Russia's nuclear forces, not later than 30 days after such expiration—

(1) the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing changes to the expected force structure of the Armed Forces and estimating the expected costs necessary to make such changes; and

(2) the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Energy shall jointly submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(A) describing the manner in which the current United States nuclear modernization plan, which anticipates the continued existence of the Treaty, will be modified without the existence of the Treaty; and

(B) including—

(i) the information required to be submitted in the report required by section 1043 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 125 Stat. 1576);

(ii) a separate 10-year cost estimate from the Department of Defense to implement a nuclear sustainment plan; and

(iii) a separate 10-year cost estimate from the Department of Energy to implement a nuclear sustainment and modernization plan.

(h) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

(2) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY.—The term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(3) NEW START TREATY; TREATY.—The terms ''New START Treaty'' and ''Treaty'' mean the Treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms, signed on April 8, 2010, and entered into force on February 5, 2011.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, my amendment is something that really should be a no-brainer. It says we need to maintain strong and verifiable limits on Russia's nuclear forces.

We all know that a robust nuclear deterrent has been a pillar of American security since the beginning of the Cold War, but so has arms control.

Democratic and Republican administrations alike have used arms control agreements to constrain Russia's nuclear forces. These agreements have allowed us to keep eyes on the ground so we can confirm what the Russians are doing.

They have stopped arms races. They have strengthened peace. I fear this administration wants to throw all of that out the window.

The President's withdrawal from the INF Treaty is sending us down a dangerous path toward a renewed nuclear arms race. Don't get me wrong: Russia's violation of the INF Treaty is unacceptable, but the question is how we respond to it. Instead of using diplomacy and pressure to push the Russians back into compliance, the administration is following Russia's lead and walking away. This sends a terrible message and signals a broader ideological contempt for the value of arms control.

Now the debate is shifting to New START. This treaty has won the praise of diplomats and defense and intelligence officials as a tool for advancing our national security interests. It allows us to keep a lid on competition with a hostile Russia. The New START Treaty places strong limits on Russia's strategic nuclear forces, meaning the nuclear weapons that can reach the United States.

This treaty also gives us strong mechanisms to make sure Russia is holding up its end of the bargain. It provides unique insights into Russia's nuclear forces, information that would be impossible to replace. Indeed, up to this point, the State Department has certified that Russia is in full compliance with the New START Treaty.

The clock is ticking. The New START Treaty is set to expire in a year and a half. It can be extended another 5 years until 2026, but only if the

United States and Russia agree to do so.

My amendment sets out what should be a commonsense approach. It says that as long as Russia remains in compliance with the treaty, the administration should work to extend the New START Treaty unless the administration can complete a replacement agreement with equal or greater constraints on the Russians.

We cannot accept anything less.

The amendment also requires a series of reports from the administration on potential consequences if the treaty lapses and requires the President to present a plan to Congress on how to deal with these consequences.

Like so many other aspects of its foreign policy, the Trump administration has sent confusing messages about extending the treaty. They recently called it ''unlikely,'' noting a desire to move beyond the existing arms control regime with Russia to tackle other issues like tactical nuclear weapons and China.

Those are important issues, too. I agree with that. The United States should push ahead with a new arms control agreement, but in the meantime, we shouldn't throw out the baby with the bathwater. We should extend New START. After all, we cannot allow Russia free rein to expand its nuclear forces.

What I hope this administration understands is that arms control is a critical tool in a much broader effort as we compete with Russia. Arms control reduces uncertainty. It creates patterns and predictability. It helps us make sure our forces and programs are tailored to deal with the challenges we are facing.

Mr. Chair, I ask Members to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wyoming is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Chair, I applaud my colleague's determination to ensure that the United States is doing everything possible to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Unfortunately, I think this amendment does not have that impact.

We are engaged now in a situation with respect to New START, that it is a treaty that was designed, implemented, and adopted in a world that is very different from the one in which we live today.

Those of us on this side of the aisle do not suggest, and are not suggesting, that we should withdraw from the treaty, so it is a little bit disingenuous for the amendment to suggest that no funds should be used to withdraw. We do not want to withdraw from the treaty. It is an important treaty. However, we also think we shouldn't blindly extend the treaty.

In today's world, in which we know the treaty does not cover the types of weapons that the Russians are developing, nor does it cover at all the types of weapons systems that the Chinese are developing and deploying, we want to make sure that the United States is able to provide those kinds of restrictions across the board, not simply stick to a treaty that limits only particular types of weapons systems and only with respect to Russia.

Mr. Chair, I oppose this amendment because I think it is very important that we not tie the President's hands, that we not send that message to the President and to our adversaries.

I think the Russians would very much like to see this treaty extended as it is. They would very much like to not be constrained in the development of tactical nuclear weapons and the development and deployment of systems that aren't covered by the treaty.

Those of us who are arguing in favor of ensuring the treaty covers all the threats would like to see a much more robust arms control system than the one that would be in place if we simply extended this treaty without considering the possibility of including the Chinese and the Russians. The administration, in fact, has said precisely that.

The President has urged that the National Security Council look at ways that we can make sure the treaty covers all of our security needs, not simply extend it beyond the 2021 date.

We think it is important that the President have that ability. We also think it is important that the Congress not send a message to our adversaries that we are simply urging the President to extend this treaty as is.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from New York has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, then let me split it. I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. KEATING), a well-respected member of the Foreign Affairs Committee and one of our subcommittee chairs.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Chair, I rise in support of Chairman ENGEL's amendment, inspired by a bipartisan New START bill, which is cosponsored by Mr. MCCAUL, the ranking member, and of which I am a proud cosponsor. It is a bill that urges extension of the New START Treaty.

Russia's broad range of destabilizing influence is well known. We need to do everything we can to constrain Russia's arsenal to the best of our ability, and we have an effective tool in place.

We have heard from so many leaders about why this is important, people who support this amendment, like General John Hyten, Commander of the United States Strategic Command.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOULTON).

Mr. MOULTON. Mr. Chair, I want to point out that I agree with my colleague that this treaty is outdated, that Russia and China are developing weapons that exceed what is included here, but that is all the more reason why we need the time afforded by extending this treaty to develop a stronger replacement.

We shouldn't do what Russia wants. That is why I oppose this President, which Russia wants.

We need to have a stronger replacement for this treaty, and this amendment does exactly that. It gives us the time to get there while ensuring our safety in the meantime.

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Wyoming has 2½ minutes remaining.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY), my colleague, the esteemed ranking member of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I simply want to make two points.

One is that the Under Secretary of State for Arms Control is supposed to meet with her Russian counterpart on this issue next week. What are we doing? We come to the floor, and we want to tie her hands. We want to restrict her ability to negotiate with the Russians. That doesn't make any sense to me.

There has been discussion about flaws in the treaty, how it has not kept up with changes in technology. Yet the House wants to come and say, ''Well, we think we ought to extend it anyway,'' giving the Russians a benefit that they don't have to give anything up for.

It may be that we come to a point where we think extending New START makes sense. The Russians ought to participate in that as part of a negotiation, not a unilateral move for us.

Secondly, I have to note more broadly in this bill that when New START was ratified, part of the agreement was, yes, we will go down to a lower number of nuclear weapons, but we are going to put increased investment into the nuclear weapons complex to make it more responsive, because with lower weapons, if something goes wrong, you have less margin for error.

This bill before us cuts the requested funding from the nuclear weapons complex. It cuts funding requested for the Minuteman III replacement. It cuts in a variety of ways our attempt to have a strong nuclear deterrent.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Chair, I am prepared to close.

Mr. Chair, I would like to ensure that our colleagues recognize the limitations of the treaty that my colleague, Mr. ENGEL, is suggesting we extend.

The treaty is insufficient with respect to the arms that it limits. The

treaty is insufficient with respect to the participants in the treaty. The treaty also has an insufficient verification regime.

It is crucially important that we make sure that we arm those who are negotiating these treaties with the support that they need to conclude a treaty that fundamentally supports the security of the Nation.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be postponed.

□ 1330

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 116–143 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 1 by Mr. SMITH of Washington.

Amendment No. 3 by Ms. SPEIER of California.

Amendment No. 6 by Ms. SPEIER of California.

Amendment No. 9 by Mr. BRINDISI of New York.

Amendment No. 10 by Mrs. TORRES of California.

Amendment No. 11 by Mr. CONNOLLY of Virginia.

Amendment No. 14 by Ms. SHALALA of Florida.

Amendment No. 17 by Ms. OMAR of Minnesota.

Amendment No. 19 by Mr. SMITH of Washington.

Amendment No. 21 by Mr. SHERMAN of California.

Amendment No. 23 by Mr. TED LIEU of California.

Amendment No. 24 by Mr. TED LIEU of California.

Amendment No. 26 by Mr. SMITH of Washington.

Amendment No. 27 by Mr. CICILLINE of Rhode Island.

Amendment No. 29 by Mr. ENGEL of New York.

Amendment No. 31 by Mr. ENGEL of New York.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 1 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 236, noes 193, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 438]

AYES—236

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amash
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
Clyburn
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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
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
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
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

NOES—193

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
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
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
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
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
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)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
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—9

Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
McNerney
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen
Timmons

□ 1358

Messrs. KEVIN HERN of Oklahoma and YOHO changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. TIMMONS. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 438.

AMENDMENT NO. 3 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 242, noes 187, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 439]

AYES—242

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brooks (IN)
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
Clyburn
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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
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
Stefanik
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—187

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
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
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—9

Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
McNerney
Norton
Palmer
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1404

Ms. STEFANIK changed her vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 6 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 231, noes 199, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 440]

AYES—231

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
Clyburn
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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
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
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
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

NOES—199

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon

Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
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
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
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
Lipinski
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Peterson
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
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—8

Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
McNerney
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1409

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. BRINDISI

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. BRINDISI) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 243, noes 187, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 441]

AYES—243

Adams
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Bergman
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Collins (NY)
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duffy
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Graves (LA)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hunter
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McGovern
McKinley
Meeks
Meng
Mooney (WV)
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Yoho

NOES—187

Abraham
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cunningham
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Himes
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kind
King (IA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Larsen (WA)
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McEachin
McHenry
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Moore
Moulton
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Porter
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Sarbanes
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Torres Small (NM)
Turner
Upton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—8

Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
McNerney
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1414

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 225, noes 205, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 442]

AYES—225

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
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
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cummings
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
King (NY)
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—205

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Costa
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Cunningham
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kind
King (IA)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McAdams
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
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
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schrader
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
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

NOT VOTING—8

Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
McNerney
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen

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.

AMENDMENT NO. 11 OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. CONNOLLY) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 247, noes 182, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 443]

AYES—247

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amash
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Bishop (UT)
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
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (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
Hurd (TX)
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
King (NY)
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Turner
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Yarmuth
Young

NOES—182

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney

Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cunningham
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
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)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
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)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—9

Bilirakis
Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
McNerney
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1423

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated for:

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Chair, during rollcall Vote number 443 on the Connolly amendment, I mistakenly recorded my vote as "no" when I should have voted "yes."

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. SHALALA

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 251, noes 178, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 444]

AYES—251

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Bacon
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
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Davis, Rodney
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Duncan
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Herrera Beutler
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Katko
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Woodall
Yarmuth
Yoho

NOES—178

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gonzalez (OH)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Taylor
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Wright
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—9

Frankel
Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
McNerney
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1427

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 17 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. COX of California). The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. OMAR) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 219, noes 210, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 445]

AYES—219

Adams
Aguilar
Amash
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
Cline
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Grothman
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McBath
McClintock
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stanton
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—210

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Houlahan
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
Lamb
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Malinowski
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McAdams
McCarthy
McCaul
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moulton
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Panetta
Pence
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Van Drew
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wild
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—9

Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
McNerney
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen
Rogers (AL)

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1431

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 19 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 243, noes 186, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 8, as follows:

[Roll No. 446]

AYES—243

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
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Gallagher
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
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

NOES—186

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline

Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gianforte
Gibbs
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
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
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
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
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thornberry
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

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—8

Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
McNerney
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1436

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 21 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 234, noes 195, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 447]

AYES—234

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
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
Cline
Clyburn
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Crist
Crow
Cummings
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
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
King (IA)
King (NY)
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—195

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cloud
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cuellar
Cunningham
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
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)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
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)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Vela
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—9

Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
Lamborn
McNerney
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1440

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. TED LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 239, noes 187, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 448]

AYES—239

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amash
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Burchett
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Tipton
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
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

NOES—187

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
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
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
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)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
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—12

Cheney
Crenshaw
Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
Johnson (LA)
McCarthy
McNerney
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1445

Messrs. CLINE and SMITH of Missouri changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. ROY changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 24 OFFERED BY MR. TED LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 246, noes 180, not voting 12, as follows:

[Roll No. 449]

AYES—246

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amash
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buck
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cline
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Gaetz
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Hurd (TX)
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—180

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)

Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Curtis
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
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
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
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)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
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—12

Cheney
Crenshaw
Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
Johnson (LA)
McCarthy
McNerney
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1449

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 26 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 240, noes 185, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 450]

AYES—240

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amash
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Biggs
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buck
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cloud
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Cuellar
Cummings
Cunningham
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Gosar
Gottheimer
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Massie
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
Meeks
Meng
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Woodall
Yarmuth

NOES—185

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cline
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crow
Curtis
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Houlahan
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
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
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—13

Cheney
Crenshaw
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Higgins (LA)
Johnson (LA)
McCarthy
McNerney
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1453

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 27 OFFERED BY MR. CICILLINE

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. CICILLINE) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 252, noes 173, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 451]

AYES—252

Abraham
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Bonamici
Brindisi
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Cisneros
Clark (MA)
Clay
Cline
Clyburn
Collins (NY)
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Diaz-Balart
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Dunn
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (OH)
Gonzalez (TX)
González-Colón (PR)
Gottheimer
Green (TN)
Green, Al (TX)
Griffith
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kelly (PA)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Marshall
Mast
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McClintock
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Miller
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Norcross
O'Halleran
Palazzo
Pallone
Palmer
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Quigley
Raskin
Reed
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Riggleman
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scalise
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Sensenbrenner
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Spano
Speier
Stanton
Steube
Stevens
Stivers
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (PA)
Titus
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Upton
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Walden
Waltz
Wasserman Schultz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth
Young
Zeldin

NOES—173

Adams
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bass
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Blunt Rochester
Bost
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Butterfield
Byrne
Calvert
Carson (IN)
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Clarke (NY)
Cleaver
Cloud
Cohen
Cole
Collins (GA)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Crawford
Cummings
Cunningham
Curtis
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Duffy
Duncan
Emmer
Estes
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (GA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kind
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lee (CA)
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Lynch
Marchant
Massie
McCaul
McEachin
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moore
Mullin
Neguse
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Ocasio-Cortez
Olson
Omar
Pence
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Ratcliffe
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Ruppersberger
Rush
Rutherford
Scott, Austin
Shimkus
Simpson
Smucker
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Stewart
Taylor
Thompson (MS)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Tlaib
Turner
Wagner
Walberg
Walker
Walorski
Waters
Watson Coleman
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho

NOT VOTING—13

Cheney
Crenshaw
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Higgins (LA)
Hill (AR)
Johnson (LA)
McCarthy
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1500

Ms. WATERS, Messrs. JOHNSON of Georgia and BUTTERFIELD, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. CUMMINGS changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Mr. PERRY changed his vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 29 OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 241, noes 183, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 452]

AYES—241

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amash
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
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
Clyburn
Cohen
Cole
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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fletcher
Fortenberry
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCaul
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Reschenthaler
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wagner
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—183

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett

Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cline
Cloud
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fleischmann
Flores
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
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
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—14

Cheney
Crenshaw
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Higgins (LA)
Johnson (LA)
McCarthy
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen
Ryan
Smucker

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1504

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 31 OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 236, noes 189, not voting 13, as follows:

[Roll No. 453]

AYES—236

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bilirakis
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
Clyburn
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
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Posey
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
San Nicolas
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (NJ)
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Underwood
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—189

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
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
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
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
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
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—13

Cheney
Crenshaw
Fudge
Gabbard
Gaetz
Higgins (LA)
Johnson (LA)
McCarthy
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen
Vela

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1509

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 32 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 16___. INDEPENDENT STUDY ON EXTENSION OF MINUTEMAN III INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES.

(a) INDEPENDENT STUDY.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study on extending the life of Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles to 2050.

(2) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise

made available for fiscal year 2020 for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, not more than 90 percent may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Secretary submits the study under paragraph (1) to the congressional defense committees pursuant to subsection (d).

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The study under subsection (a)(1) shall include the following:

(1) A comparison of the costs through 2050 of—

(A) extending the life of Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles; and

(B) delaying the ground-based strategic deterrent program.

(2) An analysis of opportunities to incorporate technologies into the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missile program as part of a service life extension program that could also be incorporated in the future ground-based strategic deterrent program, including, at a minimum, opportunities to increase the resilience against adversary missile defenses.

(3) An analysis of the benefits and risks of incorporating sensors and nondestructive testing methods and technologies to reduce destructive testing requirements and increase the service life and number of Minuteman III missiles through 2050.

(4) An analysis and validation of the methods used to estimate the operational service life of Minuteman II and Minuteman III motors, taking into account the test and launch experience of motors retired after the operational service life of such motors in the rocket systems launch program.

(5) An analysis of the risks and benefits of alternative methods of estimating the operational service life of Minuteman III motors, such as those methods based on fundamental physical and chemical processes and nondestructive measurements of individual motor properties.

(c) SUBMISSION TO DOD.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the federally funded research and development center shall submit to the Secretary a report containing the study conducted under subsection (a)(1).

(d) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 210 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the study under subsection (a)(1), without change.

(e) FORM.—The study under subsection (a)(1) shall be in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

□ 1515

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I yield myself 2 minutes.

I would first begin by extending my congratulations to the chair and the committee for taking a hard look at this legislation to better meet the needs of the military and the taxpayer in long-term, stable, careful military policy. I think they have made tremendous strides. I would like to try to make it just a tiny bit better.

Mr. Chair, we are looking at a Minuteman III extension on a land-based intercontinental ballistic missile system, and I am proposing that we have a study as to whether or not we could be better served by simply extending the life of the existing system as opposed to new development.

Frankly, there needs to be more attention by this Congress, and I appreciate the attention that the committee has given.

The ICBM is the leg of the triad that raises the most questions. There has been a RAND study on the future of the ICBM force that found that a new alternative is very likely to cost two or three times more than incremental modernization.

We are careening toward a $1.3 trillion or more investment in nuclear weapons that, frankly, do not help us for most of our national security challenges that we face now, weapons that we simply can't afford and can't afford to use.

I think by trying to right-size the work that we are doing and by taking a hard look at this element with a study on extending the life, it is a reasonable, responsible, cost-effective effort. I strongly urge my colleagues to join me in supporting it.

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

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chair, this amendment's language is so wrong that it was resoundingly rejected in the Armed Services Committee by a voice vote. It is very basic and easy to understand as to why it was rejected.

This missile, and it relates to a missile upon which there is a nuclear warhead, was put on the ground in 1973. Richard Nixon was President of the United States. The year before these were put in the ground, in December of that year, was the last time we were on the Moon, in 1972. This was just at the end of the Apollo program. This is technology that is incredibly outdated.

If you think about the Apollo program and the Moon launch, you think, well, the next technology is the space shuttle. That launched in 1981, almost a decade after these were put in the ground. Even the space shuttle is retired, yet he wants to resurrect these.

This is as ridiculous as saying, ''We are going to go to the Moon again. Let's go to the museum and pull out the Apollo mooncrafts. Let's just jigger them up again and put them up into space.''

It is not going to work. This is absolutely irresponsible, but it is not really about just trying to extend this life, because this has been studied before. This would be a study of a restudy of a restudy of a restudy.

In addition, this is not only a study. This delays the program.

Everyone wonders why nuclear weapons cost so much. They cost so much because we delay and delay and delay. This will be another one of those that would just continue the prospects of our having a decaying of our nuclear deterrent and, in addition to that, increased costs as a result of increased delay.

I know Mr. BLUMENAUER has been a very strong advocate against nuclear weapons. I understand his interest in trying to prohibit and thwart our efforts to modernize nuclear weapons, but if you look at what our adversaries are doing, what China is doing, what Russia is doing, it is absolutely irresponsible to say that a Richard Nixon-era missile that is in the ground, that has been there since we were last on the Moon, should just be refurbished and put back in the ground and expect that we are going to be safe.

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), the distinguished chair of the committee.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, three quick points.

First of all, Richard Nixon era or not, I think we all agree that the missile right now is working. I certainly hope it is since we are relying on it as a key part of our nuclear deterrent.

We have a lot of weapons systems. I mean, I am surprised that the B–52 bomber is still functional, but it is.

To imply that somehow because it is old, by definition, it doesn't work, I hope that is not true. In fact, I know it is not true because the current missile works perfectly fine and is a more than adequate deterrent.

Second, the studies that have been done were trying to figure out if we could get away with keeping this missile for the entire projected 80-year lifespan of its replacement. The studies have come back and said, no, it probably will not last 80 years. We have not studied whether or not it could last another 25 or another 50.

That is the purpose of this amendment. That would save us money.

Look, we need a nuclear deterrent. I don't believe the gentleman from Oregon—certainly, I don't—supports getting rid of our nuclear weapons. The question is, how many do we need? What does the deterrent look like? What makes sense?

It is clear that this missile works now. If we did this study, it is quite reasonable to presume that it would work another 10, 20, 30 years from now. Then that money could be used for other defense priorities.

This is to answer that question, which is very important.

I will skip the third point.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 20 seconds to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, all I was going to say is that the voice vote in our committee was not overwhelming. I am the one who called the voice vote, and it was my sense that the amendment was agreed to in the committee, but it was not overwhelming. There was a large number of members of the Armed Services Committee who supported the proposal that Mr. BLUMENAUER is now making.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chair, we should turn to the experts when we talk about how long this can be extended. This amendment would try to take this Richard Nixon-era missile to 2050. General Hyten, who is the person who is charged with having expertise with this, came before us March 28, 2019. This year, he said all studies have been done. This cannot be extended.

The only reason this amendment is here is to try to delay doing what we need to do and what the experts say, which is not refurbish this missile but move forward with replacement.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Utah (Mr. BISHOP).

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chair, look, the Minuteman III has been a great deterrent and a great source of security for this country, but it is 46 years old. It was put in the ground when I was in college, and I can't even remember what I was doing in college.

It has already been extended three times.

As Mr. TURNER said, the testimony in our committee said that we have studied this, and the conclusion was more study and more delay was not cost-effective.

Look at the reality of the situation. If we move into a new system, we have to have the infrastructure to make that move so the system can be seamless going from place to place.

If we pause in that reconstruction of infrastructure, what we do is stop the construction. Then, we have to start up again, which is why the cost continues to increase.

There are parts of Minuteman III that are no longer being produced in the private sector, so the engineers at the Air Force logistics centers have to rejigger from old parts a new part. In fact, the blueprints in some cases are so old, they are not readable anymore.

We have to move forward. This amendment stops us from modernizing our efforts. The GBSD has to move forward.

Let's face it: The only reason it is not moving forward right now is because it doesn't have a cute name like Minuteman III. But it is our future. If we want something in our future, we cannot tolerate more delays. This amendment for another study does nothing more than delay what we can actually come up with, the new generation of what we need to defend this country.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, may I inquire as to the amount of time remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 1¾ minutes remaining.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, my colleague has the right to close?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Ohio has 1 minute remaining and has the right to close.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I yield myself 15 seconds to reassure my good friend from Utah that the Minuteman missile doesn't have to remember what it was doing in the past. It simply has to launch.

To the notion that it is a Nixon-era weapon, we are flying B–52s, which are not just Lyndon Johnson but those are of the Kennedy era.

Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI), my good friend.

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chair, I want to engage in a discussion because it is extremely important here.

I thank my good friend, Mr. TURNER, for raising some issues. Indeed, we might be better off going to the museum and getting the Apollo because the current Moon launch system isn't working too well, well over budget and well delayed. But the issue at hand has to do with these missiles.

There is clarity that this can be delayed. In one of our hearings, General Clark said it can be refurbished once again.

Other hearings have provided information that the key here is the command and control system, which is indeed antiquated and which indeed must be refurbished and rebuilt. We ought to spend our time on that.

This amendment does not delay the ground-based system. What it does is it gives us the information so that we can make an informed decision about when to engage and spend the $100 billion to $150 billion on the new ground-based missile system.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, did my friend from California not completely exhaust the time allotted?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 30 seconds remaining.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chair, if you are around here long enough, your mind can go in 1-minute sections, and I was right on the 1 minute and 15. I will try to close very quickly on this in the next few seconds.

Mr. Chair, this amendment doesn't stop the ground-based system from going forward. It simply gives us, the decisionmakers, the opportunity to make a very informed decision about when we must renew this system.

There is clear evidence, clear discussion in various areas, that an additional period of time is available before we initiate and go full bore into the new ground-based system. Let's get information. Let's get knowledge.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chair, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, it seems to me the studies that have been conducted make it clear that it makes no cost sense to try to extend the life of these missiles that have been in place for so long.

I think what is really at stake here is whether the three legs of the triad upon which our defense has depended for so many decades are to be renewed, modernized, and remain credible.

Each leg of that triad, the submarines, the air leg, and the missiles that we are talking about now, have unique characteristics. It is the three of them working together that has been so successful in making sure that our country has been protected and that no nuclear weapon has been used since the end of World War II.

It is essential to modernize the land leg base of our triad to make sure that it stays credible, modern, and safe. That is why this amendment should be rejected.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 33 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following new section:

SEC. 31___. INDEPENDENT STUDY ON THE W80–4 NUCLEAR WARHEAD LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM.

(a) INDEPENDENT STUDY.—

(1) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall seek to enter into an agreement with a federally funded research and development center to conduct a study on the W80–4 nuclear warhead life extension program.

(2) LIMITATION.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2020 for the W80–4 nuclear warhead life extension program, not more than $713,551,000 may be obligated or expended until the date on which the Administrator submits the study under paragraph (1) to the congressional defense committees pursuant to subsection (d).

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The study under section (a)(1) shall include the following:

(1) An explanation of the unexpected increase in cost of the W80–4 nuclear warhead life extension program.

(2) An analysis of—

(A) the future costs of the program; and

(B) schedule requirements.

(3) An analysis of the impacts on other programs as a result of the additional funding for W80–4, including—

(A) life-extension programs;

(B) infrastructure programs; and

(C) research, development, test, and evaluation programs.

(4) An analysis of the impacts that a delay of the program will have on other programs due to—

(A) technical or management challenges; and

(B) changes in requirements for the program.

(c) SUBMISSION TO NNSA.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the federally funded research and development center shall submit to the Administrator a report containing the study conducted under subsection (a)(1).

(d) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 210 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall submit to the congressional defense committees the study under subsection (a)(1), without change.

(e) FORM.—The study under subsection (a) shall be in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment here that would deal with a study on the cost-effectiveness of the W80–4 Life Extension Program.

We have been having these debates over the years before the committee on this issue of nuclear weapons. I am deeply troubled that we really haven't done a deep dive on the floor of the House in terms of the path we have been on.

□ 1530

I have settled, in the past, for trying to have some studies to determine whether or not what we are doing going forward is actually cost-effective.

In this case, the father of this device, former Secretary of Defense Bill Perry, has argued that there is scant justification for spending tens of billions of dollars on new weapons. General Mattis has stated numerous times that he is not sold on the LRSO.

I simply want to make sure that we know what we are getting into, what the costs are, in terms of some of the increases that are going forward.

We need to do a better job of our oversight, our debate. These weapons have not been used, as the gentleman said, since the end of World War II. It is not at all clear that we needed to have the volume of weapons we had, the number of delivery systems. In fact, there is strong argument that we could have done a better job, or just as good a job, of deterrence with less. And there have been a whole host of problems in the past in terms of mismanagement, accident that we have narrowly avoided disaster.

I think this is a small step forward, and I would respectfully request that the study be approved.

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

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Ohio is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, we are blazing along on the timeline of nuclear weapons and missile development where we had a missile that was last placed in the ground in 1973 during Richard Nixon's second term, after he was elected to a second term. We now have a 1980 Jimmy Carter-era warhead.

The analogy of the B–52 doesn't apply to this technology. The B–52 is a plane that has been in continuous flight. We are not talking about a plane that has been put in a hangar since Jimmy Carter. These are items that we don't use.

Nuclear weapons are there as a deterrent to deter our adversaries. The only way we can deter our adversaries is to have them believe that any aggression against us would be matched with such overwhelming force that it would be at their great risk.

To the extent that we allow our nuclear deterrent to degrade, which we have with Nixon-era missiles and Carter-era weapons, we lessen our overall security. Now, this is—again, it sounds like just a study. It is not really a study. It is a study of a study of a restudy of a restudy. This has been studied so much, in fact, it is on a bipartisan basis that this W–84 warhead needs to be refurbished, needs to be redone.

Even the Obama administration had an analysis of all alternatives and concluded that the air-launched cruise missile and its warhead could not be sustained and had already experienced reduced survivability. Even the Obama administration said, Don't do this. They said, Move forward.

Now, once again, this is not about a study. This is about stopping the ongoing efforts of a program. This is about holding moneys back so that we don't modernize our nuclear weapons. Again, China is moving forward; Russia is moving forward. But here we are, on the floor of Congress, trying to stop our ability to match and meet those who might wish to do us harm.

This amendment needs to be defeated. This is an ancient 1980s Carter-era warhead. Even the Obama administration agrees it needs to be replaced. We should not jeopardize its funding. Every time we do this, every time we stop and say, Let's study this, our costs go up and our risks go higher and our security gets lower.

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), the distinguished chairman of the committee.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this is a little bit smaller than what the gentleman from Ohio implied. We are stopping the funding of this program. Actually, what we are stopping is the additional $185 million request that NNSA and the President requested in this budget on top of this. The missile would continue to be funded.

This is a concern we had in committee. We talked about it and we let it go.

But they have not really told us what they are going to do with this additional $185 million. And we have concerns, in addition to the concerns that Mr. BLUMENAUER raised about the efficacy of the program, about whether or not they are going to be able to execute this $185 million and what their exact timeline is for the program. In fact, the Air Force recently said that they were delaying by a year or two certain steps in the development of this missile while saying they were also going to be able to still meet the ultimate deadline for deployment.

But the specific $185 million that is expensed is an amount that was asked for in addition to what had originally been planned for FY20. We do not have an adequate explanation, in my view, and in Mr. BLUMENAUER's view, from DOD as to why they want that additional $185 million, and that is the purpose of this. It is not studying the entire missile. It is saying, why are you accelerating the program and asking for this additional money? So I support this amendment.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY).

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman yielding.

Mr. Chairman, my understanding is that, in January of this year, the independent Office of Cost Estimating and Program Evaluation, which is part of the Department of Energy's NNSA, provided a report and an objective analysis of this program. Everything that they reported was that the program remains on budget as expected for the first production unit by fiscal year 2025.

I think what has happened is that they have a greater opportunity, a greater need, to spend more money from 2019 to 2020 than they originally planned. Now, that can occur for several reasons.

Number one, a program can start to move a little faster so you can make good use of money. Unfortunately, what sometimes happens is once you start looking into some of these very old warheads, you discover problems that need some resources in order to deal with those problems.

Now, we can't really talk on the floor about the specific concerns with any particular warhead today because of classification. But the key point is, the overall funding program has remained consistent and perfectly within the guidelines of what was planned originally.

Again, I am afraid that this amendment, like the last one, is delayed by study. We can study things to death,

but we have not done what we should to renew the three legs of the triad and the weapons which constitute our nuclear deterrence, and upon which our security depends. We have basically reached the point where we have no margin for error. We have to move ahead with submarines, we have to move ahead with the new bomber, we have to move ahead with the Minuteman III replacement, and we have to move ahead with the warhead replacement, not only to make sure they work, but to make sure the people around them are safe. That is the crucial point.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chairman, with enormous respect to my colleagues who are opposed to this amendment, I think this amendment makes enormous sense. It is $185 million of additional money that has been requested in just the last couple of months to move this program forward.

We ought to be very careful here because the NNSA is only 50 percent sure that it is a $12 billion program. That is on the upside, not on the downside. So we are talking about something very expensive.

It is unfortunate that we have divided this extraordinarily important debate about the future of our nuclear systems into 5-minute segments. This ought to be a 5-hour debate on the floor. I see my colleagues nodding their head.

A fundamental question is being asked here about where we are going with our nuclear enterprises. We do know this: We are in the midst of a three-party nuclear arms race. And this one is going to be extremely dangerous because the weapons are bigger; they are safer, to be sure, but they are more likely to explode; and, finally, they are going to be delivered by stealth technology.

Sad, but true, we need a 5-hour debate on this entire thing.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, I understand that there are people who don't like nuclear weapons. I don't like nuclear weapons either, but I don't like nuclear weapons in the hands of other people. And, yes, there are those who say that we are in the middle of an arms race. But the reality is that we are sitting this one out. We are not in the arms race.

When we are debating on the House floor about a warhead from the Carter-era and a missile from the Nixon-era and we can't even talk about moving forward on funding, there is no race here. We are sitting this out. But our adversaries are racing, and I am concerned about what they are doing. That is why this is important that this be defeated.

But another aspect of this that is incredibly important is that this calls for an independent study. Independent: That is saying they don't trust the study that happened before. The study that happened before was the Obama administration. I think their answer was correct: We need to not study this and we need to move forward.

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

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Oregon has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, let me just make three points.

First and foremost, anybody who thinks that we are standing still and defenseless is not in the real world. We are spending billions of dollars on nuclear weapons and delivery systems. And, in fact, we are relying on a delivery system from the Kennedy-era with the B–52. So I say to the gentleman, don't tell me that we cannot move these items forward.

Second, the gentleman does not have a good fix in terms of what is happening with the cost increases. This study is required to be able to have the additional money. If we can do the appropriate study and it makes sense, the money is there. But this is a step towards accountability and it is long, long overdue, and I hope we can start now approving this amendment.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MS. FRANKEL

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 34 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. _. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR SHORTER- OR INTERMEDIATE-RANGE GROUND LAUNCHED BALLISTIC OR CRUISE MISSILE SYSTEMS.

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

(1) Secretary of State Mike Pompeo's February 1, 2019, announcement of the decision of the United States to withdraw from the INF Treaty, without proper consultation with Congress, is a serious breach of Congress's proper constitutional role as a co-equal branch of government;

(2) United States withdrawal from the INF Treaty will free Russia to deploy greater quantities of the SSC–8 missile to the detriment of United States national security and that of our allies in Europe and the Indo-Pacific region;

(3) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance makes critical contributions to United States national security, and the failure to weigh the concerns of NATO allies risks weakening the joint resolve necessary to counter Russia's aggressive behavior;

(4) as opposed to withdrawing from the INF Treaty, the United States should continue to advance other diplomatic, economic, and military measures outlined in the ''Trump Administration INF Treaty Integrated Strategy'' to resolve the concerns related to Russia's violation of the INF Treaty and to reach agreement on measures to ensure the INF Treaty's future viability; and

(5) further, in lieu of withdrawing from the INF Treaty, the United States should look at options to expand arms control treaties to include China in an effort to limit its short- and intermediate-range missiles.

(b) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020 may be made available for the research, development, testing, evaluation, procurement, or deployment of a United States shorter- or intermediate-range ground launched ballistic or cruise missile system with a range between 500 and 5,500 kilometers until the following has been submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress:

(1) A report from the Secretary of Defense, jointly with the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, that includes—

(A) a detailed diplomatic proposal for negotiating an agreement to obtain the strategic stability benefits of the INF Treaty;

(B) an assessment of the implications, in terms of the military threat to the United States and its allies in Europe and the Indo-Pacific region, of Russian deployment of intermediate-range cruise and ballistic missiles without restriction;

(C) identification of what types of technologies and programs the United States would need to pursue to offset the additional Russian capabilities, and at what cost;

(D) identification of what mission requirements will be met by INF Treaty-type systems; and

(E) details regarding ramifications of a collapse of the INF Treaty on the ability to generate consensus among States Parties to the NPT Treaty ahead of the 2020 NPT Review Conference, and assesses the degree to which Russia will use the United States unilateral withdrawal to sow discord within the NATO alliance.

(2) A copy or copies of at least one Memorandum of Understanding from a NATO or Indo-Pacific ally that commits it to host deployment of any such ballistic or cruise missile system on its own territory, and in the case of deployment on the European continent, has the concurrence of the North Atlantic Council.

(3) An unedited copy of an analysis of alternatives conducted by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Director of Cost Assessment and Program Evaluation that considers other ballistic or cruise missile systems, to include sea- and air-launched missiles, that could be deployed to meet current capability gaps due to INF Treaty restrictions, and further to include cost, schedule, and operational considerations.

(c) FORM.—The documents required by paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize the use of funds described in subsection (b) for the research, development, testing, evaluation, procurement, or deployment of INF

Treaty-type systems in the United States or its territories.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) INF TREATY.—The term ''INF Treaty'' means the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, together with the Memorandum of Understanding and Two Protocols, signed at Washington December 8, 1987, and entered into force June 1, 1988.

(3) NPT TREATY.—The term ''NPT Treaty'' means the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, signed at Washington July 1, 1968.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Florida.

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Chairman, I think there are a few of us here in Congress who are old enough to remember a time when we actually did nuclear bomb drills in school. It probably would have been a futile action had there been a real attack.

And although nuclear warfare is still an existential threat to all of us and our allies around the world, it has been arms control that has let us go about our lives daily without that worry of nuclear war: agreements like the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, known as the INF Treaty, signed in 1987 between the United States and the Soviet Union, which led to the elimination of thousands of United States and Russian nuclear missiles.

In recent years, it has become apparent that Russia has been violating this treaty. And in response, in February, the Trump administration announced its withdrawal to the consternation of our European friends, giving both the United States and Russia freedom to produce more nuclear weapons.

And it is the general consensus of the arms control community that we should be working with Russia to bring them back into compliance instead of adding to our nuclear arsenal and sidestepping NATO.

□ 1545

Once again, this administration is alienating allies who don't want to be targets for Russian attacks. The NATO Secretary General said, clearly: We do not intend to deploy new land-based nuclear missiles in Europe.

In recent testimony before Congress, General Paul Selva, the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, stated: There are no military requirements that we cannot currently satisfy due to our compliance with the INF Treaty.

In other words, the world has enough nuclear weapons to destroy civilization.

It is clear that our withdrawal from INF has been driven by extreme elements in our administration who have made their careers out of destroying arms control agreements.

To stop this nuclear escalation, my amendment would prohibit funding for missile systems noncompliant with the INF Treaty unless the Defense Department demonstrates an ally has agreed to host the INF missile and that we have exhausted all other diplomatic options.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to prevent a dangerous and costly nuclear arms race. Enough is enough.

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

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting Chair. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

This is a dangerous amendment. The Trump administration withdrew from the INF Treaty because Russia had been cheating on this treaty for years. The only country that was in compliance with the INF Treaty was the United States, and we were handcuffing ourselves by putting limitations on our ability to respond to threats from Russia or China since we were the only country in the world complying with it.

China was not a signatory to the INF Treaty. This was, like was said, signed 32 years ago. China was not the military power that it is today. It was not a party to this treaty.

Going forward, I would love to see some kind of treaty between the U.S. and Russia and China, but that is not in the works if this amendment is passed. This ignores China.

China has more missiles in the Pacific region than anyone else in the world. They have more, certainly, than the United States. So that is another flaw with this amendment.

Russia has been cheating on this, and to say we are going to comply with the terms of the treaty regardless of what Russia does is to reward them for their cheating.

One other key point that makes this a dangerous amendment is because it would prevent the testing necessary for the growth of our missile defense program. The INF Treaty that this would put us back into—in a backdoor kind of way—prohibits testing or deployment of missiles with the range of 500 to 5,500 kilometers. Those are the kinds of tests that we need to be able to do to test our missile defense systems.

The Department of Defense stated, just a couple of days ago:

> Land-based missiles required to support ballistic missile defense system flight testing also have ranges between 500 and 5,500 kilometers. Loss of target missile capability would likely prohibit upcoming missile defense flight tests requiring such target missiles.

And they go on to say:

> This will limit the warfighter. It will limit our missile defense capabilities.

That is a dangerous thing.

There is some dispute over whether allies like Israel would be included in this ban of test vehicles. I will leave that for another discussion, but it is a serious issue.

It would certainly prohibit our testing of our missile defense systems between the range of 500 to 5,500 kilometers. That would cripple our growth of missile defense for the future. That doesn't make the world a safer place. It certainly doesn't make the United States a safer place.

So, for all of those reasons, Mr. Chairman, this is a bad amendment, and I would urge that we reject it and vote ''no.''

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Florida has 2½ minutes remaining.

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Chair, let me just respond by saying, according to the Department of Defense, there is nothing in this amendment that would impact missile defense test systems.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ENGEL).

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to support this amendment.

There has been some misinformation out there about what this amendment would actually do, so let me just clear up a few things.

This measure is a prohibition on the United States deploying a short- or intermediate-range ground-launched ballistic or cruise missile system—just the United States. It has nothing to do with any other country.

We want to prevent an arms race. We want to push back on the President's careless and reckless approach to Russia.

The INF Treaty has been a cornerstone of arms control for 30 years. Yes, we are clear about the threat Russia poses. Yes, Russia has violated this treaty again and again, which threatens transatlantic security and stability. This is no surprise, coming from Vladimir Putin.

But we have to use every diplomatic tool at our disposal to try to salvage the treaty. Instead, the administration followed Putin's lead and walked away, and now Russia will feel totally unconstrained to start another arms race.

So I know that the relationship with Putin and all kinds of things that Putin does, we have to be very, very wary about it, and I just think what the gentlewoman is doing is a commonsense approach to this.

The United States can go back at any time and change our policy. And when it comes to Russia and Putin, we don't trust them. Trust and verify.

I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, I would like to inquire how much time both sides have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado has 2 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from Florida has 1¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, I am going to make a brief statement and then yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

First, let me say that this doesn't just put us back in the INF, which would be bad enough. This puts us in a worse posture than the INF. This amendment is more stringent on our ability to develop our defensive capabilities than the INF would be.

Specifically, the INF has an exemption for interceptors; this does not. So we can't do interceptor tests. We could have under INF, but we can't under this amendment.

And, also, there is an exception for ballistic missiles without warheads for testing our defenses. That is in INF; it is not in this amendment. This is worse than the INF, which is bad enough.

I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

Mr. TURNER. Mr. Chairman, this is very basic. You cannot have a treaty with yourself. You must have a treaty with someone else. If that other person steps out of the treaty, you no longer have a treaty.

Russia stepped out of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty. The North Atlantic Council all came together and confirmed it. At the last NATO summit, every one of our allies confirmed it. The treaty is dead.

To have a treaty, now, where the other side has stepped out and it is only us that is left and say, by statute, we are going to shackle ourselves so that we are going to stay there has no reflection on reality.

Their violating the treaties aren't minor violations of the treaty. They have developed, tested, and deployed a weapon that violates the treaty. That means that they are once again deploying nuclear weapons, nuclear weapons for which we don't have a response.

Our response doesn't necessarily have to be go field one. We can continue diplomacy. But legislation is not diplomacy. By legislation, we are going to say that the United States shall forever, as long as the legislation stays in, be tied to a treaty that the person on the other side already left and deployed missiles that are pointed at our assets, our military people, our men and women in uniform, and our allies. This is folly.

Now, the Missile Defense Agency, by the way, issued a statement that says this affects our cooperation with Israel and our interceptor research with them.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from California (Mr. GARAMENDI).

Mr. GARAMENDI. Mr. Chair, oh, my, we definitely need 5 hours. This is extraordinarily important. In fact, it is the United States that terminated its role in the INF Treaty when President Trump pulled out of the treaty. Presumably, Russia is still in, although they are clearly violating the treaty. We lost whatever leverage there may have been.

We are now in the midst of, what I said a moment ago, one more stage of a nuclear arms race. All of us better take a deep breath here and begin some serious negotiations, because this time it is extraordinarily dangerous.

In addition to that, please understand that our allies on whose land these missiles may be placed are not in agreement that they should be placed there, and so there really is no plan for the deployment, let alone exactly how these missiles would be done.

By the way, we clearly have alternative ways of delivering nuclear weapons: short-range, long-range, intercontinental ballistic missiles, and most every other way except no longer in a briefcase or in a projectile, fortunately.

So it is not harmful to delay this. It is not harmful to make sure that our allies are in sync with us as to how they may be deployed.

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Florida has 15 seconds remaining.

Ms. FRANKEL. Mr. Chairman, let me just say this.

The Department of Defense says that nothing in this amendment would impact missile defense cooperation with Israel.

I just want to end by saying: Enough is enough. Diplomacy, not more nuclear weapons.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. FRANKEL).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Florida will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 35 OFFERED BY LANGEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 35 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following new section:

SEC. 31___. FUNDING FOR LOW-ENRICHED URANIUM RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated by this title for defense nuclear nonproliferation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4701, for low-enriched uranium research and development is hereby increased by $20,000,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated by this title for atomic energy defense activities, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4701, for Federal salaries and expenses is hereby reduced by $20,000,000.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Rhode Island.

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

Mr. Chairman, my amendment funds ongoing efforts to assess the viability of using low-enriched uranium fuel in naval reactors, including those in aircraft carriers and submarines, something this Congress has supported for many years now.

The United States has demonstrated strong leadership to minimize, and wherever possible all but eliminate, the use of highly enriched uranium for civilian purposes. Doing so reduces the risk of nuclear terrorism and makes clear that the accumulation of HEU is solely for nuclear weapons purposes, undercutting any nation's argument that they need it for anything else.

Using low-enriched uranium, or LEU, in naval reactor fuel can bring significant national security benefits with respect to nuclear nonproliferation, lower security costs, and put naval reactor research and development at the cutting edge of science. Pursuing the development of LEU fuel offers the opportunity to achieve transformational progress on fuel technology.

Additionally, unless an alternative using low-enriched uranium fuel is developed in the coming decades, the United States will have to resume production of bomb-grade uranium for the first time since 1992, ultimately undermining U.S. nonproliferation efforts.

Using LEU for naval reactors is not a pipe dream. France's nuclear Navy already has converted from using HEU to using LEU fuel for its vessels. We must evaluate the feasibility of a similar transition for the U.S. Navy and take into account the potential benefits to the U.S. and international security of setting a norm of using LEU instead of nuclear bomb-grade material.

□ 1600

As America confronts the threat of nuclear terrorism and as countries continue to enrich uranium for naval purposes, the imperative to reduce the use of HEU will become increasingly important over the next several decades.

As such, as I said, Congress has sought to advance these efforts in a bipartisan, bicameral way over the last several years by evaluating the potential of utilizing LEU fuel in reactors for U.S. Navy aircraft carriers and submarines.

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

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Chair, I would like to point out that there have been multiple studies done on this.

In 2014, the Department of Defense and the Department of the Navy pointed out the negative impacts that low-enriched uranium would have on the capability of the Navy.

In 2016, another report, and I remind the folks here in the Chamber that this report was specific about saying the negative impacts that low-enriched uranium will have on the capability of our United States Navy.

In 2018, letters from both the Director of Naval Reactors, Admiral Caldwell, and from the Secretary of the Navy, Richard Spencer, all stated the negative impact that low-enriched uranium would have on the capability of the Navy.

We look, too, at the dollars that are being proposed to offset this. The $20 million reduction in the National Nuclear Security Administration would reduce salaries in that area by 15 percent.

According to NNSA, this reduction would likely require a reduction in force to achieve this staffing level. They will let people go if this money is transferred to another study, a study that has been done multiple times in the past with the same outcomes, that this would have a harmful effect on the National Nuclear Security Administration.

They also say that the amendment would negate recently implemented improvements in oversight and accountability and slow down the execution of critical nuclear security and safety programs.

It would also affect weapons modernization and nuclear nonproliferation efforts. The same thing the gentleman from Rhode Island said that this bill is meant to address, it actually takes money away from the efforts that NNSA is putting forward.

It also would inhibit physical security, cybersecurity, and environmental remediation programs.

Not only has this study been done multiple times, but it would take money away from the critical elements that are being proposed that this study would seek to find out. Again, the conclusions have already been reached. The impact of LEU on the Nation's naval capability has already been identified.

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

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chair, let me say that we can't fear the future. We must invest in research and development.

I want to point out that the then-chair, the Naval Reactors Director, Admiral Richardson, testified before the House Armed Services Committee. He said, with current technology, ''the potential exists that we could develop an advanced fuel system that might increase uranium loading and make low-enriched uranium possible while still meeting some very rigorous performance requirements for naval reactors on nuclear-powered warships.''

To address the concerns of my colleague, I want to mention that this House has already included $20 million for this research in the Energy and Water appropriations package that passed the House on June 19, which also included a $15 million increase to NNSA Federal salaries and expenses over fiscal year 2019.

These spending levels have already been set by the House. This amendment simply matches the authorization level with the House-passed appropriations level.

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

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Chair, I remind the gentleman from Rhode Island that this is the National Defense Authorization Act. It is not another appropriations bill. This is specific to the use of these dollars here for these purposes specifically.

Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Mrs. LURIA).

Mrs. LURIA. Mr. Chair, as a Navy veteran, I believe in focusing our limited resources toward efforts that will make our forces more effective, reliable, and efficient.

I oppose this amendment that would decrease the National Nuclear Security Administration's budget by $20 million and allocate the money to a program to develop low-enriched uranium fuel for submarines and aircraft carriers.

Drawing on my 20-year Navy experience in the supervision and operation of naval nuclear propulsion systems, it makes little sense to divert these resources. Our highly enriched uranium reactor design has successfully powered our submarine fleet, delivering a critical leg of our nuclear deterrent and our aircraft carriers, providing our unique sustained forward presence capability for nearly seven decades. There is no need for this amendment.

Top Navy leadership and the Secretary of Energy clearly state that a low-enriched uranium design for naval nuclear propulsion ''would result in a reactor design that is inherently less capable, more expensive, and unlikely to support current life-of-ship submarine reactors.''

Meanwhile, Admiral James Caldwell, Director of the Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, says that investing in LEU would negatively impact reactor endurance, reactor size, and ship costs, and its success is ''not assured.''

I have no doubt that we could eventually develop a reactor design using LEU, but would it continue to meet our operational and strategic defense needs? No. It would make our platforms inherently less capable, less operationally available, and more expensive to operate. In turn, it would require more of these assets to accomplish the same objectives.

If the genesis behind this amendment is to advance issues of nonproliferation, it makes little sense to draw down the budget of the very agency that is tasked with the security of nuclear weapons and nuclear fuel.

I will conclude as I began. We need to commit our limited resources where they are most efficiently used to support our operational forces and our national defense. These dollars are best spent on the National Nuclear Security Administration.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chair, may I inquire how much time remains on both sides.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Rhode Island has 2 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Virginia has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support the amendment.

Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. FOSTER), who is the House's only nuclear physicist.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise today as the only Ph.D. physicist in the U.S. Congress. During my career, I have designed and led the construction of giant particle accelerators and other nuclear equipment, led high-risk and successful R&D programs, and designed equipment using classified neutron transport codes.

Because of its importance to national security and nuclear nonproliferation, I have studied at length the question of minimizing the use of highly enriched uranium in naval propulsion reactors. I received numerous individual and highly technical classified briefings, examined reactor core specifications, and visited the naval nuclear fuel fabrication facility in Virginia.

I believe that continuing the research supported by this amendment is worth pursuing for the reasons given by my colleague.

Several factors must be dealt with in determining the practicality of utilizing LEU in naval propulsion reactors, including the total energy and power deliverable by the core, the volume of the reactor, the enrichment level of the fuel, reactivity limits, and the heat transfer area required for a given power level.

It is complicated, but a 2016 report by the JASON scientific advisory board concluded that using an optimized LEU design instead of the existing HEU design could result in a significantly more compact core. This would be a true operational advantage and one that we should not give up by abandoning this R&D program that has been going on for years.

I close by pointing out that I am not alone in this. This is not only about optimizing submarine performance. As

pointed out by 35 Nobel Prize-winning scientists, it is crucial for nonproliferation that we set a good example for the rest of the world and not use weapons-grade uranium for applications where it is not required. Countries like France and others do not use weapons-grade uranium in their submarines and in carriers. We should set an example and do likewise.

This R&D program will enable that possibility by continuing it for the next decade.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I rise today as the only PhD Physicist in Congress. During my career I have design and led the construction of giant particle accelerators and other nuclear equipment, led high-risk and successful R and D programs, and designed equipment using classified neutron transport codes.

Because of its importance to National Security and Nuclear NonProliferation, I have studied at length the question of minimizing the use of HEU in our naval propulsion reactors.

I received numerous individual and highly technical classified briefings, examined reactor core specifications, and visited the naval nuclear fuel fabrication facility in Virginia.

I believe that the research supported by this amendment is worth pursuing, for the reasons given by my colleague.

The reason is simple, that HEU is one of the most dangerous substances known to man, because it can be used to make a simple, gun-type design nuclear bomb with a multi-kiloton yield.

This is not true of LEU—low-enriched, non-weapons grade uranium.

This distinction is important for the enforcement of Nuclear Nonproliferation. Since the detection of even minute amounts of HEU can and has been used as clear evidence of a weapons program in a nation that has allegedly committed to only peaceful uses of atomic energy based on LEU.

Which is why the elimination of globally held stockpiles has been a U.S. policy objective for over 40 years, and recently supported by a letter from 35 Nobel Prize winners.

But let's talk about the physics and reactor systems engineering.

Several factors must be dealt with in determining the practicality of utilizing LEU in naval propulsion reactors, including total energy and power deliverable by the core, volume of the reactor, and enrichment level of the fuel, reactivity limits, and the heat transfer area required for a given power level.

A 2016 report by the JASON Scientific Advisory Board concluded that, that using the existing HEU design, in order achieve the same total deliverable energy using LEU, the core would have to be approximately 4.5 times larger.

This does not mean, however, that you would need a reactor system with 4.5 times the volume, since most propulsion components scale with the power of the reactor, which would be unchanged in the conversion from HEU to LEU.

The purpose of the R and D funding in this amendment is to develop and qualify a fuel element and reactor design the will result in a much more compact overall design.

Although the exact improvement factor is classified and has been redacted in the public version of the JASON report.

If the R and D program succeeds, it will verify the feasibility of using LEU in Naval reactors with smaller or no performance compromise.

The independent JASON scientific review committee gave this R and D program a positive outlook.

In a July 2016 report to Congress, the Office of Naval Reactors stated that, "The advanced LEU fuel system concept has the potential to satisfy the energy requirements of an aircraft carrier without affecting the number of refuelings."

This would massively reduce U.S. consumption of Weapons Grade Uranium.

The situation is more nuanced for submarines.

The *Virginia*-class replacement propulsion plant is being targeted by this R and D program, with a decision time for transition to LEU of about 10 years from now.

But such progress over the next two decades can only happen if we continue aggressively pursuing the R and D now.

As the JASON report stated, "If a decision is made soon to proceed with ELE–LEU development, then by the time the design of the *Virginia*-replacement propulsion plant is being solidified in the 2030 time frame, NNPP will have a good idea of whether ELE–LEU will succeed. . . . [T]hen the Navy's final HEU core might be built as early as 2040."

If any of my colleagues would like to continue this conversation in a classified setting, I would be more than happy to answer any questions.

I urge my colleagues to join me and vote yes on this critical amendment.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Chair, in conclusion, I want to point to the 2016 report that assessed that additional refuelings would increase Navy fleet operating costs by several billion dollars a year.

Mr. Chair, as we are looking to rebuild the Navy, that means ships that will not get built. That will mean less operating capability. That will mean ships that need to be at dock for longer periods of time for maintenance and for refueling.

A larger submarine reactor core, which is what DOD says would be needed for LEU, requires a larger submarine, and it makes those submarines less capable and less efficient.

It also requires massive redesigns, so it interrupts existing submarine construction programs.

All of those things have significant impacts on the capability of the Navy.

Take the Virginia-class submarine reactor, which operates on a 33-year ship expectancy. That would cut that by one-third, which means it would have to come back and be refueled again.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 476, I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. KILDEE). The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 5 consisting of amendment Nos. 20, 37, 38, 40, 43, 47, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, and 165, printed in part B of House Report 116–143, offered by Mr. SMITH of Washington:

AMENDMENT NO. 20 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12__. UNITED STATES ACTIONS RELATING TO RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL OFFICE.

(a) PROHIBITION ON TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO NEW RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN DEBT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall issue regulations prohibiting United States persons from engaging in transactions with, providing financing for, or in any other way dealing in Russian sovereign debt that is issued on or after the date that is 180 days after such date of enactment.

(2) RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN DEBT DEFINED.—For purposes of this subsection, the term ''Russian sovereign debt'' means—

(A) bonds issued by the Russian Central Bank, the Russian National Wealth Fund, the Russian Federal Treasury, or agents or affiliates of any such institution, with a maturity of more than 14 days;

(B) new foreign exchange swap agreements with the Russian Central Bank, the Russian National Wealth Fund, or the Russian Federal Treasury, the duration of which agreement is longer than 14 days; and

(C) any other financial instrument, the duration or maturity of which is more than 14 days, that the President determines represents the sovereign debt of Russia.

(3) REQUIREMENT TO PROMPTLY PUBLISH GUIDANCE.—The President shall concurrently publish guidance on the implementation of the regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (1).

(b) DETERMINATION OF RUSSIAN INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL OFFICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after an election for Federal office, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the National Security Agency, and the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, shall—

(A) determine whether or not the Government of Russia, or any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of that government, knowingly engaged in interference in the election; and

(B) submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on that determination, including an identification of the government or person that interfered in the election if the Director determines that interference did occur.

(2) ADDITIONAL REPORTING.—If the Director of National Intelligence determines and reports under paragraph (1) that neither the Government of Russia nor any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of that government knowingly engaged in interference in an election for Federal office, and the Director subsequently determines that such government, or such a person, did engage in such interference, the Director shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on the subsequent determination not later than 30 days after making that determination.

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by paragraph (1) or (2) shall be submitted in

unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(c) LIFTING THE PROHIBITION ON TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO NEW RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN DEBT.—The President shall immediately suspend the prohibition on transactions relating to Russian sovereign debt required under subsection (a) if, no later than 90 days after the date on which a report required under subsection (b) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership and no later than 120 days after the most recent election for Federal office, whichever is sooner—

(1) the Director of National Intelligence has in its report required under subsection (b) affirmatively determined that neither the Government of Russia, nor any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of that government, has knowingly engaged in interference in the most recent election for Federal office; and

(2) Congress has passed a joint resolution certifying the determination of the Director of National Intelligence.

(d) REIMPOSING THE PROHIBITION ON TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO NEW RUSSIAN SOVEREIGN DEBT.—The President shall immediately reimpose the prohibition on transactions relating to Russian sovereign debt required under subsection (a) if, after 90 days following the date on which a report required under subsection (b) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership or 120 days following the most recent election for Federal office, whichever is sooner—

(1) the Director of National Intelligence, in the report required under subsection (b), has not affirmatively determined that neither the Government of Russia, nor any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of that government, has knowingly engaged in interference in the most recent election for Federal office; or

(2) Congress has failed to pass a joint resolution certifying the determination of the Director of National Intelligence in its report required under subsection (b) that neither the Government of Russia, nor any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of that government, has knowingly engaged in interference in the most recent Federal election.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Finance, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees and leadership'' means—

(A) the appropriate congressional committees;

(B) the majority leader and minority leader of the Senate; and

(C) the Speaker, the majority leader, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL OFFICE.—The term ''elections for Federal office'' has the meaning given such term in the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (52 U.S.C. 30101 et seq.), except that such term does not include a special election.

(4) INTERFERENCE IN ELECTIONS FOR FEDERAL OFFICE.—The term ''interference'', with respect to an election for Federal office:

(A) Means any of the following actions of the government of a foreign country, or any person acting as an agent of or on behalf of such a government, undertaken with the intent to influence the election:

(i) Obtaining unauthorized access to election and campaign infrastructure or related systems or data and releasing such data or modifying such infrastructure, systems, or data.

(ii) Blocking or degrading otherwise legitimate and authorized access to election and campaign infrastructure or related systems or data.

(iii) Contributions or expenditures for advertising, including on the internet.

(iv) Using social or traditional media to spread significant amounts of false information to individuals in the United States.

(B) Does not include communications clearly attributable to news and media outlets which are publicly and explicitly either controlled or in large part funded by the government of a foreign country.

(5) KNOWINGLY.—The term ''knowingly'', with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(6) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means an individual or entity.

(7) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or of any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

AMENDMENT NO. 37 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle A of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 606. ANNUAL REPORTS ON APPROVAL OF EMPLOYMENT OR COMPENSATION OF RETIRED GENERAL OR FLAG OFFICERS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS FOR EMOLUMENTS CLAUSE PURPOSES.

(a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Section 908 of title 37, United States Code is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection (c):

''(c) ANNUAL REPORTS ON APPROVALS FOR RETIRED GENERAL AND FLAG OFFICERS.—(1) Not later than January 31each year, the Secretaries of the military departments shall jointly submit to the appropriate committees and Members of Congress a report on each approval under subsection (b) for employment or compensation described in subsection (a) for a retired member of the armed forces in general or flag officer grade that was issued during the preceding year. The report shall be posted on a publicly available Internet website of the Department of Defense no later than 30 days after it has been submitted to Congress.

''(2) In this subsection, the appropriate committees and Members of Congress are—

''(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

''(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

''(C) the Majority Leader and the Minority Leader of the Senate; and

''(D) the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Minority Leader of the House of Representatives.''.

(b) SCOPE OF FIRST REPORT.—The first report submitted pursuant to subsection (c) of section 908 of title 37, United States Code (as amended by subsection (a) of this section), after the date of the enactment of this Act shall cover the five-year period ending with the year before the year in which such report is submitted.

AMENDMENT NO. 38 OFFERED BY MR. AGUILAR OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following:

SEC. 530. STUDY REGARDING SCREENING INDIVIDUALS WHO SEEK TO ENLIST IN THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall study the feasibility of, in background investigations and security and suitability screenings of individuals who seek to enlist in the Armed Forces—

(1) screening for white nationalists and individuals with ties to white nationalist organizations; and

(2) using the following resources of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

(A) The Tattoo and Graffiti Identification Program.

(B) The National Gang Intelligence Center.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit an unclassified report in writing to the congressional defense committees containing conclusions of the Secretary regarding the study under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 40 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. 550c. EFFECTIVE DATE OF RULE REGARDING PAYDAY LENDING PROTECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Sections 1041.4 through 1041.6, 1041.10, and 1041.12(b)(1) through (3) in the final rule published on November 17, 2017 by the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection (82 F.R. 54472) related to Mandatory Underwriting Provisions shall go into effect on August 19, 2019, with regards to servicemembers, veterans and surviving spouses.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''servicemember'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) The terms ''veteran'' and ''surviving spouse'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 43 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. FUNDING FOR DETONATION CHAMBERS IN VIEQUES, PUERTO RICO.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 4301 for environmental restoration, Navy, line 060, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for the purchase, deployment, and operation of a closed detonation chambers of the dimensions necessary to achieve a substantial reduction in open air burning and open air detonation that will bring the practice of open air burning and open air detonation to the lowest practicable level, is hereby increased by $10,000,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 4301 for Operations and Maintenance,

as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, line 460, Office of the Secretary of Defense for Admin & SRVWIDE Activities is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 47 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title XI, add the following new section:

SEC. 11___. REVIEW OF STANDARD OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM.

The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, categorize public safety telecommunicators as a protective service occupation under the Standard Occupational Classification System.

AMENDMENT NO. 147 OFFERED BY MR. FORTENBERRY OF NEBRASKA

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON SUPPORTING THE RETURN AND REPATRIATION OF RELIGIOUS AND ETHNIC MINORITIES IN IRAQ TO THEIR ANCESTRAL HOMELANDS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) the Nineveh Plain and the wider region have been the ancestral homeland of Assyrian Chaldean Syriac Christians, Yazidis, Shabak, and other religious and ethnic minorities, where they lived for centuries until the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) overran and occupied the area in 2014;

(2) in 2016, then-Secretary of State John Kerry announced, ''In my judgment Daesh is responsible for genocide against groups in areas under its control, including Yezidis, Christians, and Shia Muslims. Daesh is genocidal by self-proclamation, by ideology, and by actions—in what it says, what it believes, and what it does. Daesh is also responsible for crimes against humanity and ethnic cleansing directed at these same groups and in some cases also against Sunni Muslims, Kurds, and other minorities.'';

(3) these atrocities were undertaken with the specific intent to bring about the eradication and displacement of Christians, Yazidis, and other communities and the destruction of their cultural heritage, in violation of the United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide signed by the United States on December 11, 1948;

(4) in 2016, the House of Representatives passed H. Con. Res. 75 expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the atrocities perpetrated by ISIS against religious and ethnic minorities in Iraq and Syria include war crimes, crimes against humanity, and genocide;

(5) through joint efforts of the United States and 79 allies and partners, ISIS has been territorially defeated in Iraq and Syria;

(6) in July 2018, under the direction of Vice President Pence, the Genocide Recovery and Persecution Response Program partnered with the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, and local faith and community leaders to rapidly and directly deliver aid to persecuted communities, beginning with Iraq;

(7) Christians in Iraq once numbered over 1.5 million in 2003 and have dwindled to less than 200,000 today;

(8) armed militia groups linked to Iran, operating systematically in Sinjar and the Nineveh Plains, have harassed and intimidated religious and ethnic minorities thereby destabilizing northern Iraq and preventing local and indigenous minorities to return to their homelands;

(9) Iraqi religious minorities have faced challenges in integrating into the Iraqi Security Forces and Kurdish Peshmerga;

(10) over 500 acres of productive agricultural lands in eastern Ninevah Governate have been burned in cases of arson in May 2019 alone, destroying significant wheat and barley cultivation areas;

(11) these agricultural resources are critical to northern Iraq's livelihood, especially that of minority populations, and continued crop arson prevents safe and prosperous return of minority populations as well as complicates stabilization efforts; and

(12) facilitating the success of communities in Sinjar and the Nineveh Plains requires a commitment from international, Iraqi, Kurdish, and local authorities, in partnership with local faith leaders, to promote the safety and security of all people, especially religious and ethnic minorities.

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

(1) it should remain a policy priority of the United States, working with international partners, the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Regional Government, and local populations, to support the safe return of displaced indigenous people of the Nineveh Plain and Sinjar to their ancestral homeland;

(2) it should be a policy priority of the Government of Iraq, the Kurdish Regional Government, the United States, and the international community to guarantee the restoration of fundamental human rights, including property rights, to genocide victims, and to see that ethnic and religious pluralism survives in Iraq;

(3) Iraqi Security Forces and the Kurdish Peshmerga should work to more fully integrate all communities, including religious minority communities, to counter current and future terrorist threats; and

(4) the United States, working with international allies and partners, should continue to lead coordination of efforts to provide for the safe return and future security of religious minorities in the Nineveh Plain and Sinjar.

AMENDMENT NO. 148 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle E of title XVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 16___. MODIFICATIONS TO REQUIRED TESTING BY MISSILE DEFENSE AGENCY OF GROUND-BASED MIDCOURSE DEFENSE ELEMENT OF BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE SYSTEM.

Section 1689 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 130 Stat. 2631; 10 U.S.C. 2431 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking '', when possible,''; and

(B) in paragraph (3), by inserting '', including the use of threat-representative countermeasures'' before the period;

(2) in subsection (c), by striking paragraph (8);

(3) by striking subsection (d);

(4) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d); and

(5) in subsection (d), as so redesignated, by striking the last sentence.

AMENDMENT NO. 149 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER OF ILLINOIS

Page 65, line 3, strike ''90 days'' and insert ''180 days''.

Page 65, line 6, before the period at the end, insert the following: ''and receives approval for such termination from the committees''.

Page 65, line 10, insert ''to multiple Federal agencies'' before ''known''.

AMENDMENT NO. 150 OFFERED BY MR. FOSTER OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle E of title XVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 16___. INDEPENDENT STUDY ON IMPACTS OF MISSILE DEFENSE DEVELOPMENT AND DEPLOYMENT.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study on the impacts of the development and deployment of long-range missile defenses of the United States on the security of the United States as a whole.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The study under subsection (a) shall—

(1) consider whether security benefits obtained by the deployment of long-range missile defenses of the United States are undermined or counterbalanced by adverse reactions of potential adversaries, including both rogue states and near-peer adversaries; and

(2) consider the effectiveness of the long-range missile defense efforts of the United States to deter the development of ballistic missiles, in particular by both rogue states and near-peer adversaries.

(c) SUBMISSION.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees the study under subsection (a), without change.

(d) FORM.—The study shall be submitted under subsection (c) in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

AMENDMENT NO. 151 OFFERED BY MS. FOXX OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON EUROPEAN INVESTMENTS IN NATIONAL SECURITY.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is central to United States-European defense matters; and

(2) military cooperation and coordination in Europe among NATO member countries should complement NATO efforts and not detract from NATO military system interoperability and burden sharing among NATO allies.

AMENDMENT NO. 152 OFFERED BY MS. FRANKEL OF FLORIDA

Page 904, after line 10, insert the following section:

SEC. 1614. INTELLIGENCE ASSESSMENT OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN WOMEN AND VIOLENT EXTREMISM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the head of any element of the intelligence community the Director determines appropriate, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees an intelligence assessment on the relationship between women and violent extremism and terrorism, including an assessment of—

(1) the historical trends and current state of women's varied roles in all aspects of violent extremism and terrorism, including as recruiters, sympathizers, perpetrators, and combatants, as well as peace-builders and preventers;

(2) how women's roles in all aspects of violent extremism and terrorism are likely to change in the near- and medium-term;

(3) the extent to which the unequal status of women affects the ability of armed combatants and terrorist groups to enlist or conscript women as combatants and perpetrators of violence;

(4) how terrorist groups violate the rights of women and girls, including child, early, and forced marriage, abduction, sexual violence, and human trafficking, and the extent

to which such violations contribute to the spread of conflict and terrorist activities; and

(5) opportunities to address the security risk posed by female extremists and leverage the roles of women in counterterrorism efforts.

(b) CLASSIFICATION.—The assessment required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Committee on Armed Services, of the Senate; and

(2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Armed Services, of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 153 OFFERED BY MR. GAETZ OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle G of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 898. REPORT AND STRATEGY ON TERMINATED FOREIGN CONTRACTS.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on contracts performed in foreign countries for which the contract was terminated for convenience because of actions taken by the government of, or an entity located in, the foreign country that impeded the ability of the contractor to perform the contract. Such report shall include, for each contract so terminated—

(1) the specific contract type;

(2) the good or service that is the subject of the contract;

(3) the contracting entity within the Department of Defense;

(4) the annual and total value of the contract;

(5) the foreign countries involved in implementing the contract;

(6) an identification of the government of, or entity located in, the foreign country that impeded the ability of the contractor to perform the contract;

(7) the rationale, if any, for impeding the ability of the contractor to perform the contract, and an analysis of whether the rationale contradicted and requirements of the Federal Acquisition Regulation;

(8) the increased costs incurred by the Department of Defense because of the termination; and

(9) any additional information, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) STRATEGY.—The Secretary of Defense, in collaboration with the Secretary of State, shall develop a strategy and accompanying guidelines for contractors and other Federal Government employees involved in the performance of Department of Defense contracts in foreign countries to ensure such contracts are not subject to interference, contract meddling, or favoritism by government of, or an entity located in, the foreign country. Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the strategy and accompanying guidelines.

AMENDMENT NO. 154 OFFERED BY MR. GAETZ OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle J of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 597. RECOMMENDING THAT THE PRESIDENT GRANT LIEUTENANT COLONEL RICHARD COLE, UNITED STATES AIR FORCE (RET.), AN HONORARY AND POSTHUMOUS PROMOTION TO THE GRADE OF COLONEL.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Richard E. Cole (in this section referred to as ''Cole'') graduated from Steele High School in Dayton, Ohio, and completed two years at Ohio University before enlisting in the Army Air Corps in November, 1940.

(2) Cole completed pilot training and was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in July, 1941.

(3) On April 18, 1942, the United States conducted air raids on Tokyo led by Lieutenant Colonel James ''Jimmy'' Doolittle, which later became known as ''the Doolittle Raid''.

(4) Cole flew in the Doolittle Raid as Lieutenant Colonel Doolittle's co-pilot in aircraft number 1.

(5) For their outstanding heroism, valor, skill, and service to the United States, the Doolittle Raiders, including Cole, were awarded the Congressional Gold Medal in 2014.

(b) RECOMMENDATION OF HONORARY PROMOTION FOR RICHARD E. COLE.—Pursuant to section 1563 of title 10, United States Code, Congress recommends that the President grant Lieutenant Colonel Richard E. Cole, United States Air Force (retired), an honorary and posthumous promotion to the grade of colonel.

(c) ADDITIONAL BENEFITS NOT TO ACCRUE.—The advancement of Richard E. Cole on the retired list of the Air Force under subsection (b) shall not affect the retired pay or other benefits from the United States to which Richard E. Cole would have been entitled based upon his military service, or affect any benefits to which any other person may become entitled based on such military service.

AMENDMENT NO. 155 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER OF WISCONSIN

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. REPORT ON ZTE COMPLIANCE WITH SUPERSEDING SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT AND SUPERSEDING ORDER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the President shall submit to Congress a report on the compliance of Zhongxing Telecommunications Equipment Corporation (ZTE Corporation) and ZTE Kangxun Telecommunications Ltd. (ZTE Kangxun) (collectively, ''ZTE'') with the Superseding Settlement Agreement and Superseding Order reached with the Department of Commerce on June 8, 2018.

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form and publicly accessible, but may include a classified annex.

AMENDMENT NO. 156 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER OF WISCONSIN

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. INCREASE IN FUNDING FOR NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION CAPITAL.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, for Defense Innovation Unit (DIU) Prototyping is hereby increased by $75,000,000 (to be used in support of national security innovation capital).

(b) OFFSET.—Not withstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, advanced component development and prototypes, advanced innovative technologies, line 096 (PE 0604250D8Z) is hereby reduced by $75,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 157 OFFERED BY MR. GALLAGHER OF WISCONSIN

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1262. LIMITATION ON REMOVAL OF HUAWEI TECHNOLOGIES CO. LTD. FROM ENTITY LIST OF BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY.

The Secretary of Commerce may not remove Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. (in this section referred to as ''Huawei'') from the entity list maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security and set forth in Supplement No. 4 to part 744 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, until the Secretary certifies to Congress that—

(1) neither Huawei nor any senior officers of Huawei have engaged in actions in violation of sanctions imposed by the United States or the United Nations in the 5-year period preceding the certification;

(2) Huawei has not engaged in theft of United States intellectual property in that 5-year period;

(3) Huawei does not pose an ongoing threat to United States telecommunications systems or critical infrastructure; and

(4) Huawei does not pose a threat to critical infrastructure of allies of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 158 OFFERED BY MR. GALLEGO OF ARIZONA

At the end of subtitle B of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 520. REPORT ON NATIONAL GUARD AND UNITED STATES NORTHERN COMMAND CAPACITY TO MEET HOMELAND DEFENSE AND SECURITY INCIDENTS.

Not later than September 30, 2020, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall, in consultation with the Commander of United States Northern Command, submit to the congressional defense committees a report setting forth the following:

(1) A clarification of the roles and missions, structure, capabilities, and training of the National Guard and the United States Northern Command, and an identification of emerging gaps and shortfalls in light of current homeland security threats to our country.

(2) A list of the resources that each State and Territory National Guard has at its disposal that are available to respond to a homeland defense or security incident, with particular focus on a multi-State electromagnetic pulse event.

(3) The readiness and resourcing status of forces listed pursuant to paragraph (2).

(4) The current strengths and areas of improvement in working with State and Federal interagency partners.

(5) The current assessments that address National Guard readiness and resourcing of regular United States Northern Command forces postured to respond to homeland defense and security incidents.

(6) A roadmap to 2040 that addresses readiness across the spectrum of long-range emerging threats facing the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 159 OFFERED BY MR. GALLEGO OF ARIZONA

Strike section 852 and insert the following:

SEC. 852. ASSURED SECURITY AGAINST INTRUSION ON UNITED STATES MILITARY NETWORKS.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Except as provided in this section, the Secretary of Defense shall

only award contracts for the procurement of telecommunications equipment and services for national security installations in territories of the United States located in the Pacific Ocean to allowed contractors.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to contracts for the procurement of telecommunications equipment and services that—

(1) do not process or carry any information about the operations of the Armed Forces of the United States or otherwise concern the national security of the United States; or

(2) cannot route or redirect user data traffic or permit visibility into any user data or packets that such services or facilities transmit or otherwise handle.

(c) WAIVER.—The Secretary of Defense may waive the restriction of subsection (a) upon a written determination that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States and either—

(1) a contractor that is not an allowed contractor would not have the ability to track, record, listen, or otherwise access data or voice communications of the Department of Defense through the provision of the telecommunications equipment or services; or

(2) a qualified allowed contractor is not available to perform the contract at a fair and reasonable price.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ALLOWED CONTRACTOR.—The term ''allowed contractor'' means an entity (including any affiliates or subsidiaries) that is a contractor or subcontractor (at any tier)—

(A) for which the principal place of business of such entity is located in the United States or in a foreign country that is not an adversary of the United States; and

(B) that does not have significant connections, including ownership interests in, or joint ventures with, any entity identified in paragraph (f)(3) of section 889 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 1918; 41 U.S.C. 3901 note).

(2) NATIONAL SECURITY INSTALLATION.—The term ''national security installation'' means any facility operated by the Department of Defense.

AMENDMENT NO. 160 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI OF CALIFORNIA

Page 891, after line 14, insert the following:

SEC. 1609. DEMONSTRATION OF BACKUP AND COMPLEMENTARY POSITIONING, NAVIGATION, AND TIMING CAPABILITIES OF GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM.

Effective on June 1, 2019, section 1606 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1725) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2), by striking ''the date that is 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''December 31, 2020''; and

(2) in subsection (d), by striking ''18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''December 31, 2020''.

AMENDMENT NO. 161 OFFERED BY MR. GARAMENDI OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle A of title XXXV, insert the following:

SEC. 35____. MILITARY TO MARINER PROGRAM.

(a) CREDENTIALING SUPPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, in coordination with one another and with the United States Committee on the Marine Transportation System, and in consultation with the Merchant Marine Personnel Advisory Committee, shall identify all training and experience within each of the Armed Forces that may qualify for merchant mariner credentialing, and submit a list of all identified training and experience to the United States Coast Guard National Maritime Center for a determination of whether such training and experience counts for credentialing purposes.

(b) REVIEW OF APPLICABLE SERVICE.—The United States Coast Guard Commandant shall make a determination of whether training and experience counts for credentialing purposes, as described in subsection (a), not later than 6 months after the date on which the United States Coast Guard National Maritime Center receives a submission under subsection (a) identifying a training or experience and requesting such a determination.

(c) FEES AND SERVICES.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates, with respect to the applicable services in their respective departments, shall—

(1) take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the waiver of fees through the National Maritime Center license evaluation, issuance, and examination for members of the Armed Forces on active duty, if a waiver is authorized and appropriate, and, if a waiver is not granted, take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for the payment of fees for members of the Armed Forces on active duty by the applicable service to the fullest extent permitted by law;

(2) direct the Armed Forces to take all necessary and appropriate actions to provide for Transportation Worker Identification Credential cards for members of the Armed Forces on active duty pursuing or possessing a mariner credential, such as implementation of an equal exchange process for active duty service members at no or minimal cost;

(3) ensure that members of the Armed Forces who are to be discharged or released from active duty and who request certification or verification of sea service be provided such certification or verification no later than one month after discharge or release;

(4) ensure the Armed Forces have developed, or continue to operate, as appropriate, the online resource known as Credentialing Opportunities On-Line to support separating members of the Armed Forces who are seeking information and assistance on merchant mariner credentialing; and

(5) not later than one year after the date of enactment of this section, take all necessary and appropriate actions to review and implement service-related medical certifications to merchant mariner credential requirements.

(d) ADVANCING MILITARY TO MARINER WITHIN THE EMPLOYER AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard operates shall have direct hiring authority to employ separated members of the Armed Forces with valid merchant mariner licenses or sea service experience in support of United States national maritime needs, including the Army Corps of Engineers.

(2) APPOINTMENTS OF RETIRED MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—Except in the case of positions in the Senior Executive Service, the requirements of section 3326(b) of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the hiring of a separated member of the Armed Forces under paragraph (1).

(e) SEPARATED MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES.—In this section, the term ''separated member of the Armed Forces'' means an individual who—

(1) is retiring or is retired as a member of the Armed Forces;

(2) is voluntarily separating or voluntarily separated from the Armed Forces at the end of enlistment or service obligation; or

(3) is administratively separating or has administratively separated from the Armed Forces with an honorable or general discharge characterization.

AMENDMENT NO. 162 OFFERED BY MS. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN OF PUERTO RICO

Page 662, line 25, after ''commanders'' insert the following: ''and the effects on preparedness to provide support to States and territories in connection with natural disasters, threats, and emergencies''.

AMENDMENT NO. 163 OFFERED BY MS. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN OF PUERTO RICO

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3____. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON ENVIRONMENTAL CLEANUP OF VIEQUES AND CULEBRA, PUERTO RICO.

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

(1) the Secretary of Defense should explore all avenues and alternatives to expedite the ongoing cleanup and environmental restoration process in the former military training sites located on the island-municipalities of Vieques and Culebra, Puerto Rico;

(2) the Department of Defense should work with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Government of Puerto Rico to ensure the decontamination process is conducted in a manner that causes the least possible intrusion on the lives of island residents and minimizes public health risks; and

(3) the Federal Government should collaborate with local and private stakeholders to effectively address economic challenges and opportunities in Vieques, Culebra, and the adjacent communities of the former United States Naval Station Roosevelt Roads.

(b) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall complete a study and submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the status of the Federal cleanup and decontamination process in the island-municipalities of Vieques and Culebra, Puerto Rico. The study shall include a comprehensive analysis of the following:

(1) The pace of ongoing cleanup and environmental restoration efforts in the former military training sites in Vieques and Culebra.

(2) Potential challenges and alternatives to accelerate the completion of such efforts, including their associated costs and any impact they might have on the public health and safety of island residents.

AMENDMENT NO. 164 OFFERED BY MS. GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN OF PUERTO RICO

At the end of subtitle B of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10____. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COUNTERDRUG ACTIVITIES IN THE TRANSIT ZONE AND CARIBBEAN BASIN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) combating transnational criminal organizations and illicit narcotics trafficking across the transit zone and the Caribbean basin, particularly in and around Puerto Rico and the United States Virgin Islands, is critical to the national security of the United States;

(2) the Department of Defense should work with the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of State, and other relevant Federal, State, local, and international partners to improve surveillance capabilities and maximize the effectiveness of counterdrug operations in the region; and

(3) the Secretary of Defense should, to the greatest extent possible, ensure United States Northern Command and United States Southern Command have the necessary assets to support and increase counter-drug activities within their respective areas of operations in the transit zone and the Caribbean basin.

AMENDMENT NO. 165 OFFERED BY MR. GOSAR OF ARIZONA

Page 408, line 7, strike ''and''.

Page 408, line 10, strike the period at the end and insert ''; and''.

Page 408, after line 10, insert the following new subparagraph:

(C) ensure that the United States will eliminate dependency on rare earth materials from China by fiscal year 2025.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. SHERMAN).

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for including my amendment in the en bloc. This amendment is cosponsored by Chairwoman WATERS.

Russia interfered in our election. To date, our sanctions have been illusory. A few individuals have been told they can't get visas to visit the United States. They will never see Disneyland.

This amendment provides real, serious sanctions on the Russian state by saying that no U.S. person can make additional purchases of Russian sovereign debt.

It provides a mechanism for removing these sanctions. If the administration concludes that Russia goes just one election cycle without interfering in our election, and if Congress agrees with that conclusion, then these sanctions are lifted.

Finally, the amendment narrowly defines interference in our elections. It makes it plain that if Russian television wants to editorialize or Putin wants to put out a press release, that is fine. Rather, it is interference in our election where Russia interferes with voter tabulation or voter registration processes, where Russia steals information for the purpose of influencing our election, or where Russian hackers use false flag communications pretending to be American spokesmen when they are not.

We need a serious mechanism to punish Russia for what they did in prior elections and to deter them from interfering in our future elections. This amendment does that, and I am pleased to include it in the en bloc.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentlewoman from North Carolina (Ms. FOXX).

Ms. FOXX of North Carolina. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from Texas for yielding me time and including my amendment in the en bloc.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the en bloc package. I thank Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member THORNBERRY for their assistance on my amendment and thank the Rules Committee for recognizing the importance of this issue.

My amendment sends a clear signal to the European Union on the importance of the primacy of NATO over our shared defense interests.

As some European capitals push for the formation of a European Union army, my amendment expresses the importance of NATO centrality over our defense policy architecture and the necessity of military system interoperability and burden-sharing efforts among NATO allies.

We all know that increases in European military capability must be made by our European allies to comply with their NATO obligations. Investments underway in the form of the PESCO pact and the European Defense Fund can risk system interoperability and present divergent spending priorities within our alliance. EU defense investments should take place under the NATO umbrella to ensure accountability and the guarantee of U.S. influence.

Mr. Chair, I thank my colleagues again for their support of this amendment.

□ 1615

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. JAYAPAL), my fellow Washingtonian.

Ms. JAYAPAL. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman for his leadership on this package.

My amendment in this package would help curb the corrupt influence of foreign money in our politics.

The Emoluments Clause of the Constitution already requires retired military officers who want to work for a foreign government to first receive permission from their service in the State Department and to disclose the nature of their work. My amendment would make the approved activities available to Congress and to the public.

We still have a long way to go to constrain foreign influence peddling and corruption in Washington. We saw this with General Flynn, who concealed his work lobbying for the Turkish Government in a dispute with the United States in the 2016 Presidential election.

We trust our retired military officials to speak in the best interest of the United States, and when they are being paid to further another country's agenda, we deserve to know.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment package.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from Puerto Rico (Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN).

Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico. Mr. Chairman, I thank Ranking Member THORNBERRY and Chairman SMITH for including my three amendments, amendments No. 162, 163, and 164, in this en bloc package.

Amendment 162 requires the Department of Defense to review the effects on preparedness and support to States and territories in connection with natural disasters, threats, and emergencies prior to inactivating Army watercraft units.

There are four of these vessels in Puerto Rico. They were instrumental during the recovery process after Hurricane Maria and conducted several recovery missions, including delivering food and other essentials to island municipalities and the Virgin Islands.

This role should be taken into account as part of the review process prior to divesting any of the Army's watercraft systems, especially considering the multiple jurisdictions that have been recently impacted by natural disasters.

Amendment No. 163 seeks to help us speed up the Federal cleanup and decontamination process in the former military ranges on the island municipalities of Vieques and Culebra. Specifically, my amendment directs the General Accounting Office to complete a study and a report to the congressional defense committees on the status of the process, including an analysis of the pace of ongoing environmental restoration efforts and potential challenges and alternatives to accelerate their completion. This comprehensive study will allow us to explore the most effective and secure methods to complete the cleanup process in Vieques and Culebra, which is vital to improve the quality of life of island residents.

The last amendment, amendment No. 164, highlights the importance of the Department of Defense counter-drug operations in the transit zone and Caribbean basin. It expresses the sense of Congress that combating transnational organizations in the region, particularly in and around Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands, is critical to national security of the United States, and that the Department of Defense shall work with the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of State and other relevant partners to improve surveillance capabilities and maximize the effectiveness of counter-drug operations in the region.

That is the reason I strongly urge my colleagues to support this effort, and I thank you for including these three amendments in the en bloc package.

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

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. TORRES).

Mrs. TORRES of California. Mr. Chair, for 17½ years, I worked as a 911 dispatcher.

My average day consisted of handling incidents, such as coordinating police vehicle and foot pursuits, talking to suicide callers, negotiating with barricaded suspects, and talking to their victims.

One call that has stayed with me and threw me into a political world that I never wanted to be a part of, I answered a call from a little girl who was

murdered at the hands of her uncle. I was her only witness. I heard her scream. I heard her head being bashed against the wall. I heard the five shots that ultimately took her life. Her last words: ''Uncle, please don't kill me. It's not my fault.''

This work requires a lot of training and tough attitude to deal with critical emergencies. Unfortunately, the Federal Government currently classifies 911 dispatchers as clerical workers—secretaries. My amendment would finally recognize the critical work they do by reclassifying them as protective service occupations.

This provision costs nothing, zero, but it would bring 911 professionals, civilian workers—primarily single moms—the dignity that they deserve.

Mr. Chairman, I urge its passage.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. FITZPATRICK).

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Chair, I stand today in strong support of this bipartisan amendment which includes language from the 911 SAVES Act, H.R. 1629.

Public safety telecommunicators play a pivotal role in coordinating effective responses to crises affecting our communities. By directing the urgent concerns of the public to law enforcement officials, public safety telecommunicators work to ensure emergency services are delivered where needed.

Today, there are nearly 100,000 public safety telecommunicators serving in over 6,000 call centers across the United States. Their diligence, dedication to public well-being, and steady demeanor in the presence of turmoil is needed now more than ever.

I am proud to partner with my colleague from California, a former 911 dispatcher herself, Mrs. TORRES, to ensure these dedicated public servants receive the ''protective service occupations'' classification from OMB which they deserve. We owe this to those who are often the first to respond to emergencies in our communities each and every day.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. SHALALA).

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of the Torres amendment, No. 658, which recognizes the lifesaving work performed by our Nation's 911 call takers and dispatchers.

Mr. Chairman, all of the emergency activities in my own district—the police, the fire, the emergency responders—strongly support this amendment, and so I want to stand with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle simply stating these professionals save lives. And more than giving 911 call takers and dispatchers the recognition they deserve, it would make the standard occupational classification system more accurate and, therefore, more useful as a statistical resource.

I urge a ''yes'' vote, and I thank the gentleman for yielding me the time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN).

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to refer to my amendment, No. 403, involving the Cable Ship Program.

I know that there have been some issues pointed out concerning coastal commerce, and I look forward to working through those issues as the bill gets to conference.

Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. COURTNEY).

Mr. COURTNEY. Mr. Chair, again, I just want to join my colleague from Virginia (Mr. WITTMAN), and I look forward to working with him in the conference committee to make sure that that question is resolved.

Both of us understand the issue and, again, I look forward to a satisfactory result, which would make the real gist of the amendment move forward, which is to make sure we have cable ship capacity to protect our Nation.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I don't have any more speakers, so I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. FORTENBERRY).

Mr. FORTENBERRY. Mr. Chair, I want to thank Congressman THORNBERRY for the time as well as his leadership, as well as the chair of the Armed Services Committee, because this is very important.

Recently, I was looking at the photos of the young men and women who hang on the wall of my office. They died in Iraq—some of them I knew; some of the families I knew, some I didn't know; some I still stay in touch with.

At this point, we have lost so much, we have given so much, it is hard to understand why further engagement is necessary. And yet, of the many injustices that remain, one, particularly, stands out.

The dark twisted idealogy of ISIS decimated the religious minority communities, primarily of northern Iraq, almost 4 million persons. ISIS attempted to exterminate, to kill off Yazidis, Christians, and other minority populations.

Now, since then, the Iraqi Army, with our support and with the support of an international coalition, has fought hard and fought ISIS off. They are gone but not yet exterminated.

We have shifted substantial economic aid, but there is one more thing we should do: provide security in northern Iraq through the integration of the religious minorities into the Iraqi Government security forces, as well as the Kurdish forces.

I thank both the chair and the ranking member for their support.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I have no further speakers, so I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I urge support of the en bloc package, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Mr. Chair, I rise today in opposition to Amendment No. 47, which directs the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to reclassify public safety telecommunications officers, also called 911 dispatchers, as a protective service occupation in the U.S. Government's Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. This Amendment would have no direct effect on these workers' wages, benefits, or other resources; proponents of this reclassification have stated that ''the benefit of reclassification is recognition and respect.''

The SOC classification system is a federal statistical standard used across agencies in data collection. According to OMB, ''[t]he SOC is designed exclusively for statistical purposes.'' Changes to the codes affect multiple data sources frequently used by policymakers, researchers, and employers, including the American Community Survey, the nation's largest household survey; the Current Population Survey (CPS), the key source of our monthly employment numbers; and the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES), the authoritative source of employment and wage information by occupation.

A standing committee at OMB, the SOC Policy Committee (SOCPC), is responsible maintaining the accuracy of these codes using well-defined principles. The SOCPC undertakes a routine revision of the codes roughly once per decade; the process spans multiple years and ''involves extensive background research, periods of public comment, review of comments, and implementation of revisions.'' During its latest revision, which began in early 2012 and was finalized in 2018, OMB specifically rejected comments requesting it reclassify 911 dispatchers as directed in Amendment No. 47. In its response to public comments presented in the May 2014 Federal Register, the Obama Administration's OMB explained it ''did not accept these recommendations based on Classification Principle 2, which states that workers are coded according to the work performed. The work performed is that of a dispatcher, not a first responder.'' In 2016, the previous administration's OMB declined a similar request for reclassification. Based on the principles OMB's policy committee applies to determine SOC codes, 911 telephone dispatchers are already properly and accurately classified.

Furthermore, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in a written communication with the Education and Labor Committee on April 26, 2019, reported that the change made by H.R. 1629, a bill identical to Amendment No. 47, would ''impact computer systems, training, documentation, and other processes'' and that ''[s]uch unplanned changes require time and resources to implement and could adversely affect other survey activities.'' Moreover, changes outside of the routine revision process would undermine the goal of data continuity, limiting data sources' usefulness for their key purpose of statistical analysis; create precedent for disrupting the standard SOC revision process; and undermine the SOCPC's authority as experts to apply the classification principles to determine what accuracy requires.

Public safety telecommunications officers perform critical, challenging work. They deserve our honor and gratitude for their efforts. However, considering the many alternative ways policymakers could confer ''recognition and respect,'' as the proponents are seeking, there is little policy justification for this Amendment's approach to achieving that goal. In conclusion, mandating a change to a statistical code would not affect these workers' wages, benefits, or other resources—but it would disrupt data series continuity; require significant additional work for government agencies, researchers, employers, and others; and intervene in an official, routine government data-collection and statistical process.

COMMUNICATIONS OF APRIL 26, 2019 FROM THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS TO THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR REGARDING H.R. 1629 (SAME AS AMENDMENT NO. 47)

QUESTIONS RELATED TO H.R. 1629

1. How will H.R. 1629 impact the current population survey and occupational employment statistics?

2. H.R. 1629 would require the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to implement a change in the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system regarding public safety telecommunicators. This requirement would alter the existing process for periodically reviewing and updating the SOC, which involves extensive background research, periods of public comment, review of comments, and implementation of revisions.

Federal statistical agencies, including the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) are currently in various stages of implementing the 2018 revisions to the SOC (https://www.bls.gov/soc/socimp.htm), which the Office of Management and Budget released in a November 28, 2017 Federal Register notice (https://www.bls.gov/soc/2018/soc2018final.pdf). In particular, the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) program are actively using the 2018 SOC and any changes to the SOC structure would impact computer systems, training, and documentation as well as the systems of federal and other data users downstream, such as the BLS Employment Projections (EP) program and the Employment and Training Administration's Occupational Information Network (O*NET).

The CPS is a monthly survey with a sample of 60,000 households. CPS occupational and industry data are coded according to the most detailed level of the relevant classification system possible, accounting for factors such as disclosure concerns for small occupations and the ability to code occupations based on the detail provided by household respondents. This CPS occupational coding system closely aligns with the SOC, but provides data on about 530 occupations, compared with 820 in the full SOC. The Census Bureau is responsible for applying occupational codes. An overview of how they are implementing the 2018 SOC is outlined here https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/working-papers/2019/demo/sehsdwp2019-19.pdf. Therefore, there is no guarantee that even if this change were to occur, the Census Bureau would code at that level of detail.

The OES program could make the needed changes. The data would show changes in the employment and wages for major groups affected by the change in classification.

2. Will this bill have an impact on wage class service contracts?

BLS is not involved in wage setting for service contracts. To the extent that any published BLS data are used in such wage setting, any changes to those data could impact wages.

3. Will implementing H.R. 1629 be difficult for the BLS to do?

BLS uses the SOC in several surveys. Any changes to the SOC structure would impact computer systems, training, documentation, and other processes. Such unplanned changes require time and resources to implement and could adversely affect other survey activities.

4. Are there plans for a revision of occupational classifications?

The SOC is revised periodically, with the interagency SOC Policy Committee making recommendations to OMB for changes. OMB has not officially stated when the next SOC revision will occur, although some indications are that the next SOC will be for the year 2028. If they follow past practices, OMB is likely to publish an initial Federal Register notice soliciting public comment around 2024. Detailed information on the revision process for 2018 is made available here, including a document called ''Revising the Standard Occupational Classification'' which provided detailed history on the revision process and guidance on submission of suggestions for changes for the 2018 SOC revision.

5. What other consequences are there if H.R. 1629 is implemented?

Implementation of H.R. 1629 would alter the existing process for periodically reviewing and updating the SOC, which involves extensive background research, periods of public comment, review of comments, and implementation of revisions.

The revision process includes solicitations of public comment in the form of Federal Register notices. During the lengthy and comprehensive SOC revision process, the SOC Policy Committee establishes interagency workgroups charged with reviewing comments received in response to Federal Register notices and providing recommendations to the SOC Policy Committee. Guided by the SOC classification principles and coding guidelines, the SOC Policy Committee reviews the recommendations from the workgroups and reaches decisions by consensus. This work process is established to ensure that the review is conducted in alignment with the 2018 SOC classification principles and coding guidelines, which are available starting on page 10 of the 2018 SOC User Guide (https://www.bls.gov/soc/2018/soc_2018_user_guide.pdf).

In response to the May 22, 2014, Federal Register notice, the SOC Policy Committee received and reviewed six comments regarding 9–1–1 dispatchers. These dockets were reviewed simultaneously by the SOC Policy Committee and grouped under docket 1–0199 Dispatchers, Public Safety Telecommunicators. The full SOC Policy Committee response to docket 1–0199 is available at: https://www.bls.gov/soc/2018/soc_responses_May_2014.htm.

In response to the July 22, 2016, Federal Register notice, the SOC Policy Committee received and reviewed over 4,000 comments regarding 9–1–1 dispatchers. The full list of comments is available here. For comments related only to 9–1–1 dispatchers, filter the subject column for ''Police, Fire, and Ambulance Dispatchers.'' The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) makes public comments available from https://www.regulations.gov/document?D=OMB-2016-0006-0001.

During the revision process for 2018, a guiding classification principle was added to emphasize the importance of maintaining time series continuity, to the maximum extent possible. Modifications to the structure in intervening years may be inconsistent with this principle.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 39 OFFERED BY MR. TAKANO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 39 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 733, insert after line 15 the following:

SEC. 1092. PAROLE IN PLACE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any alien who is a member of the Armed Forces and each spouse, widow, widower, parent, son, or daughter of that alien shall be eligible for parole in place under section 212(d)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

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

(1) parole in place reinforces family unity;

(2) disruption to servicemembers must be minimized, in order to faithfully execute their objectives;

(3) separation of military families must be prevented;

(4) military readiness must be the supreme objective;

(5) servicemembers are given peace of mind, relived of the stressful burden worrying about their loved ones; and

(6) Congress reaffirms parole in place authority for the Secretary of Homeland Security.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment that would preserve parole in place for the loved ones of our Active-Duty servicemembers.

Parole in place allows military family members who have come to the United States illegally and are unable to adjust their immigration status to temporarily remain in the country.

My amendment would preserve the parole in place program and reaffirm the DHS Secretary's authority to keep families together and to minimize disruption to our servicemembers through this vital program.

Now, under parole in place, a servicemember and their prospective spouse, widow, widower, parent, son, or daughter is eligible for temporary protection under the Immigration and Nationality Act. This program is imperative to ensuring our troops are free of the burden that their loved ones will be subjected to deportation while they dutifully serve our Nation.

The current administration is interested in scaling back the program, further waging a war against immigrants. Ending parole in place would be detrimental to the troops and the fabric of our Nation.

Regardless of military branch, all servicemembers should be granted

peace of mind that their families are safe at home while they risk their lives abroad.

Deployments are tough enough on our military families to endure, conflated with the looming shadow of deportation, the emotional toll is simply unbearable. Our troops must be consistently prepared and focused on protecting our freedoms. The least we can do is to protect their families.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, this is an attempt to codify a 2013 USCIS memo establishing parole in place for unlawful aliens, spouses, children, and parents of Active-Duty forces.

While I support the underlying rationale behind this amendment and also that policy, I cannot support this because it is too vague, broad, and ambiguous, and it does not accomplish the purpose for which it is intended. The purpose is to protect those servicemembers.

Mr. Chairman, I will tell you what this does is we don't even ask the servicemember if they want that person here. So if the person is a victim of domestic violence, escaping a spouse who is following them, there is no provision to even ask the spouse: Do you want this person to be living close to you that you are trying to escape?

It does not take into account any underlying crimes that that person may or may not have committed. Whether it is domestic violence, sexual battery, it puts the other servicemembers at risk when we don't.

Mr. Chairman, specifically, the memo provided that these relatives or anyone who has ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces for any period of time, with or without regard to whether the discharge was honorable or dishonorable, is eligible to receive parole on a categorical basis.

Mr. Chairman, we can't honor folks who have been dishonorably discharged. We are not honoring the rest of our soldiers when we honor just anyone.

□ 1630

In a 2013 meeting with the Obama administration, USCIS admitted that the servicemember is never contacted to determine whether he or she wants the unlawful aliens to receive parole in place.

It admitted there is no process in place to verify that the servicemember actually served in the Armed Forces.

The USCIS admitted that parole in place could be granted even if the servicemember was dishonorably discharged.

It admitted that the servicemember could have felony convictions and his or her immediate relatives would still be eligible for parole in place.

These felony convictions could be for domestic violence, sexual assault, all the things that we have come to despise and are trying to stamp out in our Armed Forces.

USCIS admitted that, even in cases of divorce, a servicemember's ex-spouse could be eligible for parole in place, and it admitted that unlawful alien relatives could still receive parole in place despite a past criminal record.

This amendment does not fix any of those issues and could allow a relative, even if estranged from a servicemember, to be granted parole.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I wish to respond to a couple of points that my colleague has tried to make.

I want to stress that eligibility for this program does not mean finality. The Secretary of Homeland Security still retains final authority over whether parole in place will be granted.

This is a program that is administered on a case-by-case basis and not categorically. This program has been in place for 9 years.

I appreciate that my colleague has said that he agrees with the underlying policy. The underlying policy is that we want to give peace of mind to the men and women of our military who are laying their lives on the line for our country while their undocumented relatives at home may be under threat of deportation.

We want to give them the peace of mind that their families could stay, with the final decision, on a case-by-case basis, being made by the Secretary of Homeland Security. Nothing is categorically mandated in my amendment.

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

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I continue to oppose. Like I said, it is overly vague and broad. With the right words added to this, this could be something that works and that is helpful. But, in its current form, I can't support it.

Mr. Chair, I continue to ask my colleagues to oppose this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

I have no further speakers, so when the gentleman is ready to close, I am ready to close.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chair, I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close as well.

Mr. KELLY of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I thank Mr. TAKANO, my friend from California, for entering this amendment.

Mr. Chair, I do continue to oppose this amendment. But with that I just ask that he look at making it a little more finite and making it a little less vague, and with that I could support this amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. TAKANO. Mr. Chairman, let me just say that I believe that I have answered the main concerns of the gentleman from Mississippi.

As I said, nothing in this amendment categorically says that eligibility means finality in terms of who is finally adjudicated to actually remain on a temporary basis, under temporary protected status.

What this amendment does is what the gentleman has agreed to is the underlying policy, which is a humane policy, which is a policy that furthers the national interests of our country in assuring the peace of mind of our military servicemembers who have family members in our country who are undocumented.

I don't think any American would begrudge someone who is putting their life on the line having the peace of mind that their family members are in this country under temporary protected status and that they are judged to have that status by the Secretary of Homeland Security on a case-by-case basis and that the Secretary remains in full control of the final decision.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TAKANO).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. TED LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 44 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR REIMBURSEMENT OF EXPENSES AT CERTAIN PROPERTIES.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds made available for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to the following properties or to an entity with an ownership interest in such property:

(1) Trump Vineyard Estates.

(2) Trump International Hotel & Tower, Chicago.

(3) Mar-A-Lago Club.

(4) Trump Grande Sunny Isles.

(5) Trump Hollywood.

(6) Trump Towers Sunny Isles.

(7) Trump Plaza New Jersey.

(8) Trump International Hotel, Las Vegas.

(9) The Estates at Trump National.

(10) 610 Park Avenue, New York City.

(11) Trump International Hotel & Tower, New York.

(12) Trump Palace.

(13) Trump Parc.

(14) Trump Parc East.

(15) Trump Park Avenue.

(16) Trump Park Residences, Yorktown.

(17) Trump Place.

(18) Trump Plaza, New Rochelle.

(19) Trump Soho, New York City.

(20) Trump Tower at City Center, Westchester.

(21) Trump Tower, New York City.
(22) Trump World Tower.
(23) Trump Parc, Stamford.
(24) Trump International Hotel and Tower, Waikiki Beach Walk.
(25) Trump Towers, Istanbul Sisli.
(26) Trump Ocean Club.
(27) Trump International & Tower Hotel, Toronto.
(28) Trump Tower at City Century City, Makati, Philippines.
(29) Trump Tower, Mumbai.
(30) Trump Towers, Pune.
(31) Trump Tower, Punta Del Este, Uruguay.
(32) Trump International Hotel & Tower, Vancouver.
(33) 40 Wall Street, New York City.
(34) 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New, York City.
(35) Trump International Hotel, Washington
(36) 555 California Street, San Francisco.
(37) Trump Tower, Rio de Janeiro.
(38) Trump International Golf Links & Hotel, Doonbeg, Ireland.
(39) Trump National Doral, Miami.
(40) Trump Ocean Club, Panama City, Panama.
(41) Albemarle Estate at Trump Winery, Charlottesville, Virginia.
(42) Trump International Golf Links, Scotland.
(43) Trump National Golf Club, Bedminster.
(44) Trump National Golf Club, Charlotte.
(45) Trump National Golf Club, Colts Neck.
(46) Trump International Golf Links, Ireland.
(47) Trump Golf Links at Ferry Point, New York.
(48) Trump National Golf Club, Hudson Valley.
(49) Trump National Golf Club, Jupiter.
(50) Trump National Golf Club, Los Angeles.
(51) Trump International Golf Club, West Palm Beach.
(52) Trump National Golf Club, Philadelphia.
(53) Trump International Golf Club, Dubai.
(54) Trump World Golf Club, Dubai.
(55) Trump Turnberry, Scotland.
(56) Trump National Golf Club, Potomac Falls, Virginia.
(57) Trump National Golf Club, Westchester.

(b) WAIVER.—The President may issue a waiver to the limitation under subsection (a) for costs incurred with respect to the properties listed above if the president reimburses the Department of the Treasury for the amount of the cost associated with the expense.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, the President ran for office on a promise of draining the swamp. He, in fact, personally has done exactly the opposite.

My amendment is very simple. It simply prevents the President from profiting off of his own trips to his own properties.

As you can imagine, when the President travels, he brings a large staff with him—for security, for press, for logistics, for other reasons—and then the American taxpayer ends up paying for the meals and lodging expenses of everyone associated with that trip.

Up to this date, President Trump has spent 270 days at properties that he owns. Every time he does that, he or his family profits. That includes 99 days at Mar-a-Lago, 21 days at Trump International Hotel in D.C., 74 at Trump National Hotel Bedminster, and 59 days at Trump National Hotel Potomac.

The General Accounting Office reports that the President spends an average of 3.4 million in taxpayer dollars every time he travels just to Mar-a-Lago.

Not content to profit from the American taxpayer, the President has also, in fact, raised prices at his properties, at Mar-a-Lago and at Trump International Hotel in D.C. So, now, taxpayers are paying even more for lodging expenses associated with his staff.

My amendment limits the use of Department of Defense funds at Trump-owned properties, and it also includes a waiver where the President can still stay at these properties; he just has to reimburse the Treasury for the amount that the taxpayer is paying for his staff to stay there.

Mr. Chair, with that, I respectfully request an ''aye'' vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

We have had this discussion on emoluments, and I hope that my colleague saw the newspaper today. Here is the newspaper, The Washington Times, front page: ''Court rejects lawsuit over Trump business. Maryland, D.C. slammed down.''

So, the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals has said one of the lawsuits out there is baseless.

But there is actually more going on here. This is kind of an embarrassing amendment. I am sorry that we are even debating this. This is a blatantly political amendment.

We are supposed to be here talking about providing the equipment and the training for our men and women in uniform, so they can preserve and save and keep our country secure, and this is just an attempt to embarrass the President.

It is a political amendment. It is really not worthy of discussion in the National Defense Authorization Act, and I don't think we should be wasting our time on this. It is really not worthy of the American people either.

Let me give an example on how silly and how ridiculous this amendment is. According to the language of this amendment, if the President goes to one of these properties and stays, like Mar-a-Lago down in Florida, I guess he could have Secret Service. They are not paid out of DOD dollars. They are paid out of Homeland Security dollars. But he couldn't take the people with him who carry the nuclear football or the communications people who keep him in touch with the command and control of our nuclear enterprise if, God forbid, there was some kind of crisis or emergency.

This has not been thought out. It is totally ridiculous. Who would want to put a President of the United States through that kind of jumping through hoops and obstacles to fulfill his duties as Commander in Chief?

I think it is ridiculous. It is not worthy of us.

Mr. Chair, I urge a ''no'' vote, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, the gentleman across the aisle has mischaracterized this amendment.

All of his staff can still travel with him. The President just has to reimburse the cost if it is at his own property, or he can choose to stay at a Ritz Carlton or a Holiday Inn or any other commercial property that he does not own.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN).

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Chair, ridiculous, ludicrous, absurd, all of this, right?

Well, I guess the Constitution is absurd because the Founders of the Constitution took pains to build not one but two Emoluments Clauses right into the text of the Constitution.

Article I, section 9, clause 8 says that no one who comes to work in this room, nor the President of the United States, can collect any present emolument—which means any payment—office or title of any kind whatever—the most absolute, categorical language you will find in the Constitution—of any kind whatever from a foreign prince, king, or government, without the consent of Congress.

That is number one.

Then, number two, in the domestic Emoluments Clause, the Founders wrote in that the President was limited to his salary, which could be neither increased nor decreased by this.

My friend is waving the newspaper, and I can't wait to get to refute his point. He is going to have to read a little more deeply into judicial opinions if he is going to cite them on the floor of the House of Representatives, because this decision was simply that Maryland and the District of Columbia, whose attorneys general came forward to say that the President's receipt of emoluments at the Trump Hotel was damaging local business, did not have standing; and the court said it is up to Congress to decide this because they didn't have standing, as States, to hear it.

It was not on the merits of the case, if you go back and look. It was about whether they had standing to bring it.

We have got the standing because the Constitution of the United States says

that we are the ones whose consent is required before the President can decide to get rich in office.

The Founders wrote a Constitution where the President and everybody in this room is supposed to be 100 percent loyal and faithful to the people of the United States of America, not to foreign governments.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, I yield the gentleman from Maryland an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. RASKIN. This President spent 270 days at Trump-owned properties.

Think about that for a second. What if Barack Obama had not only taken the press corps and the government with him to Martha's Vineyard, but made everybody stay at the Obama Hotel and he directed the government to spend taxpayer moneys at the Obama Hotel in Martha's Vineyard?

There would be a revolution over on that side of the aisle.

That is what is happening right here. Every time that President Trump goes to Mar-a-Lago, they are spending $60,000, estimated by the GAO, every weekend that they take government resources down there. And we pay it.

It is wrong, and it is against the Constitution.

Mr. Chair, I am totally in favor of this amendment.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, how much time is remaining on each side?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from California has 1¼ minutes remaining.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, I will make one brief comment and then yield the remainder of my time to the gentleman from Ohio.

The President isn't in this to get rich. He has given up his salary.

Mr. Chair, with that, I would like to yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GIBBS).

Mr. GIBBS. Mr. Chairman, since the beginning of this year, so much of our time in this Chamber has been used to move one messaging bill after another.

Many of these bills are thinly-veiled attacks on the President, but this amendment goes above and beyond.

Under this amendment, the Department of Defense is prohibited from staying at any property owned by President Trump or his family.

To be clear, this is not a prohibition on the Department of Defense utilizing facilities owned by any President; this amendment is about Donald Trump, President Donald Trump. It explicitly names the President over 50 times. Fifty times in this amendment the President is named.

This amendment says the DOD can't do for President Trump what it does for every President in the past: facilitate Presidential travel.

This is a new low. In 2016, the GAO found the Department of Defense spent more than $2.8 million facilitating a 4-day trip for President Obama, which included a Florida vacation.

While the bulk of the Department of Defense's spending on Presidential travel is airfare, the Federal employees who are staffing the trip need to eat and sleep.

When you travel with President Obama, you can eat and sleep wherever is most convenient and most cost-effective, but when you travel with President Trump, you had better pack a sandwich and a sleeping bag, because you can't buy a hot meal or reserve a hotel room because everything is usually so full.

This is an unreasonable restriction on the DOD and on this administration.

The focus on who owns the facility instead of which facility meets the needs and mission of the Department is disgraceful.

A number of people travel with the President and the Cabinet, and they need the flexibility to choose the best facilities. Placing unnecessary restrictions on these choices for political motivations impedes the Department's mission.

As was just stated by my colleague from Colorado, this President donates his presidential salary to charity.

And he doesn't have time to worry about what the Department of Defense is doing because he is making America better.

□ 1645

We have the lowest unemployment in decades. We have got wages going up. We have got a strong economy.

He is working on trade deals. He is fighting for every worker out there, every farmer, every business; and I don't think he really has time; and it is about time that the other side of the aisle moves on and realizes who is the President of the United States, and the great things that are happening in this country, and not doing such juvenile tactics of restricting the Department of Defense to where they can go; because this would also include an employee of the Department of Defense not being able to use the expense account if something comes up.

He has got assets all around the world. It might be more applicable to be at a Trump facility. He has got things in Istanbul, the Philippines, all around the world, and you never know. We shouldn't tie the hands of the Department of Defense. It is up to them to make those decisions, and not for us to put ridiculous restrictions on.

So I sincerely urge defeat of this amendment for many of the reasons I simply have said. In the standards of this body, this is the lowest standard. We have gone to a new low.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, Department of Defense employees should not be staying at high-priced hotels.

I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Chairman, I strongly support my friend, Mr. LIEU's amendment.

The Constitution bans the very self-dealing behavior that we are seeing this President engage in on a regular basis. President Trump illegally profits every time he and his staff visits his properties, every time he hosts foreign and domestic officials, every time he plays golf on his golf courses, all paid for by the American taxpayers.

We are setting a dangerous precedent while those seeking influence and favor with the Trump administration merely spend more time at his properties with his name on them.

Let's take a significant step to counteract the self-dealing, corrupt behavior, by banning taxpayer funds flowing through the Department of Defense to go into the President's pockets.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. COHEN).

Mr. COHEN. Mr. Chair, I just want to add my support to this. We have added these prohibitions on three other bills that have come through here, State, and Foreign Operations; Commerce, Justice, and Science; and Financial Services and General Government.

It is in the Constitution. Moneys are not supposed to be spent there, and this is wrong. The country will go on with them staying at Hiltons or, as Mr. LIEU said, Ritz Carltons, or Holiday Inns, or even Red Roof Inns.

I just say that this is the right thing to do, and I add my name as a supporter.

Mr. TED LIEU of California. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. GIBBS. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. RASKIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 45 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR EXHIBITION OF PARADE OF MILITARY FORCES AND HARDWARE FOR REVIEW BY THE PRESIDENT.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise appropriated for Fiscal Year 2020 for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended for any exhibition or parade of military forces and hardware, with the exception of the display of small arms and munitions appropriate for customary ceremonial honors and for the participation of military

units that perform customary ceremonial duties, for review by the President in a public or private exercise outside of authorized military operations or activities.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Chairman, I rise to offer an amendment that will save the American taxpayers millions of dollars, restore the appropriate focus of the July Fourth holiday as a universal, nonpartisan celebration of our Nation's independence, and ensure that taxpayer money is spent for public, nonpartisan purposes, not private, personal, and partisan ones.

This amendment will ban military parades and shows organized at the personal request of the President that serve no other governmental or military purpose.

What happened this last Fourth of July was a shameful, extravagant, and profligate display of quasi-monarchical pageantry which delighted the President and the political guests that he brought in on special tickets, but no one else.

This year's July Fourth celebration, at the President's insistence, featured seven flyovers of 24 different military aircraft, including B–2s, F–22s, F–35s, displays of ceremonial units, mobilization of tanks and other military equipment, all on the National Mall, an unprecedented Presidential speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial on the Fourth of July, and hundreds of thousands of dollars of fireworks that generated so much smoke that the fireworks could barely be seen by the people sitting on the Mall.

And all of that was inspired by the President's observation of a similar military display when he was in Paris for Bastille Day.

And guess who pays the price for all this? The taxpayers do. That is right. The National Park Service was forced to divert $2.5 million in park fees to help cover the costs for this event.

The Washington Post estimated that the combined hourly rate of the seven flyovers of military aircraft, the B–2 Stealth Bomber, the F–22 Raptors, and the F–35 Lightnings, would have cost at least $560,000 per hour. $560,000 per hour.

The Defense Department said this week that it used money from the military services' training budgets to pay for these demonstrations ordered by the President's whim, and spent additional funds to transport the military equipment, which shut down traffic in Washington D.C. for most of the day.

Just yesterday, we learned the District of Columbia spent $1.7 million, an amount that, combined with police expenses for the demonstrations through the weekend, has wiped out funding intended to protect the Nation's Capital.

And now the President is saying he wants to do it all over again next year on the Fourth of July, and into the foreseeable future. We obviously cannot allow that to happen.

This amendment will save all of our money. It will depoliticize the Fourth of July, and call us back to its original, honorable purposes and the way we have always celebrated; and it will send a message to the executive branch that the Federal Government serves the people, not one person.

We have no kings here. We have no queens. We have no monarchs. We have no royal pageantry.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

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

Just like the last amendment, this is not worthy of us as a body. We should be here debating the National Defense Authorization Act; how to equip and train our men and women in uniform so they can protect our country.

This is a blatant, cheap shot against the President. It is just a political potshot, and it is really not worthy of us as a body.

This is a very poorly-written amendment, on top of all that. I think we would all agree, we shouldn't have political displays by a Commander-in-Chief, or anyone in the government, for that matter, where public dollars are involved.

But what about patriotic displays? Is there anything wrong with that?

Let me give you a couple of examples of things that would be prohibited by this poorly-written amendment.

Every year, you have the Army, Navy, and Air Force playing football against each other for the Commander's Cup. And especially when the Air Force and Navy play each other, they have these flyovers. They each have wonderful aviation capabilities, and they will do a flyover of the stadium, whether it is in Annapolis, or in my district in Colorado Springs.

This is written so broadly, you couldn't have any kind of authorized—any kind of—where's the word—exhibition. You could have no exhibition of military arms.

So if the President was attending that football game, you couldn't have the flyover. How silly is that?

Or if a President goes to a change of command down at Fort Bragg, something like that, you couldn't have the military vehicles present there that would be present normally at a change of command.

Mr. Chairman, those are just a couple of examples of how poorly written this amendment is.

So I would say, let's reject it. Let's get serious. Let's get back to the business of talking about what our men and women in uniform need, and not take these silly potshots against the President.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Chair, the hardworking men and women of the Armed Services certainly don't need a bunch of ceremonial pageantry paid for by the taxpayers simply because the President decides, upon a monarchical whim, that he wants to see one outside in front of the Lincoln Memorial.

The gentleman from Colorado says that this is too broadly written. On the contrary, it is very specifically written. It would still permit ceremonial displays of units that have been traditionally used at ceremonies and events, such as the Presidential Salute Battery, the Old Guard, the Fife and Drum Corps, Blue Angels, Thunderbirds, and so on.

What it will not permit is the President himself calling up for a private or public exercise outside of authorized military operations or activities, these kinds of exhibitions or parades.

So if it is traditional, if it is something that the Army and the Navy have always done, if they think that there is a legitimate governmental function for it, yeah.

But the President cannot simply snap his fingers and say I want to have some kind of display of all the military weaponry because that is what I saw when I was on the Champs Elysees, and I saw them on Bastille Day marching down the street.

We know, and he has admitted publicly, that this was the genesis of the whole thing. He saw that, and he wanted that in America.

Well, guess what? That is not how we celebrate the Fourth of July in America; and we certainly don't do it with Defense Department dollars, and we certainly don't do it with taxpayer dollars.

If the President is so generous that he gives his salary back, even though he is collecting millions of dollars from all of the government expenditures down at the Trump Hotel and the Trump golf courses, and all of the foreign governments that are spending money over at the Trump Hotel—if he is so generous, then why doesn't he pay for it himself?

The taxpayers should not have to pay for such a ludicrous display of the President's own vanity.

I reserve the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are again reminded to refrain from engaging in personalities toward the President.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, how much time is remaining on each side?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Colorado has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Maryland has 15 seconds remaining.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GOHMERT), who is a member of the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

Mr. GOHMERT. Mr. Chairman, I know my friend from Maryland to be a very smart person.

But I also know, I was around when—and I had a 4-year Army commitment—when we went from draft to having all-volunteer. And I said back at the time, well, this means we are going to have to spend a lot of money recruiting, encouraging people, advertising to get people to join the military.

In recent years, there has been so much anti-American sentiment, and polls are showing that it has been rising, that that does have an effect on recruiting.

I was out there, it was a fantastic—it rained. That brought the temperature down, but it was fantastic. And I have already heard about two young people who said, I saw that on television. I was thinking about the military. I am now not thinking about it; I am joining.

Now, just so you know—let's see, we spend, between the Army Active Duty and the Army Reserve, Army National Guard, Air Force Active Duty, Air Force Reserve, Air National Guard, Navy Active Duty, Navy Reserve, Marine Corps Active Duty and Marine Corps Reserve, actually $662 million in 2015, but only $574 million in 2017. So it had been down from where it was in 2015. But this costs the military, it is projected around $1.2 million.

I cannot imagine a more effective use of that money for showing people what they can be a part of if they join in the defense of this country.

And, heck, when I was in the Army for 4 years, we had displays, Congressmen, Senators, they would show up, and we would have a parade for them.

It seems kind of ridiculous to say we hate this President so badly, any Member of Congress, any Senator, you can go have a parade for you, but not the President. The President can't call up and say I am coming down; how about a parade; because under the language the gentleman has read, he can't ask for anything like that.

He is the Commander in Chief of all of the military; and even in Washington's day, it was a good thing for the President to have a parade, to encourage people to build up American, pro-American sentiment.

So it is not a bad thing, it is a good thing. This was money well-spent. I can't imagine a better use of military funding. And the Park Services Director said, it was a boon for them. So it was a good use, and I would encourage a ''no'' vote on the amendment.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1700

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 15 seconds to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. BEYER).

Mr. BEYER. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to add a personal perspective.

I was raised in Washington, D.C., and I remember fondly my father and mother packing the six kids in the station wagon with the blankets, but it was never a partisan affair. It was about Democrats and Republicans and families in our Nation.

I had hundreds and hundreds of my constituents at the Lincoln Memorial say that this was the most egregious display of personal ego they have ever seen.

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 46 OFFERED BY MR. HUFFMAN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 46 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. ___. LANDS TO BE TAKEN INTO TRUST AS PART OF THE RESERVATION OF THE LYTTON RANCHERIA.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The Lytton Rancheria of California is a federally recognized Indian tribe that lost its homeland after its relationship to the United States was unjustly and unlawfully terminated in 1958. The Tribe was restored to Federal recognition in 1991, but the conditions of its restoration have prevented it from regaining a homeland on its original lands.

(2) Congress needs to take action to reverse historic injustices that befell the Tribe and that have prevented it from regaining a viable homeland for its people.

(3) Prior to European contact there were as many as 350,000 Indians living in what is now the State of California. By the turn of the 19th century, that number had been reduced to approximately 15,000 individuals, many of them homeless and living in scattered bands and communities.

(4) The Lytton Rancheria's original homeland was purchased by the United States in 1926 pursuant to congressional authority designed to remedy the unique tragedy that befell the Indians of California and provide them with reservations called Rancherias to be held in trust by the United States.

(5) After the Lytton Rancheria lands were purchased by the United States, the Tribe settled on the land and sustained itself for several decades by farming and ranching.

(6) By the mid-1950s, Federal Indian policy had shifted back towards a policy of terminating the Federal relationship with Indian tribes. In 1958, Congress enacted the Rancheria Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 619), which slated 41 Rancherias in California, including the Lytton Rancheria, for termination after certain conditions were met.

(7) On August 1, 1961, the Federal Government terminated its relationship with the Lytton Rancheria. This termination was illegal because the conditions for termination under the Rancheria Act had never been met. After termination was implemented, the Tribe lost its lands and was left without any means of supporting itself.

(8) In 1987, the Tribe joined three other tribes in a lawsuit against the United States challenging the illegal termination of their Rancherias. A Stipulated Judgment in the case, *Scotts Valley Band of Pomo Indians of the Sugar Bowl Rancheria* v. *United States*, No. C–86–3660 (N.D.Cal. March 22, 1991), restored the Lytton Rancheria to its status as a federally recognized Indian tribe.

(9) The Stipulated Judgment provides that the Lytton Rancheria would have the ''individual and collective status and rights'' which it had prior to its termination and expressly contemplated the acquisition of trust lands for the Lytton Rancheria.

(10) The Stipulated Judgment contains provisions, included at the request of the local county governments and neighboring landowners, that prohibit the Lytton Rancheria from exercising its full Federal rights on its original homeland in the Alexander Valley.

(11) In 2000, approximately 9.5 acres of land in San Pablo, California, was placed in trust status for the Lytton Rancheria for economic development purposes.

(12) The Tribe has since acquired, from willing sellers at fair market value, property in Sonoma County near the Tribe's historic Rancheria. This property, which the Tribe holds in fee status, is suitable for a new homeland for the Tribe.

(13) On a portion of the land to be taken into trust, which portion totals approximately 124.12 acres, the Tribe plans to build housing for its members and governmental and community facilities.

(14) A portion of the land to be taken into trust is being used for viniculture, and the Tribe intends to develop more of the lands to be taken into trust for viniculture. The Tribe's investment in the ongoing viniculture operation has reinvigorated the vineyards, which are producing high-quality wines. The Tribe is operating its vineyards on a sustainable basis and is working toward certification of sustainability.

(15) No gaming shall be conducted on the lands to be taken into trust by this section.

(16) No gaming shall be conducted on any lands taken into trust on behalf of the Tribe in Sonoma County after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(17) By directing that these lands be taken into trust, the United States will ensure that the Lytton Rancheria will finally have a permanently protected homeland on which the Tribe can once again live communally and plan for future generations. This action is necessary to fully restore the Tribe to the status it had before it was wrongfully terminated in 1961.

(18) The Tribe and County of Sonoma have entered into a Memorandum of Agreement as amended in 2018 in which the County agrees to the lands in the County being taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe in consideration for commitments made by the Tribe.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For the purpose of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) COUNTY.—The term ''County'' means Sonoma County, California.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) TRIBE.—The term ''Tribe'' means the Lytton Rancheria of California.

(c) LANDS TO BE TAKEN INTO TRUST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The land owned by the Tribe and generally depicted on the map titled ''Lytton Fee Owned Property to be Taken into Trust'' and dated May 1, 2015, is hereby taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe, subject to valid existing rights, contracts, and management agreements related to easements and rights-of-way.

(2) LANDS TO BE MADE PART OF THE RESERVATION.—Lands taken into trust under paragraph (1) shall be part of the Tribe's reservation and shall be administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to property held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe.

(d) GAMING.—

(1) LANDS TAKEN INTO TRUST UNDER THIS SECTION.—Lands taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe under subsection (c) shall not be eligible for gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

(2) OTHER LANDS TAKEN INTO TRUST.—Lands taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe in Sonoma County after the date of the enactment of this Act shall not be eligible for gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.).

(e) APPLICABILITY OF CERTAIN LAW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Memorandum of Agreement entered into by the Tribe and the County concerning taking land in the County into trust for the benefit of the Tribe, which was approved by the County Board of Supervisors on March 10, 2015, and any addenda and supplement or amendment thereto, is not subject to review or approval of the Secretary in order to be effective, including review or approval under section 2103 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 81).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is simple. It reflects a bill that passed the House earlier this year in March by a vote of 404–21.

I first introduced this bill in the 114th Congress. It was heard by the Natural Resources Committee, reported out favorably by unanimous consent. It was then reintroduced in the next Congress by my colleague Representative Jeff Denham, and it passed the House by voice vote. Then it was reported by the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs in October of 2018. The bill was reintroduced again by me this Congress, and after passage in this House, it once again was reported out favorably from the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs just a few weeks ago.

This amendment would take land owned by the Lytton Rancheria in Sonoma County in my district into trust as part of the Tribe's reservation for purposes of housing and economic development. It would permanently prohibit using these lands for casino gaming, and it would uphold a memorandum of understanding carefully negotiated between the Tribe and the County of Sonoma. It reflects an exhaustive stakeholder outreach process, extensive meetings, and negotiations between the Tribe, Sonoma County, and other local governments.

This productive relationship is illustrated by support from the Sonoma County Board of Supervisors, who have jurisdiction over the land in question, and also the nearest local public service agencies, including the Windsor Fire Protection District and Windsor Unified School District. Even California Governor Gavin Newsom is in support of this bill. In fact, there is no elected official in the area that is impacted by this bill who is on record opposed to the bill.

So I urge adoption of the amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition for the process of what we are doing, not necessarily the substance of the amendment at hand.

Since this bill had first been heard in our committee, there have been new voices that have been raised by the people of Windsor, California, which is the town located adjacent to the unincorporated area of the county in which this land transfer would take place. These residents have repeatedly contacted our committee asking that their voices simply be heard.

Now, for whatever the reason was, we asked the committee to have one more hearing and allow these voices to actually be heard. For whatever reason, the majority on our committee decided to silence the voices and just ram this bill through the committee. The reason I and several others voted against it in committee and on the floor was simply because of the process that went through here.

This, as has been mentioned, is not necessarily a new amendment. It is a bill, a bill that has passed this House and is sitting over in the Senate.

It is certainly my hope that this does not portend a future in which those who make the agenda of the House consider the fact that the Democratic House will so incomparably and infrequently work with a Republican Senate that we now need to take every bill that has been passed in the House and turn it into another amendment and then attach it to the next big bill that happens to go through this process. Certainly, that is not what I think would be the best way going forward.

Now, the last reason, the process for which I do object, is simply this bill does not belong on a National Defense Authorization Act. There is no defense nexus. This is transferring of lands from one area to Native Americans.

Now, heaven knows, I have had all sorts of land issues and wildlife issues on the NDAA, but in each one of those there was a nexus to a training range, a military mission. There is no connection with this particular bill.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his concerns.

I won't relitigate the issue of whether the amendment is made in order. That has been decided. That is why we are here.

With respect to the gentleman's concerns about local individuals who may have expressed opposition to the bill—and again, there is no official opposition, no local government agency, no local elected officials, but some individuals in the area have opposed the bill—I would just note, in the 115th Congress, when then-Chairman BISHOP of the Natural Resources Committee supported the bill passing out of his committee and passing on the floor, the committee report itself noted those same individual voices of opposition.

I will quote: ''Lastly, the committee has received a relatively large number of communications from the residents of Windsor in opposition to the bill.''

There is no new opposition to this bill. It is the same individuals, and it is the same folks who the chairman at the time, himself, noted.

So I would submit, Mr. Chairman, there is nothing new here. This bill has previously won broad bipartisan support, including from my friend from Utah, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, this amendment was culled out from the en bloc amendments. I am still not entirely clear why, but I think, to the extent that it deserves to be singled out and culled out, it is because it is a model for other land-to-trust bills that we sometimes see in this body. Rarely will you find a case where a Tribe negotiated more exhaustively in good faith and produced actual agreements with local government neighbors to the standard and to the level that we see in this case.

This is a good piece of legislation broadly supported by the elected officials in the area and, in many cases, having already won the strong bipartisan support from Members in both the House and the United States Senate. I urge a ''yes'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BISHOP of Utah. Mr. Chairman, however one wants to spin whatever issue is here, had the Democratic majority on the committee scheduled another hearing to allow those voices to be heard, I wouldn't have objected then, nor would I have objected right now.

The sad part is this is not necessarily the best of proposals. The checkerboard pattern that is created by this amendment is something in other amendments we have tried to do, to consolidate and get rid of checkerboard patterns and not create checkerboard patterns.

But here is, still, the bottom line: This establishes a precedent—this is not a precedent. We have done it before. But it establishes the wrong approach.

The National Defense Authorization Act should be about military stuff and about the defense of this Nation. This is not even a tangible concept. This is something that has nothing to do with it. We do have a partisan Rules Committee that has decided to lure some people with partisan amendments to be

put in here, but it has nothing to do with the actual bill.

We are going through a whole lot of amendments and taking a whole lot of time on the floor. The amendments to the NDAA should have something to do with the NDAA and not just pulling wandering bills that go all over the place and deciding to shove it on it just because there is a vehicle that happens to be going through this body.

That is why I said I am not talking about the substance of the bill—although there are some questions; I would have had my questions answered had there been another hearing for the new voices that want to be heard—but it is the process that we are going through. The process here is wrong. The process the Rules Committee did was wrong.

We should not be talking about these kinds of issues and taking our time on these kinds of issues on an NDAA bill. So, as I said, my opposition is purely on process, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. HUFFMAN).

The amendment was agreed to.

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 116–143 on which further proceedings were postponed, in the following order:

Amendment No. 32 by Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

Amendment No. 33 by Mr. BLUMENAUER of Oregon.

Amendment No. 34 by Ms. FRANKEL of Florida.

Amendment No. 44 by Mr. TED LIEU of California.

Amendment No. 45 by Mr. RASKIN of Maryland.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 32 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) 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 15-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 164, noes 264, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 454]

AYES—164

Adams
Amash
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Butterfield
Carbajal
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Courtney
Cummings
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Himes
Horsford
Houlahan
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Massie
Matsui
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Vargas
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—264

Abraham
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Allred
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bera
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cisneros
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cunningham
Curtis
Davids (KS)
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
Delgado
Demings
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Higgins (NY)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Hoyer
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Johnson (TX)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kirkpatrick
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Langevin
Latta
Lee (NV)
Lesko
Lipinski
Loebsack
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Lynch
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McAdams
McBath
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McEachin
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Mullin
Murphy
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
O'Halleran
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Panetta
Pence
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Phillips
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sherman
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spano
Stanton
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stevens
Stewart
Stivers
Suozzi
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Torres Small (NM)
Turner
Upton
Van Drew
Veasey
Wagner
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Waltz
Watkins
Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Wexton
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Wright
Yoho
Young
Zeldin

NOT VOTING—10

Cárdenas
Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen
San Nicolas
Underwood

□ 1740

Mrs. BUSTOS, Messrs. PHILLIPS, VEASEY, CORREA, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Messrs. COSTA, CISNEROS, CLYBURN, LIPINSKI, CRIST, SUOZZI, HIGGINS of New York, CROW, SCOTT of Virginia, BROWN of Maryland, and Mrs. DEMINGS changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

Messrs. CARBAJAL, NORCROSS, and KRISHNAMOORTHI changed their vote from ''no'' to ''aye.''

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 33 OFFERED BY MR. BLUMENAUER

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) 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 is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 198, noes 229, not voting 11, as follows:

[Roll No. 455]

AYES—198

Adams
Allred
Amash
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brownley (CA)
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Cohen
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
Hill (CA)
Himes
Horn, Kendra S.
Horsford
Houlahan
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (TX)
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kildee
Kilmer
Kim
Kind
Kirkpatrick
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Lamb
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Massie
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rose (NY)
Rouda
Roy
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sherrill
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Vargas
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—229

Abraham
Aderholt
Aguilar
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Brown (MD)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Bustos
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cisneros
Cline
Cloud
Clyburn
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Connolly
Cook
Cooper
Craig
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crist
Cunningham
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
Delgado
Demings
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Finkenauer
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Fletcher
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Golden
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Haaland
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
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
Lawson (FL)
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luján
Luria
Maloney, Sean
Marchant
Marshall
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McEachin
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moulton
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Panetta
Pence
Perry
Peters
Peterson
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Ruppersberger
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Spanberger
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Swalwell (CA)
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Torres Small (NM)
Turner
Upton
Van Drew
Veasey
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—11

Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
Johnson (GA)
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen
San Nicolas
Smucker
Underwood

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1746

So the amendment was rejected.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Chair, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay" on rollcall No. 455.

AMENDMENT NO. 34 OFFERED BY MS. FRANKEL

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

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 215, noes 214, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 456]

AYES—215

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
Brown (MD)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Case
Casten (IL)
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Cicilline
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Cleaver
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (IL)
Garcia (TX)
Golden
Gomez
Gonzalez (TX)
Green, Al (TX)
Grijalva
Haaland
Harder (CA)
Hastings
Hayes
Heck
Higgins (NY)
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)
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee (CA)
Lee (NV)
Levin (CA)
Levin (MI)
Lewis
Lieu, Ted
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McAdams
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sires
Slotkin
Smith (WA)
Soto
Spanberger
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Torres Small (NM)
Trahan
Trone
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—214

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amash
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Axne
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cisneros

Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Cooper
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cunningham
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Gottheimer
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Hill (CA)
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
Lamb
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Lipinski
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Moulton
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Panetta
Pence
Perry
Peterson
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rose, John W.
Rouda
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott (VA)
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
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

NOT VOTING—9

Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen
San Nicolas
Underwood

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1752

Ms. SHERRILL and Mr. GAETZ changed their vote from ''aye'' to ''no.''

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 44 OFFERED BY MR. TED LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. TED LIEU) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 223, noes 205, answered ''present'' 1, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 457]

AYES—223

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

NOES—205

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Crow
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Horn, Kendra S.
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Jordan
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamb
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McAdams
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Peterson
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
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

ANSWERED ''PRESENT''—1

Amash

NOT VOTING—9

Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen
San Nicolas
Underwood

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1756

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 45 OFFERED BY MR. RASKIN

The Acting CHAIR. The unfinished business is the demand for a recorded vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. RASKIN) on which further proceedings were postponed and on which the ayes prevailed by voice vote.

The Clerk will redesignate the amendment.

The Clerk redesignated the amendment.

RECORDED VOTE

The Acting CHAIR. A recorded vote has been demanded.

A recorded vote was ordered.

The Acting CHAIR. This is a 2-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—ayes 221, noes 207, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 458]

AYES—221

Adams
Aguilar
Allred
Amash
Axne
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan F.
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
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Cox (CA)
Craig
Crist
Crow
Cuellar
Cummings
Davids (KS)
Davis (CA)
Davis, Danny K.
Dean
DeFazio
DeGette
DeLauro
DelBene
Delgado
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael F.
Engel
Escobar
Eshoo
Espaillat
Evans
Finkenauer
Fletcher
Foster
Frankel
Gallego
Garamendi
García (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
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
Loebsack
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Luján
Lynch
Malinowski
Maloney, Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McBath
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Morelle
Moulton
Mucarsel-Powell
Murphy
Nadler
Napolitano
Neal
Neguse
Norcross
O'Halleran
Ocasio-Cortez
Omar
Pallone
Panetta
Pappas
Pascrell
Payne
Peters
Phillips
Pingree
Pocan
Porter
Pressley
Price (NC)
Quigley
Raskin
Rice (NY)
Richmond
Rouda
Roybal-Allard
Ruiz
Ruppersberger
Rush
Ryan
Sablan
Sánchez
Sarbanes
Scanlon
Schakowsky
Schiff
Schneider
Schrader
Schrier
Scott (VA)
Scott, David
Serrano
Sewell (AL)
Shalala
Sherman
Sires
Smith (WA)
Soto
Speier
Stanton
Stevens
Suozzi
Swalwell (CA)
Takano
Thompson (CA)
Thompson (MS)
Titus
Tlaib
Tonko
Torres (CA)
Trahan
Trone
Van Drew
Vargas
Veasey
Vela
Velázquez
Visclosky
Wasserman Schultz
Waters
Watson Coleman
Welch
Wexton
Wild
Wilson (FL)
Yarmuth

NOES—207

Abraham
Aderholt
Allen
Amodei
Armstrong
Arrington
Babin
Bacon
Baird
Balderson
Banks
Barr
Bergman
Biggs
Bilirakis
Bishop (UT)
Bost
Brady
Brindisi
Brooks (AL)
Brooks (IN)
Buchanan
Buck
Bucshon
Budd
Burchett
Burgess
Byrne
Calvert
Carter (GA)
Carter (TX)
Chabot
Cheney
Cline
Cloud
Cole
Collins (GA)
Collins (NY)
Comer
Conaway
Cook
Crawford
Crenshaw
Cunningham
Curtis
Davidson (OH)
Davis, Rodney
DesJarlais
Diaz-Balart
Duffy
Duncan
Dunn
Emmer
Estes
Ferguson
Fitzpatrick
Fleischmann
Flores
Fortenberry
Foxx (NC)
Fulcher
Gaetz
Gallagher
Gianforte
Gibbs
Gohmert
Gonzalez (OH)
González-Colón (PR)
Gooden
Gosar
Granger
Graves (GA)
Graves (LA)
Graves (MO)
Green (TN)
Griffith
Grothman
Guest
Guthrie
Hagedorn
Harris
Hartzler
Hern, Kevin
Herrera Beutler
Hice (GA)
Hill (AR)
Holding
Hollingsworth
Hudson
Huizenga
Hunter
Hurd (TX)
Johnson (LA)
Johnson (OH)
Johnson (SD)
Joyce (OH)
Joyce (PA)
Katko
Keller
Kelly (MS)
Kelly (PA)
Kim
King (IA)
King (NY)
Kinzinger
Kustoff (TN)
LaHood
LaMalfa
Lamborn
Latta
Lesko
Long
Loudermilk
Lucas
Luetkemeyer
Luria
Marchant
Marshall
Massie
Mast
McAdams
McCarthy
McCaul
McClintock
McHenry
McKinley
Meadows
Meuser
Miller
Mitchell
Moolenaar
Mooney (WV)
Mullin
Newhouse
Norman
Nunes
Olson
Palazzo
Palmer
Pence
Perry
Peterson
Posey
Ratcliffe
Reed
Reschenthaler
Rice (SC)
Riggleman
Roby
Rodgers (WA)
Roe, David P.
Rogers (AL)
Rogers (KY)
Rooney (FL)
Rose (NY)
Rose, John W.
Rouzer
Roy
Rutherford
Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sherrill
Shimkus
Simpson
Slotkin
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smucker
Spanberger
Spano
Stauber
Stefanik
Steil
Steube
Stewart
Stivers
Taylor
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Timmons
Tipton
Torres Small (NM)
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—10

Fudge
Gabbard
Higgins (LA)
Jordan
Norton
Perlmutter
Plaskett
Radewagen
San Nicolas
Underwood

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE ACTING CHAIR

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

□ 1800

So the amendment was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

AMENDMENT NO. 48 OFFERED BY MR. PAPPAS

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 48 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. PAPPAS. 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 subtitle B of title III insert the following:

SEC. 3___. PFAS DESIGNATION, EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS, AND PRETREATMENT STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall revise the list of toxic pollutants described in paragraph (1) of section 307(a) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1317(a)) to add per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances to such list, and publish such revised list, without taking into account the factors listed in such paragraph.

(b) EFFLUENT STANDARDS.—As soon as practicable after the date on which the revised list is published under subsection (a), but not later than January 1, 2022, the Administrator shall publish in the Federal Register effluent standards under section 307(a)(2) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1317(a)(2)) for substances added to the list of toxic pollutants pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, in accordance with sections 301(b)(2)(A) and 304(b)(2) of such Act.

(c) PRETREATMENT STANDARDS.—Not later than January 1, 2022, the Administrator shall promulgate pretreatment standards for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances under section 307(b) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1317(b)).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from New Hampshire.

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

Mr. Chair, I offer this amendment on behalf of all the children and families across our Nation who have been impacted by the harmful effects of PFAS contamination.

As of August 2017, the Department of Defense identified over 400 Active and BRAC installations in the United States where there ''is a known or suspected release of PFOS/PFOA.''

The Environmental Working Group estimates that 475 industrial facilities may be discharging PFAS directly into bodies of water, some of which are used as a drinking water source. It also estimates that more than 100 million Americans may be drinking PFAS-tainted water.

This should be concerning to all of us because science has linked PFAS with developmental delays for children and serious health conditions, including cancer, immune system disorders, and thyroid problems.

To date, however, the EPA has yet to act to set standards under the Clean Water Act. That is why this amendment is needed.

In my home district in New Hampshire, we are grappling with this issue in a number of communities. In the town of Merrimack, industrial pollution from a manufacturer has contaminated drinking water that thousands relied on. At Pease Air Force Base on the seacoast, PFAS chemicals have been used by the military for decades and have been detected in the surrounding environment as well as private and municipal wells.

My constituents have become far too familiar with the impacts of living in communities where these toxic chemicals are present. This is more than just a matter of tests, data sets, and parts per trillion in the abstract. The burdens of these chemicals are carried by real people. I hear their stories firsthand.

A woman who has taken an active role on the front lines of this fight and who contacted my office recently

worked at Pease Air Force Base for almost 10 years. Her son was exposed to PFAS prenatally and for 5 years while attending preschool and kindergarten by drinking water from an affected well. He was sick often as a child, and his mother has ongoing concerns about his health and immune system stemming from that early exposure. Not only is her family dealing with these physical impacts, they are dealing with the uncertainty and lingering questions about the facts and difficulty with testing and diagnosis, and they are left to wonder if and when things may get worse.

It is for reasons like this that I have been committed to advocating for families like these in my district and why I have joined the bipartisan PFAS task force to help come up with solutions.

While there are countless questions we must answer, due to the relentless work of advocates, community leaders, and concerned citizens, the all too pervasive issue of PFAS contamination has been brought to light.

The dedicated work of family, friends, and neighbors banding together to ask questions and demand answers has been critical, but it is time for much more than just that. It is time for us in Congress to take long-overdue action. It is time for us to push for stronger standards, invest in cleanup, and improve protections for those who have suffered from the effects of contamination.

Today, with the support of my colleagues, we can do just that. This amendment takes a critical step in holding polluters accountable and establishing proactive limits for PFAS discharge as we work to curtail contamination and support families who have been exposed.

By adding PFAS to the Clean Water Act's list of toxic pollutants and requiring EPA to set standards for discharges into our Nation's waters, we are providing the EPA with the additional tools it needs to tackle these toxic chemicals.

There is nothing more important than safeguarding the health and well-being of our communities.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote for the adoption of this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, if this amendment were limited to the 18 per- and polyfluorinated compounds that EPA knows about and has rendered a judgment on, we would be having a different debate. Formulations like PFOA and PFOS, for example, have been studied and have already been taken out of commercial use.

But this amendment, like others we will be debating, emotionally and politically requires severe action on an entire class of chemicals, maybe as many as 5,000 substances. It does so without due diligence and scientific inquiry.

Nobody denies that there are real concerns and frustration in communities affected by PFAS contamination. My colleague has raised those concerns, and we certainly want to help those communities, especially those that host our soldiers, sailors, airmen, and marines. The use of firefighting foam in those areas has caused PFAS to enter into ditches and canals and seep into groundwater formations.

But while we can and should take action to limit or even prohibit uncontrolled releases of PFAS-containing firefighting foam, we can't lose sight of why this foam is used in the first place. If you or your loved one are on a nuclear submarine that is carrying nuclear weapons under the Arctic icecap or involved in a fiery aircraft accident on the runway, you want the best firefighting foam available, not the second best.

The concern of these communities needs to be addressed, but this is not what is happening in this process.

Many of the compounds targeted by these amendments are parts of manufactured goods that when disposed of are not soluble in water.

Let me highlight a couple that have been approved by the Food and Drug Administration to be inserted into the human body as medical devices. Yes, lifesaving PFAS-related chemicals have been approved by the FDA. They are in medical devices and have been approved to be inserted into the body.

Mr. Chair, to the ranking member and to the chairman, the reason for the importance of going through regular order in the committee process is because we understand the chemicals. We deal with healthcare.

As far as lifesaving equipment, we are going to go through a couple of those. Many recognize what a stent is. This stent is there to open up arteries, and it saves lives and allows people to live a normal lifestyle.

This is one that was brought into my office a couple of weeks ago. Many more children than we would ever guess are born with holes in their heart. It is tough, but modern medicine and technology have allowed these children to lead and live normal lives.

How? Well, there is a medical device that is part of these 5,000 compounds of the PFAS community that saves these children's lives and allows the heart to repair itself, and they go on to live a normal life.

□ 1815

This is a National Defense Authorization bill, not a healthcare bill, not a chemical, science, EPA bill. So let's look at national defense.

Here is the F–16, with all the components that have per- or polyfluorinated compounds as part of the F–16 platform. Do we really want to essentially ban all these parts that would eventually go into some landfill, and they are not soluble, and create a Superfund situation for the landfill into which they go?

We have heard a lot from municipal landfills that are disposing of legal nonsoluble items in regulated landfills. Do we really want to place farm land under the Superfund designation because a farmer used wastewater treatment sludge as a fertilizer?

That is why we must do our due diligence and go through regular order through the committee of jurisdiction.

I serve as the ranking member on the Committee on Environment and Climate Change. It is our duty to have oversight over the USEPA; it is our duty to protect our communities; and it is our responsibility not to overreact.

Chairman TONKO and I are actively engaged on this issue. As I have raised this, it is very complicated, but it is not impossible.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to reject these shortcuts and allow the committee process to work. That is the only way we can hope to address PFAS concerns without the significant unintended consequences this and these other amendments would create. Please vote against the amendment. Please allow bipartisan discussions to continue.

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

Mr. PAPPAS. Mr. Chair, to close, I think it is critical that we give EPA the ability to set standards that are reasonable for PFAS that would protect public health.

In passing this amendment, we can ensure that our government can meet its most basic guaranty: that everyone—servicemembers, their families, and civilians, alike—can have confidence that the water we drink, the natural environment all around us, is clean and safe. This amendment will ensure EPA sets standards for these toxic pollutants to protect public health and the safety of all Americans. It is beyond time for us and Congress to act to take serious action on PFAS, and I urge adoption of this amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Hampshire (Mr. PAPPAS).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 49 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 49 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I rise to offer amendment No. 49 as the designee of Mr. KHANNA.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike section 1504 and insert the following:

SEC. 1504. OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Funds are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for the use of the Armed Forces and other activities and agencies of the Department of

Defense for expenses, not otherwise provided for, for operation and maintenance, as specified in the funding table in section 4302.

(b) REDUCTION.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in this section for operations and maintenance for overseas contingency operations, as specified in the funding table in section 4302, is hereby reduced by $16,800,000,000.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. PELOSI), the Speaker of the House.

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman from California for yielding and commend her for her extraordinary leadership in having a purpose and a mission to our national security. Her leadership on having an authorization for the use of military force has been unsurpassed in the Congress, and I thank her. I know she will have amendments to that effect this legislation, as well.

Mr. Chair, I want to salute so many members of the Armed Services Committee, starting with Chairman SMITH, for his relentless efforts to advance this strong bipartisan defense authorization legislation which honors the values of our country, strengthens our security, and advances America's leadership in the world.

One week after our Nation celebrated the birth of our democracy, the Democratic House is proudly honoring that oath, the oath we take to support and defend the Constitution and to protect the American people. The Democratic majority is bringing forth responsible budgeting needed for safe, strong, and smart defense.

This legislation keeps America strong with vital action to improve the economic security and well-being of our servicemembers and families, including a much-needed pay raise.

It keeps America safe with critical steps to promote collaboration with our allies, harden our defenses against hostile foreign powers, and meet the challenges of the future, including the climate crisis, which is a national security issue.

And it keeps America smart by reaffirming Congress' constitutional oversight responsibility over the President's military actions, including by prohibiting funding for the deployment a new low-yield nuclear missile warheads.

We applaud Representative RO KHANNA and the many bipartisan cosponsors for their amendment to prohibit Federal funds from being used for any military force against Iran without congressional authorization.

As I rise to support the bill, I also rise to support Mr. KHANNA's amendment.

The bill—getting back to the bill—also is about family. It is about survivor benefits. It protects children at the border who are facing an appalling situation that is beyond the pale of civilized behavior.

I always say the same thing when people ask me what are the three most important issues facing the Congress. I say the same thing: the children, the children, the children.

This legislation prohibits Department of Defense funds from being used to House unaccompanied children forcibly separated from their parents or legal guardian by Customs and Border Protection near the border or a port of entry. And it creates oversight, requiring DOD to submit a certification that any housing provided to unaccompanied children meets Department of Homeland Security standards, including those provided in the Flores settlement.

We must take every action we can at every opportunity we find to end this situation of the children and improve the health, safety, and well-being of the children in custody.

In coming weeks, we will advance Congresswoman ESCOBAR's legislation to bring more accountability to the Department of Homeland Security and medical care standard legislation, led by Congressman RUIZ, to ensure the health and safety of children and/or adults in custody.

We support our Members who have led visits to the Border Patrol stations to find the facts and who are leading the battle cry of action on behalf of America's values about what we stand for.

So I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this important legislation. Keep America strong. It is about a pay raise for our troops, survivor benefits, about protecting our children, in addition to, again, helping us honor our oath of office to protect and defend. I urge a strong bipartisan vote for this bill to uphold our values and strengthen America.

Mr. Chair, I again thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, we have had a number of speakers over the course of the last 2 days talk about that this bill provides a pay raise. I just want to clarify that it does not.

There is an existing formula which provides the military a 3.1 percent pay raise. If we do nothing, they still get a 3.1 percent pay raise.

Now, in the past, sometimes the Obama administration, for example, recommended a lower pay raise. Sometimes in Congress we have enacted a higher pay raise than the formula would require.

But the key point is 3.1 percent is what the formula is. This bill does not change that in any way. If the bill passes, if it doesn't pass, the pay raise still goes in.

I think the Speaker just indicated that she supported the amendment we are discussing now. Let's be clear. The bill before us cuts $17 billion from the President's request. The amendment before us cuts another $16 billion from that.

So all the folks who have come here and said it is not too much, it is not too little, it is just right, they have to vote against this amendment because this cuts an additional $16 billion.

What is the effect of this $16 billion? It decimates counterterrorism operations around the world. All of this cut comes from operations and maintenance within the OCO, the overseas contingency account. That means we do not do as much to fight terrorists overseas.

It hurts our ability, as another example, to train and help the Ukrainians fight the aggression that is occurring on their soil. Lots of people talk about standing up to the Russians. This amendment takes away the biggest factor in Ukraine that is helping push back against the Russian-backed insurgents. It decimates support for the Afghan security forces.

Whether you think Americans should be there or not, we are trying to help you. Afghans defend themselves. This amendment takes that away.

Real consequences in the real world, I think this amendment finally gets to where the direction of this bill is headed. Members should oppose it.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I am pleased to offer this amendment with Representatives KHANNA, DEFAZIO, OMAR, and PRESSLEY.

What this amendment would do is freeze fiscal year 2020 defense spending in the NDAA to 2019 levels by reducing the overseas contingency operations account by $16.8 billion.

Now, by restoring defense spending to the levels authorized in last year's NDAA, this increase would be even more modest than the $700 billion topline figure publicly embraced by the President just 9 months ago before he reversed course and requested an outrageous $750 billion.

Mr. Chair, just last year, the Department of Defense failed its first ever agencywide audit, something that I have long called for, along with my colleague Representative BURGESS.

I want to thank Chairman SMITH for including our bipartisan language on audit readiness to ensure that the DOD is acting to address waste, fraud, and abuse at the Pentagon and ensure that it has a plan in place so it can pass an unqualified audit.

If the Department of Defense cannot even keep track of its current funding, it is truly outrageous that Congress would reward the Pentagon with a massive spending increase. This amendment is simply about reining in the bloated Pentagon budget.

At the minute-by-minute level, American taxpayers are already spending nearly $2 billion a day at the fiscal

2019 NDAA enacted levels this amendment seeks to cut funding to.

The $16.8 billion to the top-line funding level, what this amendment would do would require the fund to fund 6.8 million Head Start slots for 1 year, 1.63 million veterans receiving VA medical care for 1 year, and providing 7 million low-income children healthcare for 1 year.

Acting White House Chief of Staff Mick Mulvaney called OCO a slush fund and a sham when he served in Congress, and there is growing bipartisan support urging Congress to significantly cut OCO. That is why I urge ''yes'' on this critical amendment to rein in our out-of-control defense spending.

Mr. Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DEFAZIO), my colleague.

Mr. DEFAZIO. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Can you say ''slush fund''? OCO is basically a slush fund.

The idea was, oh, we went to war—more than a decade ago—and we couldn't anticipate the expenses, so Congress passed an overseas contingency account. It is not very well supervised by Congress, and as you heard earlier, the Pentagon can't even account for the funds that go in there.

But now, here we are. We can certainly anticipate what is going on next year and the year after with the Pentagon. Why isn't it going through the regular process within the Pentagon budget and with full scrutiny by the United States Congress and, God forbid, maybe even auditable? Imagine that.

The only agency of the Federal Government which is unable to pass an audit is the Pentagon.

About a decade ago, I got an amendment on the floor to require an audit, but it got taken out in a conference committee. What are they afraid of in accounting for the dollars they get? And this is the least accountable of all the dollars they get.

This is a modest reduction, and it would restore funding to the 2019 levels. You should vote for this amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, if you care about our warfighters who are in theater tonight, this is the worst possible cut that we could give the Department of Defense.

This says that overseas operations, where they are actually in places like Afghanistan or Syria or Iraq, we are going to take the dollars they are using to operate and stay safe and get the job done, and we are whacking one-third off of that budget. We are taking a meat-cleaver approach, not a scalpel. This is a meat-cleaver approach.

Besides the things that the chairman mentioned that would be cut working with allies, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance would be cut, ISR.

□ 1830

When our commanders have forces going out on a patrol, those patrols want overhead observation before them, over them, behind them. That is the kind of thing directly cut by this amendment.

When the troops come back, and the equipment has to be refurbished and reset, that is cut by this amendment.

Mr. Chair, this is a very poorly thought out amendment, and I would urge everyone to vote ''no.''

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chairman, this is a modest approach that would ensure that Congress doesn't reward the Pentagon with even more money after it failed its first agency-wide audit last year.

Recent polling shows that a majority of the public does not want defense spending increased. Nearly three-quarters of Americans would not support more of their tax dollars going to the Pentagon.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this critical amendment, and we must move forward and at least begin to control this out-of-control defense spending and support this amendment. I ask for an ''aye'' vote.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. WALTZ).

Mr. WALTZ. Mr. Chairman, this cut to the Overseas Contingency Operations budget, to the operations and maintenance account, is an attempt to back us out of the war on terror.

We all want peace. We all want these wars to go away, but that doesn't mean we can just wish them away, that we can just cut an account by over a third and wish these wars away like the Obama administration tried to do in Iraq.

The reality is we can either fight these wars in places like Kabul and Kandahar and Damascus and Baghdad, or this problem, particularly the terrorism problem, the extremism problem, will follow us home to places like Kansas City, San Bernardino, Orlando, New York, and others.

It is irresponsible, in the midst of a war—and I remind my colleagues that we are in the midst of a war—to tie the Pentagon's hands by cutting these funds when we have special operators, as we speak today, as we are debating here today, in 72 countries, as we have more American servicemembers deployed overseas than the entire armies of the United Kingdom, Australia, and Canada combined, ensuring a liberal world order that has ensured the greatest period of prosperity since World War II that the world has ever known.

Mr. Chair, this is an irresponsible amendment. We can have this debate over where we should be and how our servicemembers should be deployed, but to cut their funds in the middle of the war on terror and try to back us out of these wars because you disagree with them is the height of irresponsibility.

We have a moral obligation to our servicemembers overseas. Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to oppose this amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Ms. LEE of California. 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 California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 50 OFFERED BY MR. AMASH

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 50 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. AMASH. 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:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10___. MODIFICATION AND REPEAL OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO MILITARY DETENTION OF CERTAIN PERSONS.

(a) DISPOSITION.—Section 1021 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 801 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c), by striking ''The disposition'' and inserting ''Except as provided in subsection (g), the disposition''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsections:

''(g) DISPOSITION OF PERSONS DETAINED IN THE UNITED STATES.—

''(1) PERSONS DETAINED PURSUANT TO THE AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE OR THE FISCAL YEAR 2012 NATIONAL DEFENSE AUTHORIZATION ACT.—In the case of a covered person who is detained in the United States, or a territory or possession of the United States, pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force or this Act, disposition under the law of war shall occur immediately upon the person coming into custody of the Federal Government and shall only mean the immediate transfer of the person for trial and proceedings by a court established under Article III of the Constitution of the United States or by an appropriate State court. Such trial and proceedings shall have all the due process as provided for under the Constitution of the United States.

''(2) PROHIBITION ON TRANSFER TO MILITARY CUSTODY.—No person detained, captured, or arrested in the United States, or a territory or possession of the United States, may be transferred to the custody of the Armed Forces for detention under the Authorization for Use of Military Force or this Act.

''(h) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This section shall not be construed to authorize the detention of a person within the United States, or a territory or possession of the United States, under the Authorization for Use of Military Force or this Act.''.

(b) REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR MILITARY CUSTODY.—

(1) REPEAL.—Section 1022 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2012 (Public Law 112–81; 10 U.S.C. 801 note).

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1029(b) of such Act is amended by striking ''applies to'' and all that follows through

''any other person'' and inserting ''applies to any person''.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. AMASH) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Michigan.

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

The 2012 National Defense Authorization Act authorized the President to order the indefinite detention of American citizens arrested on U.S. soil without charge or trial.

The NDAA says that:

> The Afghanistan AUMF, empowers the President to detain any person who substantially supported associated forces of terrorists.

''Substantial support'' and ''associated forces'' are not defined.

Who could this cover? An American citizen living in Michigan makes a one-time donation to a nonviolent humanitarian group. Years later, the group commits hostile acts against an ally of the U.S. Under the 2012 NDAA, if the President determines the group was associated with terrorists, the President is authorized to detain the donor indefinitely and without charge or trial.

This compromise amendment guarantees that persons arrested on U.S. soil under the Afghanistan AUMF or the NDAA will be charged for their wrongdoing and will receive a fair trial. The government will be required to tell people detained on U.S. soil the allegations against them, and the government will have to make its case before a judge, just as the Constitution requires.

President Obama pledged in signing the 2012 NDAA that he ''will not authorize the indefinite military detention without trial of American citizens,'' saying that to do so ''would break with our most important traditions and values. . . . ''

But, Americans' constitutionally protected rights should not depend on Presidential promises or who is in charge. A free country is defined by the rule of law, not the government's whim.

Mr. Chair, with that, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I have no other speakers other than myself, and I reserve the right to close.

Mr. AMASH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the committee.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, this is an amendment that Mr. AMASH, Ms. LEE, I, and others have worked on in previous years. It is a very simple principle.

Certainly, with the 9/11 attacks, with the terrorism threat that we face, it is very real, and we need to make sure that our country is in a position to defend ourselves against that.

But we also need to make sure that we protect the thing that gives us our greatest strength, and that is the rule of law in our Constitution. This amendment simply says you cannot use law of war detention against people in the United States of America.

Our Article III courts have worked amazingly well throughout the history of this country. Through many conflicts and many threats, they worked very well to bring people to justice, lock them up, and protect us.

In fact, there are hundreds of terrorists right now in U.S. prisons who were prosecuted under Article III of the Constitution.

Article III and the history of the Supreme Court and other courts that have laid out the laws that give us the basic protections are essential to our liberty in this country.

We can protect ourselves and maintain our basic liberties. That is what this amendment does.

Mr. Chair, I appreciate Mr. AMASH bringing it, and I urge support.

Mr. AMASH. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Chair, I thank Mr. AMASH for yielding me time and for his leadership on this issue.

Let me also thank Chairman SMITH for his tremendous leadership of the committee and for working with us on this critical amendment, as well as so many other amendments in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of the Amash-Lee amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act.

This amendment guarantees that persons arrested on U.S. soil under the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force or provisions under the 2012 NDAA will receive the due process that they deserve, as required by the Constitution.

The 2012 NDAA codified worldwide detention authority that, as the ACLU said at the time, ''violates the Constitution and international law because it is not limited to people captured in an actual armed conflict, as required by the laws of war.''

The Amash-Lee amendment would remedy that by repealing that provision and ensuring that we remain consistent with our fundamental values.

Mr. Chairman, we should have no doubts that our Federal criminal courts can handle international terrorism cases, and indeed they have.

The Department of Justice has charged, tried, and convicted more than 200 defendants for international terrorism crimes in these very Federal courts.

That is why I urge my colleagues to vote ''yes'' on this critical amendment. I, again, want to thank Representative AMASH and Chairman SMITH for their leadership on this issue.

Mr. AMASH. Mr. Chairman, may I ask how much time remains.

The CHAIR. The gentleman from Michigan has 1 minute remaining.

Mr. AMASH. Mr. Chairman, leaving these powers on the books is not only a dangerous threat to our civil liberties, but also undermines one of our strongest assets in trying suspected terrorists: Article III courts and domestic law enforcement.

Since September 11, the Federal Government has successfully prosecuted hundreds of defendants charged with crimes related to international terrorism. Our Constitution works.

Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my colleagues, Representative BARBARA LEE and Chairman SMITH, for joining me on this amendment. I urge all of my colleagues to support it, and I yield back the balance of my time.

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

Mr. Chairman, for some years now, there have been some people in the country who go around ginning up concern that Americans are going to be whisked out of their beds at night and taken to Guantanamo and left there indefinitely.

This sort of scaremongering has been used to call attention to themselves. It has been used to raise money.

As Chairman SMITH noted, we have had some debates on this issue in the past. It had kind of died down when everybody realized that 18 years after 9/11 it hadn't happened.

Yet, there are still some out in the countryside who try to frighten people that, well, it could someday. Well, actually, it can't.

Let me read three provisions, starting with the FY 2012 NDAA that said, ''Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect existing law or authorities relating to the detention of U.S. citizens, lawful resident aliens of the United States, or any other persons who are captured or arrested in the United States.''

Now, that says nothing here affects any right of U.S. citizens or those captured or detained inside the United States. That was part of the law to begin with.

Another part of the law to begin with says, ''The requirement to detain a person in military custody under this section . . . does not extend to citizens of the United States.''

Well, we passed that in 2012. There were some concerns, so we come back the very next year and have a rule of construction that has been passed and signed into law.

It says that:

> Nothing in that law or in the AUMF shall be construed to deny the availability of the writ of habeas corpus or deny any constitutional rights in a court ordained or established by Article III of the Constitution for any person in the United States when detained pursuant to an AUMF and who is otherwise entitled to such writ or rights.

So, we have belts, suspenders, ropes, pretty much anything you can think of, to make sure that no one inside the

United States, no U.S. citizen's constitutional right is affected. And it hasn't been. For 18 years this has not been a problem.

So, I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that it is not a problem now, that it is not something that we need to tinker with, especially with so many court decisions that have interpreted some of the legal issues related to detainees.

In fact, we should push back against attempted scaremongering and reject this amendment.

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

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. AMASH).

The question was taken; and the Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. THORNBERRY. 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 Michigan will be postponed.

□ 1845

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 6 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 476, I offer amendments en bloc.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 6 consisting of amendment Nos. 125, 126, 131, 218, 251, 310, 382, 410, and 418, printed in part B of House Report 116–143, offered by Mr. SMITH of Washington:

AMENDMENT NO. 125 OFFERED BY MS. DEAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. FUNDING FOR CDC ATSDR PFAS HEALTH STUDY INCREMENT.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1405 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4501, for the CDC ATSDR PFAS health study increment is hereby increased by $5,000,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operation and Maintenance, Admin and Service-wide Activities, line 460, Office of the Secretary of Defense, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, is hereby reduced by $5,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 126 OFFERED BY MS. DEAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

Amend section 318 to read as follows:

SEC. 318. REPLACEMENT OF FLUORINATED AQUEOUS FILM-FORMING FOAM WITH FLUORINE-FREE FIRE-FIGHTING AGENT.

(a) USE OF FLUORINE-FREE FOAM AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.—Not later than January 31, 2023, the Secretary of the Navy shall publish a military specification for a fluorine-free fire-fighting agent for use at all military installations to ensure such agent is available for use by not later than December 31, 2024.

(b) PROHIBITION ON USE.—Fluorinated aqueous film-forming foam may not be used at any military installation on or after September 30, 2025, or before such date, if possible.

(c) WAIVER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of Defense may grant a waiver to the prohibition under subsection (b) with respect to the use of fluorinated aqueous film-forming foam at a specific military installation if the Secretary submits to the congressional defense committees, by not later than 30 days prior to issuing the waiver—

(A) notice of the waiver; and

(B) certification, in writing, that the waiver is necessary for the protection of life and safety.

(2) BASIS FOR WAIVER.—Any certification submitted under paragraph (1)(B) shall document the basis for the waiver and, at a minimum, shall include the following:

(A) A detailed description of the threat justifying the waiver and a description of the imminence, urgency, and severity of such threat.

(B) An analysis of potential populations impacted by continued use of fluorinated aqueous film forming foam and why the waiver outweighs the impact to such populations.

(C) An analysis of potential economic effects, including with respect to agriculture, livestock, and water systems of continued use of fluorinated aqueous film forming foam and why the waiver outweighs such effects.

(3) LIMITATION.—A waiver under this subsection shall apply for a period that does not exceed one year. The Secretary may extend any such waiver once for an additional period that does not exceed one year.

AMENDMENT NO. 131 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL OF MICHIGAN

Page 150, after line 5, insert the following new section:

SEC. 324. PROHIBITION ON PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES IN MEALS READY-TO-EAT FOOD PACKAGING.

(a) PROHIBITION.—Not later than October 1, 2020, the Director of the Defense Logistics Agency shall ensure that any food contact substances that are used to assemble and package meals ready-to-eat (MREs) procured by the Defense Logistics Agency do not contain any perfluoroalkyl substances or polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term ''perfluoroalkyl substance'' means a man-made chemical of which all of the carbon atoms are fully fluorinated carbon atoms.

(2) POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCE.—The term ''polyfluoroalkyl substance'' means a man-made chemical containing a mix of fully fluorinated carbon atoms, partially fluorinated carbon atoms, and nonfluorinated carbon atoms.

AMENDMENT NO. 218 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. COMPTROLLER GENERAL STUDY ON PFAS CONTAMINATION.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a review of the efforts of the Department of Defense to clean up per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (in this section referred to as ''PFAS'') contamination in and around military bases as well as the Department's efforts to mitigate the public health impact of the contamination.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study required by subsection (a), shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of—

(A) when the Department of Defense discovered that drinking water sources used by members of the Armed Forces and residents of communities surrounding military bases were contaminated with PFAS;

(B) after learning that the drinking water was contaminated, when the Department of Defense notified members of the Armed Forces and residents of communities surrounding military bases that their drinking water is contaminated with PFAS;

(C) after providing such notification, how much time lapsed before those affected were given alternative sources of drinking water;

(D) the number of installations and surrounding communities currently drinking water that is contaminated with PFAS above the EPA's advisory limit;

(E) the amount of money the Department of Defense has spent on cleaning up PFAS contamination through the date of enactment of this Act;

(F) the number of sites where the Department of Defense has taken action to remediate PFAS contamination or other materials as a result of the use of firefighting foam on military bases;

(G) factors that might limit or prevent the Department of Defense from remediating PFAS contamination or other materials as a result of the use of firefighting foam on military bases;

(H) the estimated total cost of clean-up of PFAS;

(I) the cost to the Department of Defense to discontinue the use of PFAS in firefighting foam and to develop and procure viable replacements that meet military specifications; and

(J) the number of members of the Armed Forces who have been exposed to PFAS in their drinking water above the EPA's Health Advisory levels during their military service.

(2) An evaluation of what the Department of Defense could have done better to mitigate the release of PFAS contamination into the environment and expose service members.

(3) Any other elements the Comptroller General may deem necessary.

(c) RESULTS.—

(1) INTERIM BRIEFING.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall provide to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Environment and Public Works of the Senate a briefing on the preliminary findings of the study required by this section.

(2) FINAL RESULTS.—The Comptroller General shall provide the final results of the study required by this section to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on the Environment and Public Works of the Senate at such time and in such format as is mutually agreed upon by the committees and the Comptroller General at the time of briefing under paragraph (1).

AMENDMENT NO. 251 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. DISPOSAL OF MATERIALS CONTAINING PER- AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES OR AQUEOUS FILM-FORMING FOAM.

The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that when materials containing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (referred to in this section as ''PFAS'') or aqueous film forming foam are disposed—

(1) all incineration is conducted in a manner that eliminates PFAS while also ensuring that no PFAS is emitted into the air;

(2) all incineration is conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air

Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.), including controlling hydrogen fluoride;

(3) any materials containing PFAS that are designated for disposal are stored in accordance with the requirement under part 264 of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations; and

(4) no incineration is conducted at any facility that violated the requirements of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq.) during the 12-month period preceding the date of disposal.

AMENDMENT NO. 310 OFFERED BY MR. PAPPAS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. PROHIBITION ON USE OF PERFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES FOR LAND-BASED APPLICATIONS OF FIREFIGHTING FOAM.

(a) LIMITATION.—After October 1, 2022, no amount authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense may be obligated or expended to procure firefighting foam that contains in excess of one part per billion of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances.

(b) PROHIBITION ON USE OF EXISTING STOCKS.—Not later than October 1, 2023, the Secretary of Defense shall cease the use of firefighting foam containing in excess of one part per billion of perfluoroalkyl substances and polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(c) EXEMPTION FOR SHIPBOARD USE.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to firefighting foam for use solely onboard oceangoing vessels.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''perfluoroalkyl substances'' means aliphatic substances for which all of the H atoms attached to C atoms in the nonfluorinated substance from which they are notionally derived have been replaced by F atoms, except those H atoms whose substitution would modify the nature of any functional groups present.

(2) The term ''polyfluoroalkyl substances'' means aliphatic substances for which all H atoms attached to at least one (but not all) C atoms have been replaced by F atoms, in such a manner that they contain the perfluoroalkyl moiety C_nF_{2n+1}— (for example, $C_8F_{17}CH_2CH_2OH$).

AMENDMENT NO. 382 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following:

SEC. 3___. AGREEMENTS TO SHARE MONITORING DATA RELATING TO PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into agreements with municipalities or municipal drinking water utilities located adjacent to military installations under which both the Secretary and the municipalities and utilities would share monitoring data relating to perfluoroalkyl substances, polyfluoroalkyl substances, and other emerging contaminants of concern collected at the military installation.

(b) PUBLIC COMMUNICATION.—An agreement under subsection (a) does not negate the responsibility of the Secretary to communicate with the public about drinking water contamination from perfluoroalkyl substances, polyfluoroalkyl substances, and other contaminants.

(c) MILITARY INSTALLATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''military installation'' has the meaning given that term in section 2801(c) of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 410 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. DETECTION OF PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS.

(a) PERFORMANCE STANDARD FOR THE DETECTION OF PERFLUORINATED COMPOUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of the United States Geologic Survey shall establish a performance standard for the detection of perfluorinated compounds.

(2) EMPHASIS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In developing the performance standard under subsection (a), the Director shall emphasize the ability to detect as many perfluorinated compounds present in the environment as possible using analytical methods that are as sensitive as is feasible and practicable.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—In developing the performance standard under subsection (a), the Director may—

(i) develop quality assurance and quality control measures to ensure accurate sampling and testing;

(ii) develop a training program with respect to the appropriate method of sample collection and analysis of perfluorinated compounds; and

(iii) coordinate as necessary with the Administrator to develop methods to detect individual and different perfluorinated compounds simultaneously.

(b) NATIONWIDE SAMPLING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall carry out a nationwide sampling to determine the concentration of perfluorinated compounds in estuaries, lakes, streams, springs, wells, wetlands, rivers, aquifers, and soil using the performance standard developed under subsection (a)(1).

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall—

(A) first carry out the sampling at sources of drinking water near locations with known or suspected releases of perfluorinated compounds;

(B) when carrying out sampling of sources of drinking water under paragraph (1), carry out the sampling prior to any treatment of the water;

(C) survey for ecological exposure to perfluorinated compounds, with a priority in determining direct human exposure through drinking water; and

(D) consult with—

(i) States to determine areas that are a priority for sampling; and

(ii) the Administrator—

(I) to enhance coverage of the sampling; and

(II) to avoid unnecessary duplication.

(3) REPORT.—Not later than 150 days after the completion of the sampling under paragraph (1), the Director shall prepare a report describing the results of the sampling and submit the report to—

(A) the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Senators of each State in which the Director carried out the sampling; and

(D) each Member of the House of Representatives that represents a district in which the Director carried out the sampling.

(c) DATA USAGE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director shall provide the sampling data collected under subsection (b) to—

(A) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; and

(B) other Federal and State regulatory agencies on request.

(2) USAGE.—The sampling data provided under subsection (a) shall be used to inform and enhance assessments of exposure, likely health and environmental impacts, and remediation priorities.

(d) COLLABORATION.—In carrying out this section, the Director shall collaborate with—

(1) appropriate Federal and State regulators;

(2) institutions of higher education;

(3) research institutions; and

(4) other expert stakeholders.

(e) AUTHORITY FOR TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by section 301, the Secretary of Defense may, without regard to section 2215 of title 10, United States Code, transfer not more than $5,000,000 to the Secretary of the Interior to carry out nationwide sampling under this section. Any funds transferred under this section may not be used for any other purpose, except those specified under this section.

(f) FUNDING.—

(1) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, Total Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, Line 080, for the Detection of Perfluorinated Compounds is hereby increased by $5,000,000.

(2) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for Procurement of Wheeled and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, for Bradley Program (Mod) is hereby reduced by $5,000,000.

(g) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) The term ''Director'' means the Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(3) The term ''perfluorinated compound'' means a perfluoroalkyl substance or a polyfluoroalkyl substance that is manmade with at least 1 fully fluorinated carbon atom.

(4) The term ''fully fluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which all the hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(5) The term ''nonfluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which no hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(6) The term ''partially fluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which some, but not all, of the hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(7) The term ''perfluoroalkyl substance'' means a manmade chemical of which all of the carbon atoms are fully fluorinated carbon atoms.

(8) The term ''polyfluoroalkyl substance'' means a manmade chemical containing a mix of fully fluorinated carbon atoms, partially fluorinated carbon atoms, and nonfluorinated carbon atoms.

AMENDMENT NO. 418 OFFERED BY MRS. DINGELL OF MICHIGAN

Add at the end of subtitle B of title III the following new section:

SEC. ___. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS WITH STATES TO ADDRESS CONTAMINATION BY PERFLUOROALKYL AND POLYFLUOROALKYL SUBSTANCES.

(a) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Upon request from the Governor or chief executive of a State, the Secretary of Defense shall work expeditiously, pursuant to section 2701(d) of title

10, United States Code, to finalize a cooperative agreement, or amend an existing cooperative agreement to address testing, monitoring, removal, and remedial actions relating to the contamination or suspected contamination of drinking, surface, or ground water from PFAS originating from activities of the Department of Defense by providing the mechanism and funding for the expedited review and approval of documents of the Department related to PFAS investigations and remedial actions from an active or decommissioned military installation, including a facility of the National Guard.

(2) MINIMUM STANDARDS.—A cooperative agreement finalized or amended under paragraph (1) shall meet or exceed the most stringent of the following standards for PFAS in any environmental media:

(A) An enforceable State standard, in effect in that State, for drinking, surface, or ground water, as described in section 121(d)(2)(A)(ii) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9621(d)(2)(A)(ii)).

(B) An enforceable Federal standard for drinking, surface, or ground water, as described in section 121(d)(2)(A)(i) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9621(d)(2)(A)(i)).

(C) A health advisory under section 1412(b)(1)(F) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300g–1(b)(1)(F)).

(3) OTHER AUTHORITY.—In addition to the requirements for a cooperative agreement under paragraph (1), when otherwise authorized to expend funds for the purpose of addressing ground or surface water contaminated by a perfluorinated compound, the Secretary of Defense may, to expend those funds, enter into a grant agreement, cooperative agreement, or contract with—

(A) the local water authority with jurisdiction over the contamination site, including—

(i) a public water system (as defined in section 1401 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300f)); and

(ii) a publicly owned treatment works (as defined in section 212 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1292)); or

(B) a State, local, or Tribal government.

(b) REPORT.—Beginning on February 1, 2020, if a cooperative agreement is not finalized or amended under subsection (a) within one year after the request from the Governor or chief executive under that subsection, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate committees and Members of Congress a report—

(1) explaining why the agreement has not been finalized or amended, as the case may be; and

(2) setting forth a projected timeline for finalizing or amending the agreement.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—The term ''appropriate committees and Members of Congress'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees;

(B) the Senators who represent a State impacted by PFAS contamination described in subsection (a)(1); and

(C) the Members of the House of Representatives who represent a district impacted by such contamination.

(2) FULLY FLUORINATED CARBON ATOM.—The term ''fully fluorinated carbon atom'' means a carbon atom on which all the hydrogen substituents have been replaced by fluorine.

(3) PFAS.—The term ''PFAS'' means perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances that are man-made chemicals with at least one fully fluorinated carbon atom.

(4) STATE.—The term ''State'' has the meaning given the term in section 101 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9601).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Michigan (Mrs. DINGELL).

Mrs. DINGELL. Mr. Chair, I rise to speak on two important amendments that have been included in this en bloc.

Michigan has been hit very hard by this PFAS contamination. It is in our drinking water, groundwater, rivers, lakes, and ponds. We can't eat the fish that are being caught.

These harmful chemicals are found in way too many places, and they are discovering more contamination sites each day.

Just today, 100 new PFAS contamination sites were identified, with many sites registering PFAS levels above 100,000 parts per trillion. EPA's nonenforceable health advisory is 70 parts per trillion. And the more we test, the more we find.

There are two amendments here. I was proud to work with FRED UPTON, DAN KILDEE, and TIM WALBERG on legislation that is included in this en bloc that would require the Department of Defense to enter into cooperative agreements with States to mitigate PFAS contamination resulting from their facilities.

Unfortunately, firefighting foam was used at more than 100 military bases and has impacted them and the surrounding communities across the country. We need an all-hands-on-deck response to the growing PFAS contamination at military facilities.

Also included is a bipartisan amendment to protect our servicemembers from ever being exposed to harmful PFAS chemicals in MREs, Meal, Ready-to-Eat.

MREs are carried by our servicemembers in the field of operations or when engaged in training exercises. Our warfighters depend on MREs for their survival, so it is critical these food packages are completely safe. Currently, there is no prohibition on the use of PFAS chemicals in MREs, and they are in there.

This bipartisan amendment would proactively correct this and simply prohibit the Defense Logistics Agency from using any food contact substances with PFAS to assemble or package MREs.

I thank Chairman SMITH for including both of these amendments.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. KILDEE).

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman of the committee for working with me on addressing this PFAS contamination issue.

Today, the House is taking historic action to address PFAS contamination that is hurting communities, including communities like the city of Oscoda in my district in Michigan.

At the beginning of the year, I launched the bipartisan Congressional PFAS Task Force to bring together Members of Congress who are dealing with contamination in their districts. We wanted to work together on meaningful legislation to address PFAS and to protect public health.

I am very pleased to stand here today, 6 months later, in support of these amendments. The package of amendments included in this en bloc will help address PFAS contamination and ensure people have access to safe drinking water.

Included in the package are three of my amendments.

The first would direct the U.S. Geological Survey to look for PFAS contamination around the country so we know where people are potentially exposed.

My second amendment would require the Government Accountability Office to conduct a review of the military's response to PFAS contamination and its efforts to clean it up.

Another amendment that I was proud to work on with my friend, Congresswoman DEAN from Pennsylvania, is to end the use of PFAS by the military by 2025. This will protect servicemembers from being exposed to these dangerous chemicals.

These provisions will mean fewer veterans, servicemembers, and families will face struggles like those in my district have faced. I am proud to see this come to the floor. I thank the chairman for his work on this.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentlewoman from West Virginia (Mrs. MILLER).

Mrs. MILLER. Mr. Chair, I rise today to speak about my amendment included in en bloc No. 11.

Mr. Chair, my amendment would bestow the privilege of lying in honor in the rotunda of the United States Capitol to the last surviving Medal of Honor recipient of the Second World War.

From the beaches of Normandy, across the seas of Japan, and into the deserts of Africa, the Greatest Generation fought selflessly to protect freedom around the world. It is our duty to honor the sacrifices they made to safeguard hope and liberty for all.

The walls of this historic building have seen the most courageous members of our society. Americans from coast to coast come here to pay their respects to the heroes of our history, an ability that would not be possible without the responsibilities that fell on to our brave parents and grandparents.

We must ensure our children and grandchildren remember those who worked to secure our Nation and freed the world from tyranny.

When I started working on this, there were four. Now, there are only three

living recipients of the Medal of Honor who went above and beyond the call of duty during World War II, one of whom is a dear friend and West Virginia native, Hershel ''Woody'' Williams, who fought valiantly during the Battle of Iwo Jima.

In this time of deep political divide, honoring our Nation's greatest heroes is something we can all come together and agree upon. I ask all Members to support my amendment to honor our Greatest Generation and preserve their legacy as defenders of freedom.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. PANETTA).

Mr. PANETTA. Mr. Chair, today, I rise in support of an amendment to the underlying bill, the National Defense Authorization Act.

The NDAA is a bill that articulates our defense priorities and secures our national interests. I am very, very proud and thankful to Chairman SMITH and committee staff to have incorporated a number of provisions into this bill. Of particular importance, I am honored to have included a provision that improves privatized military housing.

I think all of us can agree that it is imperative that the Department of Defense develop a holistic solution to remedy systemic privatized military housing issues and empower servicemembers and their families.

I saw this need firsthand in my district while engaging with servicemember constituents throughout this past year. That is why I offered legislation that was included in the NDAA that enhanced transparency, communication, and accountability standards.

The core elements of this bill, the Better Military Housing Act, included a tenant bill of rights, housing advocacy, and an improved work order system.

This amendment that I am speaking about today adds two additional important provisions.

First, it authorizes an additional $5 million for new military housing construction, utilizing the Army's high-performance and healthy living All-American Abode design.

Second, it requires the Department of Defense to provide an accounting for the legal services available to servicemembers harmed by health or environmental hazards while living in privatized military housing.

We must continue to prioritize the health and safety and the lifestyles of our servicemembers and their families. They serve us. Let's continue to serve them.

I thank Chairman SMITH, the committee, the professional staff, and my colleagues for their support on my amendments.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN).

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairman SMITH for giving me these minutes to talk about two amendments that I have brought forth that are part of this en bloc.

First is an amendment about PFAS, which we have heard a little bit about already. It is important to understand that our military is storing and planning to destroy millions of gallons of material that contain PFAS, which is a class of chemicals that contaminate drinking water and is linked to serious health problems.

These materials must be destroyed for the sake of the health of our communities, but that needs to be done in a way that protects our environment, not in a way that causes us yet more harm.

My amendment directs the Secretary of Defense to ensure that all incineration of materials containing PFAS is conducted in a manner that eliminates PFAS while also ensuring that no PFAS is emitted into the air in the process. It also sets clear guardrails for storage, byproducts, and appropriate facilities for disposal.

I thank Mr. KHANNA for cosponsoring this measure so we can protect our communities from further PFAS contamination.

The second amendment I wish to address will help us understand the universe of defense contractors that have willfully violated Federal health, safety, and labor standards that protect American workers. American people work hard to build the infrastructure necessary to keep our country safe. We have a responsibility to honor that work by paying them fairly and keeping them safe, as the law requires.

We have a responsibility to make sure that contractors taking Federal dollars are not recklessly neglecting the health, safety, and dignity of our working people. That is why this simple amendment is so necessary.

I thank Congresswoman HAALAND for cosponsoring this amendment, and I thank, again, Chairman SMITH for all of his hard work.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SHIMKUS).

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Chair, I want to start talking about science and jurisdiction and why it is important to go through regular order.

We just heard my colleagues talk about PFAS or PFOS or PFOA, three different things that mean three different things. What my colleagues have done is lumped them all into one category. If you eliminate one class of chemicals, you take the F–16 and you ground it. You have got Ethernet cables, fiber channel assemblies, round cable assemblies, shielded twisted pair, EMI.

This is a National Defense Authorization bill, and the Rules Committee has allowed an amendment on the National Defense Authorization bill that would ground the F–16s without doing due justice to science and the committees of jurisdiction.

There are a couple of other problems with the en bloc amendment.

Again, this amendment requires action on all PFAS, all of it. There may be 3,000 to 5,000 different permutations of this chemical. All these substances are not alike.

Also, EPA has said it knows little of the PFAS class and only has a valid tool to really identify 18 out of the 3,000 to 5,000 formulations. If EPA can only identify right now 18, how do you identify 1,500 permutations of this chemical?

Second, the amendment skirts scientific risk criteria and dismisses expert administration review, especially the provisions banning PFAS in MREs—we heard that—and containers.

According to the Food and Drug Administration, I mentioned this earlier on another amendment, this would ban substances used in assembling and packaging, which there is no known safety concern. The FDA approves packaging for food, but we are going to ban packaging for food when it is the jurisdiction of the Food and Drug Administration, which is not the jurisdiction of HASC.

Third, as drafted, these amendments could create confusion, overreach, and mismatched responsibility among Federal partners. The PFAS ban and the MRE language requires the Defense Logistics Agency to implement it, but MREs are sold at commercial grocery stores. So are we going to have the Defense Logistics Agency police PFAS MRE packaging in the local Piggly Wiggly or Walmart or other guns and knives stores?

□ 1900

The incineration provisions require the Secretary of Defense to administer and enforce requirements on incineration of items.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. SHIMKUS. So we have been attacking the administration of the Department of Defense saying they can't do their job, they don't meet the IG standards, and now we are going to put them in control of air emissions and clean air standards.

That is what this does when you allow amendments to a bill that are not germane to the underlying committee.

Last, provisions require the U.S. Geological Survey to come up with PFAS detection performance standards, instituting a nationalized sampling program at PFAS-contaminated sites and own the results. Yet the Environmental Protection Agency, which only has a minor ability to consult role, has statutory responsibility for cleanup sites. USGS will be messing around with and will be dependent upon the USGS to obtain its data.

So it is the EPA that is responsible for cleanup, but we are going to give

the U.S. Geological Survey the responsibility.

Many of these amendments are not germane to the defense authorization or have received process to ensure they don't create problems. Quality work in these areas would have followed regular order. Americans deserve that we are as careful doing our jobs as they are doing theirs. We mentioned this in the other amendment.

I am working with Chairman TONKO to address perfluorinated compounds. It is a very difficult issue. We have experts in the majority; we have experts in the minority that deal with chemicals. This is not the place to do it, and I would ask people to vote against the amendment en bloc.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of en bloc No. 6, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 7 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 476, I offer amendments en bloc.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 7 consisting of amendment Nos. 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, and 189 printed in part B of House Report 116–143, offered by Mr. SMITH of Washington:

AMENDMENT NO. 166 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 686, after line 2, insert the following new subparagraph (and redesignate succeeding subparagraphs accordingly):

(L) adversary actions that threaten freedom of navigation on international waterways, including attacks on foreign ships and crews;

AMENDMENT NO. 167 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Add at the end of title XIII the following:

SEC. 13___. COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION PROGRAM ENHANCEMENT.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report regarding the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program (established pursuant to the Department of Defense Cooperate Threat Reduction Act (enacted as subtitle B of title XIII of the Carl Levin and Howard P. 'Buck' McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (50 U.S.C. 3701 et seq.)), including recommendations to improve the implementation of such Program.

AMENDMENT NO. 168 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 779, line 14, insert ''Hamas, Hizballah, Palestine Islamic Jihad, al-Shabaab, Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps'' after ''al Sham,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 169 OFFERED BY MR. GOTTHEIMER OF NEW JERSEY

Page 306, line 2, strike ''or'' at the end.

Page 306, line 3, strike ''and'' at the end and insert ''or''.

Page 306, after line 3, add the following new subparagraph:

(D) anti-Semitism; and

AMENDMENT NO. 170 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

Page 603, after line 5, insert the following:

SEC. 898. INDIVIDUAL ACQUISITION FOR COMMERCIAL LEASING SERVICES.

(a) EXTENSION.—Section 877(c) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act For Fiscal Year 2019 (41 U.S.C. 3302 note) is amended by striking ''2022'' and inserting ''2025''.

(b) AUDIT.—Section 887(b)(1) of such Act is amended by striking ''biennial audits'' and inserting ''audits every five years''.

AMENDMENT NO. 171 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

At the end of subtitle I of title V, add the following:

SEC. 584. ELIGIBILITY OF VETERANS OF OPERATION END SWEEP FOR VIETNAM SERVICE MEDAL.

The Secretary of the military department concerned may, upon the application of an individual who is a veteran who participated in Operation End Sweep, award that individual the Vietnam Service Medal.

AMENDMENT NO. 172 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

At the end of subtitle D of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 632. REPORT REGARDING MANAGEMENT OF MILITARY COMMISSARIES AND EXCHANGES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report regarding management practices of military commissaries and exchanges

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under this section shall include a cost-benefit analysis with the goals of—

(1) reducing the costs of operating military commissaries and exchanges by $2,000,000,000 during fiscal years 2020 through 2024; and

(2) not raising costs for patrons of military commissaries and exchanges.

AMENDMENT NO. 173 OFFERED BY MR. GRAVES OF LOUISIANA

At the end of subtitle B of title V, insert the following new sections:

SEC. 520. NATIONAL GUARD SUPPORT TO MAJOR DISASTERS.

Section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following:

''(C) Operations or missions authorized by the President or the Secretary of Defense to support large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters, as defined by section 311(3) of title 6, United States Code, at the request of a State governor.''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(4) With respect to operations or missions described under paragraph (2)(C), there is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Defense such sums as may be necessary to carry out such operations and missions, but only if—

''(A) an emergency has been declared by the governor of the applicable State; and

''(B) the President has declared the emergency to be a major disaster for the purposes of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act.''.

SEC. 520a. REPORT ON METHODS TO ENHANCE DOMESTIC RESPONSE TO LARGE SCALE, COMPLEX AND CATASTROPHIC DISASTERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation and coordination with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Security Council, the Council of Governors, and the National Governors Association, shall submit to the congressional defense, the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate a report on their plan to establish policy and processes to implement the authority provided by the amendments made by section 520. The report shall include a detailed examination of the policy framework consistent with existing authorities, identify major statutory or policy impediments to implementation, and make recommendations for legislation as appropriate.

(b) CONTENTS.—The report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include a description of—

(1) the current policy and processes whereby governors can request activation of the National Guard under title 32, United States Code, as part of the response to large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters that are supported by the Federal Government and, if no formal process exists in policy, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a timeline and plan to establish such a policy, including consultation with the Council of Governors and the National Governors Association;

(2) the Secretary of Defense's assessment, informed by consultation with the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the National Security Council, the Council of Governors, and the National Governors Association, regarding the sufficiency of current authorities for the reimbursement of National Guard and Reserve manpower during large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters under title 10 and title 32, United States Code, and specifically whether reimbursement authorities are sufficient to ensure that military training and readiness are not degraded to fund disaster response, or invoking them degrades the effectiveness of the Disaster Relief Fund;

(3) the Department of Defense's plan to ensure there is parallel and consistent policy in the application of the authorities granted under section 12304a of title 10, United States Code, and section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, including—

(A) a description of the disparities between benefits and protections under Federal law versus State active duty;

(B) recommended solutions to achieve parity at the Federal level; and

(C) recommended changes at the State level, if appropriate;

(4) the Department of Defense's plan to ensure there is parity of benefits and protections for military members employed as part of the response to large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters under title 32 or title 10, United States Code, and recommendations for addressing shortfalls; and

(5) a review, by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, of the current policy for, and an assessment of the sufficiency of, reimbursement authority for the use of all National Guard and Reserve, both to the Department of Defense and to the States, during large scale, complex, catastrophic disasters, including any policy and legal limitations, and cost assessment impact on Federal funding.

AMENDMENT NO. 174 OFFERED BY MR. GREEN OF TENNESSEE

Page 380, insert after line 23 the following (and redesignate succeeding paragraphs accordingly):

(7) The availability and usage of the assistance of chaplains, houses of worship, and other spiritual resources for members of the Armed Forces who identify as religiously affiliated and have attempted suicide, have suicidal ideation, or are at risk of suicide, and metrics on the impact these resources have in assisting religiously-affiliated members who have access to and utilize them compared to religiously-affiliated members who do not.

AMENDMENT NO. 175 OFFERED BY MS. HAALAND OF NEW MEXICO

Page 699, after line 17, insert the following:

SEC. 1075. HUMAN RIGHTS IN BRAZIL.

No later than 180 days after enactment of the Act, the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State shall jointly submit a report to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, including—

(1) an assessment of the human rights climate in Brazil and the commitment to human rights by the security forces of Brazil, including military and civilian forces;

(2) an assessment of whether Brazilian security-force units that are found to be engaged in human rights abuses may have received or purchased United States equipment and training; and

(3) if warranted, a strategy to address any found human rights abuses by the security forces of Brazil, including in the context of Brazil's newly conferred Major Non-NATO Ally status.

AMENDMENT NO. 176 OFFERED BY MS. HAALAND OF NEW MEXICO

At the end of subtitle G of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 898. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH ENTITIES LACKING A SEXUAL HARASSMENT POLICY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall revise the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement to state that the policy of the Department of Defense is that the Secretary of Defense may enter into a contract only with an entity that has an employee policy penalizing instances of sexual harassment.

(b) DEBARMENT.—If an entity that does not have an employee policy penalizing instances of sexual harassment seeks to enter into a contract with the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense shall initiate a debarment proceeding in accordance with procedures in the Federal Acquisition Regulation against such entity.

AMENDMENT NO. 177 OFFERED BY MR. HAGEDORN OF MINNESOTA

Add at the end of subtitle F of title VIII the following:

SEC. 882. ACCELERATED PAYMENTS APPLICABLE TO CONTRACTS WITH CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESS CONCERNS UNDER THE PROMPT PAYMENT ACT.

Section 3903(a) of title 31, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(B), by inserting ''except as provided in paragraphs (10) and (11),'' before ''30 days'';

(2) in paragraph (8), by striking ''and'';

(3) in paragraph (9), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(4) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(10) for a prime contractor (as defined in section 8701(5) of title 41) that is a small business concern (as defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)), to the fullest extent permitted by law, require that the head of an agency establish an accelerated payment date with a goal of 15 days after a proper invoice for the amount due is received if a specific payment date is not established by contract; and

''(11) for a prime contractor (as defined in section 8701(5) of title 41) that subcontracts with a small business concern (as defined under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632)), to the fullest extent permitted by law, require that the head of an agency establish an accelerated payment date with a goal of 15 days after a proper invoice for the amount due is received if—

''(A) a specific payment date is not established by contract; and

''(B) such prime contractor agrees to make payments to such subcontractor in accordance with such accelerated payment date, to the maximum extent practicable, without any further consideration from or fees charged to such subcontractor.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 178 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle B of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 831. REPORTING ON EXPENSES INCURRED FOR INDEPENDENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS.

(a) REPORTING ON INDEPENDENT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COSTS.—Section 2372 of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the second sentence of subsection (a), by striking ''shall be reported'' and all that follows through ''indirect costs.'' and inserting the following: ''shall be reported—

''(1) independently from other allowable indirect costs; and

''(2) annually by the contractor to the Defense Technical Information Center, who shall give access to the information to the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Director of the Defense Contract Audit Agency, and the Director of the Defense Management Audit Agency.''.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Such section is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than March 31, 2020, and biennially thereafter, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in coordination with the Director of the Defense Contract Management Agency, the Director of the Defense Contract Audit Agency, and the Defense Technical Information Center, shall submit to the congressional defense committees aggregate cost data on the independent research and development programs of the contractor. The report shall include—

''(1) an analysis of such programs completed during the two-year period preceding the date of the report, including the extent to which such programs align with the modernization priorities of the most recent national defense strategy (as described by section 113 of this title);

''(2) an estimate of the extent to which such programs produced, or sought to produce, disruptive technologies or incremental technologies;

''(3) with respect to each contractor subject to the reporting requirement under subsection (a)—

''(A) a comparison of the total amount of independent research and development costs submitted for reimbursement under the annual incurred cost proposal of such contractor and the amount reported to the Defense Technical Information Center; and

''(B) a summary of any issues relating to the ownership or distribution of intellectual property rights raised by such contractor relating to an independent research and development program of such contractor.''.

(c) REPORT TO GAO.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Comptroller General of the United States the first such report required under subsection (f) of section 2372 of title 10, United States Code (as added by subsection (a)), so that the Comptroller General may perform a review of the information provided in the report.

AMENDMENT NO. 179 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle B of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 831. REPORTING ON EXPENSES INCURRED FOR BID AND PROPOSAL COSTS.

Section 2372a(a) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the second sentence, by striking ''shall be reported'' and all that follows through ''indirect costs.'' and inserting the following: ''shall be reported—

''(1) independently from other allowable indirect costs; and

''(2) annually by the contractor to the Director of the Defense Contract Audit Agency, who shall give access to the information to the Principal Director for Defense Pricing and Contracting.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 180 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle B of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 831. REPEAL OF THE DEFENSE COST ACCOUNTING STANDARDS BOARD.

(a) REPEAL.—Section 190 of title 10, United States Code, is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 7 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 190.

AMENDMENT NO. 181 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle G of title V, insert the following new section:

SEC. 567. TRANSITION OUTREACH PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretaries of Veterans Affairs, Labor, Education, and Homeland Security, and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, shall establish a pilot program through the Transition to Veterans Program Office that fosters contact between veterans and the Department of Defense.

(b) CONTACT.—The Secretary of Defense, and with respect to members of the Coast Guard, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, shall direct the Military Transition Assistance Teams of the Department of Defense to contact each veteran from the Armed Forces at least twice during each of the first three months after the veteran separates from the Armed Forces to—

(1) inquire about the transition of the separated member to civilian life, including—

(A) employment;

(B) veterans benefits;

(C) education;

(D) family life; and

(2) hear concerns of the veteran regarding transition.

(c) TERMINATION.—The Secretary shall complete operation of the pilot program under this section not later than September 30, 2020.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after termination of the pilot program under this section, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to Congress regarding such pilot program, including the following, disaggregated by armed force:

(1) The number of veterans contacted, including how many times such veterans were contacted.

(2) Information regarding the age, sex, and geographic region of contacted veterans.

(3) Concerns most frequently raised by the veterans.

(4) What benefits the contacted veterans have received, and an estimate of the cost to the Federal Government for such benefits.

(5) How many contacted veterans are employed or have sought employment, including what fields of employment.

(6) How many contacted veterans are enrolled or have sought to enroll in a course of education, including what fields of study.

(7) Recommendations for legislation to improve the long-term effectiveness of TAP and the well-being of veterans.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''armed force'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

(2) The term ''TAP'' means the Transition Assistance Program under sections 1142 and 1144 of title 10, United States Code.

(3) The term ''veteran'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 38, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 182 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS OF FLORIDA

At the appropriate place in subtitle E of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON THE ENDURING UNITED STATES COMMITMENT TO THE FREELY ASSOCIATED STATES.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States has strong and enduring interests in the security and prosperity of Oceania and the Western Pacific region, including close relationships with the countries of Palau, the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, with whom the United States shares Compacts of Free Association;

(2) the United States and the Freely Associated States share values including democracy and human rights, as well as mutual interest in a free, open and prosperous Indo-Pacific region;

(3) the United States should expand support to the Freely Associated States on issues of concern, including climate change mitigation, protection of the marine environment and maritime law enforcement;

(4) the United States should expeditiously begin negotiations on the renewal of the Compacts of Free Association and conclude such negotiations prior to the expiration of the current compacts in 2023 and 2024; and

(5) the United States honors the service of the men and women of the Freely Associated States who serve in the United States Armed Forces.

AMENDMENT NO. 183 OFFERED BY MR. HECK OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle F of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. INCLUSION OF INFORMATION ON FREE CREDIT MONITORING IN ANNUAL FINANCIAL LITERACY BRIEFING.

The Secretary of each military department shall ensure that the annual financial literacy education briefing provided to servicemembers includes information on the availability of free credit monitoring services pursuant to section 605A(k) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1(k)).

AMENDMENT NO. 184 OFFERED BY MR. HECK OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. INTEROPERABILITY OF COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN MILITARY INSTALLATIONS AND ADJACENT JURISDICTIONS.

Not later than 12 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense Fire and Emergency Services Working Group shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes—

(1) an identification of all military installations that provide emergency services to areas outside of their installations, make them aware of the Amtrak Passenger Train 501 Derailment in DuPont, Washington, and determine the effectiveness of the communications system between that military installation and the adjacent jurisdictions; and

(2) an implementation plan to address any deficiencies with interoperability caused by the incompatibility between the Department of Defense communications system and that of adjacent civilian agencies.

AMENDMENT NO. 185 OFFERED BY MR. HIGGINS OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10___. SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL MARITIME HERITAGE GRANTS PROGRAM.

Of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense may contribute up to $5,000,000 to support the National Maritime Heritage Grants Program established under section 308703 of title 54, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 186 OFFERED BY MS. HILL OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle G of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 898. DOMESTIC PRODUCTION OF SMALL UNMANNED AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS.

The Secretary of Defense shall take such action as necessary to strengthen the domestic production of small unmanned aircraft systems (as defined in section 331 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (Public Law 112–95; 49 U.S.C. 44802 note)), as described under Presidential Determination No. 2019–13 of June 10, 2019.

AMENDMENT NO. 187 OFFERED BY MR. HOLLINGSWORTH OF INDIANA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. _____. SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON INCREASING RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT IN BIOPRINTING AND FABRICATION IN AUSTERE MILITARY ENVIRONMENTS.

It is the sense of the House of Representatives that the Defense Health Agency should take appropriate actions to increase efforts focused on research and development in the areas of bioprinting and fabrication in austere military environments.

AMENDMENT NO. 188 OFFERED BY MS. KENDRA S. HORN OF OKLAHOMA

At the appropriate place in title VI, insert the following:

SEC. 6___. REDUCTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF EARNINGS FROM WORK PERFORMED WHILE ENTITLED TO AN ANNUITY SUPPLEMENT.

Section 8421a of title 5, United States Code, is amended in subsection (c)—

(1) by striking ''full-time as an air traffic control instructor'' and inserting ''as an air traffic control instructor, or supervisor thereof,''; and

(2) by inserting ''or supervisor'' after ''an instructor''.

AMENDMENT NO. 189 OFFERED BY MS. KENDRA S. HORN OF OKLAHOMA

At the end of subtitle D of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 345. INSPECTOR GENERAL AUDIT OF CERTAIN COMMERCIAL DEPOT MAINTENANCE CONTRACTS.

The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall conduct an audit of each military department and Defense Agency (as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code), as applicable, to determine if there has been any excess profit or cost escalation with respect to any sole-source contracts relating to commercial depot maintenance (including contracts for parts, supplies, equipment, and maintenance services).

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Hampshire (Ms. KUSTER).

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Chair, I thank the distinguished gentleman from Washington for yielding.

I was pleased to offer an amendment to H.R. 2500 to expand the liberal consideration standard given by discharge review boards and boards for the correction of military records to victims of military sexual trauma, to survivors of intimate partner violence and domestic abuse.

Members of the Armed Forces who were victims of intimate partner violence have sometimes received less than honorable discharges because of behavior caused by their underlying trauma. This discharge status may exclude them from receiving veterans benefits, including services to help address their trauma.

Less than honorable discharge statuses are associated with higher rates of homelessness and suicide. Simply put, these discharge statuses are retraumatizing, and survivors deserve better.

My amendment would have ensured victims of intimate partner violence receive the same liberal consideration standard as other victims of sexual assault in the Armed Forces. All survivors should be believed and treated with compassion, regardless of the violence they experienced.

I appreciate the willingness of the House Armed Services Committee staff to work with my team to try to get this provision included in the House NDAA. Unfortunately, due to budgetary rules, we were unable to find a path forward. A provision that mirrors my amendment was included in the Senate NDAA, thanks to the tremendous leadership of Senators GILLIBRAND and ERNST.

Chairman SMITH, when the House and Senate conferences our two bills, will you work with the Senate to see this provision included in the final conference bill?

I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman from New Hampshire for her leadership on this issue, and I agree that it is a very important issue.

Absolutely, we will work with the Senate to do our best to address it once we get to conference, and, again, I thank the gentlewoman for her work on this.

Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for his response.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. I thank my good friend, the distinguished ranking member, for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, for years, books and articles have been written suggesting that significant research had been done at U.S. Government facilities, including Fort Detrick and Plum Island, to turn ticks and other insects into bioweapons. Now, a new book, ''Bitten: The Secret History of Lyme Disease and Biological Weapons,'' by Kris Newby, includes interviews with Dr. Willy Burgdorfer, the researcher who is credited with discovering Lyme disease. It turns out Dr. Burgdorfer was also a bioweapons specialist.

The interviews combined with access to Dr. Burgdorfer's lab files reveal that he and other bioweapons specialists stuffed ticks with pathogens to cause severe disability, disease, even death to potential enemies.

With Lyme disease and other tick-borne diseases exploding in the United States, with an estimated 300,000 to 427,000 new cases each year and 10 to 20 percent of all patients suffering from chronic Lyme disease, I believe Americans have a right to know whether any of this is true.

If true, what were the parameters of the program?

Who ordered it?

Was there any accidental release anywhere or at any time of any of the diseased ticks?

Were any ticks released by design?

In the book, there is some talk of that happening at or near Richmond, Virginia. Can any of this information help current-day researchers—and this is most important of all—help current-day researchers find a way to mitigate and maybe even cure these diseases?

It should be noted for the record that it was President Richard Nixon in 1969 who ordered the end to all bioweapons research, but we know that there were tick farms at Plum Island and Fort Detrick, like I said earlier, and other places where this research was done.

We need to know. I encourage Members to read this book if they get the time, ''Bitten: The Secret History of Lyme Disease and Biological Weapons.'' Again, it may offer some clues as to how we combat this terrible epidemic of Lyme disease in the United States.

My amendment tasks the DoD Inspector General to ask the hard questions and report back. The millions of people suffering from Lyme and other tick-borne diseases deserve to know the truth.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND), a member of the committee.

Ms. HAALAND. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment requiring reporting on human rights in Brazil in light of the Bolsonaro administration's dangerous actions.

President Bolsonaro has said he wants to strip constitutional land rights from Brazil's indigenous people. He has openly stated that indigenous people should have been exterminated.

His threats go beyond words. Bolsonaro's administration has already begun infringing upon the rights of indigenous people and other vulnerable groups.

Despite this alarming behavior, President Trump named Brazil a major non-NATO ally. Congress can and must use its authority to direct and block funds and conduct oversight.

The Bolsonaro administration must understand that increased U.S. cooperation is conditional upon respect for the rights of the people of Brazil, including indigenous people, Afro-Brazilians, women, and LGBTQ communities.

Congress is watching, and we must demand accountability.

Mr. Chairman, I also rise to support my amendment, which prohibits the Department of Defense from contracting with companies that do not have a sexual harassment policy.

Now more than ever, people are empowered to speak up and change the culture in the workplace. Congress, the Department of Defense, and many other workplaces have or are implementing policies to hold perpetrators accountable. We must demand the same from those who do business with our government.

In fiscal year 2017, the Department of Defense spent $320 billion on contractors. If these contractors are going to receive Federal dollars, they should be subject to the same accountability.

My amendment will ensure that contractors have sexual harassment policies in place prior to signing on the dotted line. All workers must be protected in the workplace, especially when they are working to protect our country.

I urge my colleagues to support workers and pass this amendment and pass the en bloc package.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from California (Mr. MCCARTHY), our Republican leader.

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, on July 4, a 6.4 magnitude earthquake hit Ridgecrest, California. A day later, our Ridgecrest community experienced a 7.1 magnitude earthquake.

To put that in perspective, the Northridge quake that, 20 years ago, severely cost 60 lives and others and crippled Los Angeles was less than that.

People felt this throughout southern California, but the epicenter of these earthquakes was located on the Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake.

Hundreds of aftershocks have already occurred and are still occurring.

The Navy announced that, due to earthquake-related damage, China Lake was not mission capable and that nonessential personnel had to be evacuated. This is significant because China Lake, along with neighboring installations, form a cornerstone of our national defense architecture that integrates all operational domains: air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace.

The men and women who work here help test and develop the technology needed to equip our warfighters with the very best weapons and tools to ensure our military remains second to none.

Now, my amendment, which I offered with Congressman COOK, was included in the en bloc package. It would authorize $100 million to help address China Lake's most immediate needs, and it requires the Department of Defense to develop a plan by October 1 to assess, repair, and modernize the infrastructure and facilities at China Lake and other installations in the R–2508 Special Use Airspace Complex that was damaged by the earthquakes.

The extent of this damage is still being assessed, but we need to ensure that we are not only repairing this important base to address the threats facing our Nation today, but in the years ahead.

Mr. Chairman, I want to be clear to my constituents in Ridgecrest, in Kern County, this amendment is just an initial step in helping China Lake and the communities I represent impacted by these earthquakes make sure they recover.

Over the coming days, weeks, and months, I ask my colleagues in this Chamber and the U.S. Senate to join with me to ensure Ridgecrest, China Lake, and all communities impacted by earthquakes and natural disasters have our full support and are provided the resources they need to quickly rebuild and get back to normal.

I also ask my colleagues to join me in thanking all the local first responders, the local, State, and Federal emergency response officials who have worked nonstop over the past several days to ensure our constituents affected in Ridgecrest were safe, have food and water and a place to sleep.

Finally, I also want to thank the thousands of residents across our communities for their help, their actions, and their prayers for their neighbors in need.

It is said adversity does not build character; it reveals it. Earthquakes can shake our foundations, but the residents of Ridgecrest should hold their heads high. In this time of adversity, their true character has shown and is an inspiration to all of us.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

□ 1915

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. GOTTHEIMER).

Mr. GOTTHEIMER. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman SMITH, Ranking Member THORNBERRY, and all the Armed Services Committee members for all their hard work on this bill.

I rise in support of the en bloc package, which contains four amendments I have introduced.

Mr. Chair, Iran has engaged in reckless conduct, destabilizing the region, with their attacks on allied tankers near the Strait of Hormuz and with the support of terrorist organizations, including Hezbollah and Hamas. We must remain vigilant with Iran.

My amendment ensures that the Defense Department reports on threats to freedom of navigation on all international waterways.

My second amendment directs the Defense and State Departments to send recommendations to Congress to improve the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program. This will help eliminate nuclear material and prevent proliferation.

My third amendment prohibits funds and support from going to foreign terrorist organizations, including Hamas, Hezbollah, Palestinian Islamic Jihad, al-Shabaab, and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, by adding these to the prohibited list in section 1224 of this bill. We must stop terrorism in its tracks.

Finally, brave Americans of every background have served in our Armed Forces, including Jewish American veterans who fought Nazis in World War II.

My fourth amendment requires the Defense Department to question whether our Active Duty servicemembers have experienced anti-Semitism while bravely serving our country.

Mr. Chair, I urge support for this bipartisan en bloc package of amendments.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL).

Mr. HILL of Arkansas. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman of the full committee, and I thank the ranking member for yielding.

Today I rise in support of Mr. ROSE's amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act. This amendment, which I cosponsored, takes the necessary steps to target bad actors responsible for the illegal trafficking of fentanyl into the United States.

Across Arkansas, heartbroken families have told me their stories time and time again about how the opioid crisis has claimed the lives of their loved ones.

According to the CDC, in 2017, more than 130 Americans lost their lives to opioid abuse each day, nearly half of those deaths attributable to fentanyl.

We have a responsibility to stem the tide of this crisis. Targeting the source of the world's largest producers and distributors of fentanyl will begin to stop the flow of these drugs.

Mr. Chair, I am grateful to Mr. ROSE for this effort, which complements work that I have been doing over the past year with my friend, Senator TOM COTTON, to fight this plague.

Mr. Chair, I thank the ranking member for yielding, and I urge a ''yes'' vote on this en bloc package.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this en bloc package, and I would also like to speak in favor of en bloc package No. 10, which includes four of my amendments.

The first would mandate that the President provide Congress with a copy of National Security Presidential Memorandums related to military operations in cyberspace.

Congress has a vital role to play in ensuring that offensive cyber operations do not inadvertently undermine stability in cyberspace. Unfortunately, the White House has continuously stymied our efforts and attempts to conduct this constitutionally-protected oversight, refusing to provide important policy documents that took effect nearly a year ago.

Ironically, I have largely supported the administration's more forward-leaning posture, but regardless of my feelings towards the underlying strategy, it is unacceptable that the White House continues to stonewall our attempts to oversee sensitive operations. This amendment will stop that obstruction.

A second amendment ensures that new software acquisition pathways will include cybersecurity metrics. I strongly support updating how the Pentagon buys software, but it is important that we have explicit measures of the security of the code that we are buying.

Now, I hope that this amendment will both drive the adoption of metrics related to common software weaknesses and lead to broader changes, such as increased use of type-safe programming languages.

Finally, this package includes two amendments related to our Special Operations Forces.

The first extends by 3 years a relatively new irregular warfare authority, which is designed to address threats in the gray zone below the level of armed conflict in order to gauge its use and effectiveness.

The second would strengthen requirements that the Department notify Congress before exercising a counterterrorism authority referred to as 127 Echo. This authority has proven its worth over the last decade, but I believe that we must continue to improve our rigorous oversight to ensure appropriate use.

Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of this en bloc package and my amendments in en bloc package No. 10.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. RIGGLEMAN).

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment, which directs the Secretary of Defense to develop a plan for a pilot program to train skilled technicians for placement in the defense industrial base, including critical shipbuilding skills such as welding, metrology, quality assurance, machining, and additive manufacturing.

Mr. Chair, I would like to begin by thanking my friends, colleagues, and fellow Virginians, Representatives LURIA, WITTMAN, MCEACHIN, and BEYER, for their partnership on this amendment.

Our Nation's defense industrial base is a critical aspect of our Nation's national security and economic prosperity. We must continue to adapt this industry to respond to the emerging challenges and global realities that face our country. One such challenge is training a workforce that can maintain the required tools and products our Armed Forces need.

The Defense Industrial Base report to the President dated October 2018 stated: ''Without concerted action that provides both a ready workforce and continuously-charged pipeline of new employees, the U.S. will not be able to maintain the large, vibrant, and diverse machine tools sector needed.''

This amendment helps the Department of Defense close the gap in our Nation's workforce that threatens our global competitiveness and military capabilities. It will help America modernize its workforce and create a pipeline of new employees who support our security apparatus.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN).

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I thank Chairman SMITH for yielding.

I rise today to speak about two amendments in this en bloc package that are critical to the Nation's security and good governance.

The first is a bipartisan amendment that addresses the need for oversight and accountability in our national security infrastructure. This bipartisan amendment directs the IG to audit DOD departments and agencies to determine if excess profit and cost escalation on sole-source contracts has taken place. This is important not only for our bases and maintenance, but it impacts our Nation's readiness.

While we understand that contractors and suppliers need to make a profit, that doesn't mean that our taxpayer dollars should go to fund excess profits and escalations that are well outside of the norm.

This good governance is reasonable and helps us to ensure our Nation's security while being good stewards of the taxpayer dollars.

The second amendment in this en bloc package addresses our Nation's security in a different way: that of the air traffic controllers, who pay into their retirement throughout their career until they are forced to retire at the age of 56, many of whom are our Nation's veterans.

Right now, we are experiencing a severe shortage of air traffic controllers across this Nation, and retired air traffic controllers are some of the most qualified supervisors and trainers. However, under current law, all FERS retirees either must work under 1.5 days per week or full-time, otherwise, they lose their Federal retirement.

This amendment allows all retirees to simply retain their hard-earned retirement dollars that they have paid in, so we can train the next generation of air traffic controllers.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. STAUBER).

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman and ranking member for including my amendments in these en bloc amendments.

Mr. Chair, my amendment is simple. It requires the Secretary of the Navy to create a report regarding the feasibility of doing maintenance work on naval vessels at shipyards other than shipyards in the vessel's home port.

Currently, the Navy has a tremendous maintenance backlog, but under current law, there are certain restrictions that limit where naval vessels can undertake maintenance repair. Unless these restrictions are lifted, the Navy's backlog will only increase exponentially.

At the same time, there are fully qualified shipyards in the rest of the United States, including the Great Lakes region, Gulf Coast, and Alaska, that can perform repair work for certain types of naval vessels. Yards such as Fraser Shipyards in Superior, Wisconsin, have the capacity and skills to do this work. They just need the chance.

I know Fraser Shipyards and others are dedicated to the national security mission of the United States and would be an efficient and competent service provider, and I am certain Fraser Shipyards and others within the Great Lakes do not stand alone in this process.

Although these vessels may not be homeported in these regions of the country, it should be within the Secretary's discretion to decide what types of vessels could be sent to such shipyards to help with the Navy's maintenance backlog. This could include noncombatant vessels, vessels with minimal crews, or other vessels that only need limited periods of time in shipyards for the repair work.

The opportunity to create additional geographic repair centers presents the United States Navy an opportunity to diversify their industrial base, create resiliency, and improve our military readiness.

Mr. Chair, I want to thank Congressman DUFFY and Congressman COX for cosponsoring this amendment, and I encourage all of my colleagues to support the en bloc amendment.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I have no further speakers. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I have no further speakers on this en bloc package, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of the en bloc package, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 8 OFFERED BY MS. KENDRA S. HORN OF OKLAHOMA

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 476, I offer amendments en bloc as the designee for Mr. SMITH of Washington.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 8 consisting of amendment Nos. 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, and 215 printed in part B of House Report 116–143, offered by Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma:

AMENDMENT NO. 191 OFFERED BY MR. HORSFORD OF NEVADA

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. INCREASE IN FUNDING FOR AIR FORCE UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, basic research, University Research Initiatives, line 002 (PE 0601103F) is hereby increased by $5,000,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, operating forces, Special Operations Command Theater Forces, line 100 is hereby reduced by $5,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 192 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 882. POSTAWARD EXPLANATIONS FOR UNSUCCESSFUL OFFERORS FOR CERTAIN CONTRACTS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Federal Acquisition Regulation shall be revised to require that with respect to an offer for a task order or delivery order in an amount greater than the simplified acquisition threshold (as defined in section 134 of title 41, United States Code) and less than or equal to $5,500,000 issued under an indefinite delivery-indefinite quantity contract, the contracting officer for such contract shall, upon written request from an unsuccessful offeror, provide a brief explanation as to why such offeror was unsuccessful that includes a summary of the rationale for the award and an evaluation of the significant weak or deficient factors in the offeror's offer.

AMENDMENT NO. 193 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle A of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 606. CONTINUED ENTITLEMENTS WHILE A MEMBER OF THE ARMED FORCES PARTICIPATES IN A CAREER INTERMISSION PROGRAM.

Section 710(h) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(3) the entitlement of the member and of the survivors of the member to all death benefits under the provisions of chapter 75 of this title;

''(4) the provision of all travel and transportation allowances for the survivors of deceased members to attend burial ceremonies under section 481f of title 37; and

''(5) the eligibility of the member for general benefits as provided in part II of title 38.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 194 OFFERED BY MS. HOULAHAN OF PENNSYLVANIA

Add at the end of subtitle G of title XII the following:

SEC. 1268. REPORT ON IMPLICATIONS OF CHINESE MILITARY PRESENCE IN DJIBOUTI.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a comprehensive strategy to address security concerns posed by the Chinese People's Liberation Army Support Base in Djibouti to United States military installations and logistics chains in sub-Saharan Africa and the Middle East.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the potential military, intelligence, and logistical threats facing key regional United States military infrastructure, supply chains, and staging grounds due to the proximity of major Chinese military assets in Djibouti.

(2) An assessment of the efforts taken by Camp Lemonnier to improve aviation safety in the aftermath of the recent Chinese military targeting of American flight crews with military-grade lasers.

(3) An assessment of Djibouti's Chinese-held public debt and the strategic vulnerabilities such may present if China moves to claim the Port of Djibouti or other key logistical assets in repayment.

(4) A description of the specific operational challenges facing United States military and supply chains in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East in the event that access to the strategically significant Port of Djibouti becomes limited or lost in its entirety, as well as a comprehensive contingency strategy to maintain full operational capacity in AFRICOM and CENTCOM through other ports and transport hubs.

(5) An identification of measures to mitigate risk of escalation between United States and Chinese military assets in Djibouti.

(6) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 195 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle C of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. REPORT ON CAPACITY OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE TO PROVIDE SURVIVORS OF NATURAL DISASTERS WITH EMERGENCY SHORT-TERM HOUSING.

Not later than 220 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report analyzing the capacity of the Department of Defense to provide survivors of natural disasters with emergency short-term housing.

AMENDMENT NO. 196 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. REPORT ON EFFORTS TO COMBAT BOKO HARAM IN NIGERIA AND THE LAKE CHAD BASIN.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—Congress—

(1) strongly condemns the ongoing violence and the systematic gross human rights violations against the people of Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin carried out by Boko Haram;

(2) expresses its support for the people of Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin who wish to live in a peaceful, economically prosperous, and democratic region; and

(3) calls on the President to support Nigerian, Lake Chad Basin, and international community efforts to ensure accountability for crimes against humanity committed by Boko Haram against the people of Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin, particularly the young girls kidnapped from Chibok and other internally displaced persons affected by the actions of Boko Haram.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Attorney General shall jointly submit to Congress a report on efforts to combat Boko Haram in Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) A description of initiatives undertaken by the Department of Defense to assist the Government of Nigeria and countries in the Lake Chad Basin to develop capacities to deploy special forces to combat Boko Haram.

(B) A description of United States activities to enhance the capacity of Nigeria and countries in the Lake Chad Basin to investigate and prosecute human rights violations perpetrated against the people of Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin by Boko Haram, al-Qaeda affiliates, and other terrorist organizations, in order to promote respect for rule of law in Nigeria and the Lake Chad Basin.

AMENDMENT NO. 197 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle F of title XII, add the following new section:

SEC. 12___. BRIEFING ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAM TO PROTECT UNITED STATES STUDENTS AGAINST FOREIGN AGENTS.

Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide a briefing to the congressional defense committees on the program described in section 1277 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91), including an assessment on whether the program is beneficial to students interning, working part time, or in a program that will result in employment post-graduation with Department of Defense components and contractors.

AMENDMENT NO. 198 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle A of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5_____. REPORT ON RATE OF MATERNAL MORTALITY AMONG MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, and with respect to members of the Coast Guard, the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating when it is not operating as a service in the Navy, shall submit to Congress a report on the rate of maternal mortality among members of the Armed Forces and the dependents of such members.

AMENDMENT NO. 199 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle A of title XVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 16___. REPORT ON SPACE DEBRIS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the risks posed by man-made space debris in low-earth orbit, including—

(1) recommendations with respect to the remediation of such risks; and

(2) outlines of plans to reduce the incident of such space debris.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 200 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle C of title XVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 16___. REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY TRAINING PROGRAMS.

Not later than 240 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that accounts for all of the efforts, programs, initiatives, and investments of the Department of Defense to train elementary, secondary, and postsecondary students in fields related to cybersecurity, cyber defense, and cyber operations. The report shall—

(1) include information on the metrics used to evaluate such efforts, programs, initiatives, and investments, and identify overlaps or redundancies across the various efforts, programs, initiatives, and investments; and

(2) address how the Department leverages such efforts, programs, initiatives, and investments in the recruitment and retention of both the civilian and military cyberworkforces.

AMENDMENT NO. 201 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. INCREASED COLLABORATION WITH NIH TO COMBAT TRIPLE NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Office of Health of the Department of Defense shall work in collaboration with the National Institutes of Health to—

(1) identify specific genetic and molecular targets and biomarkers for triple negative breast cancer; and

(2) provide information useful in biomarker selection, drug discovery, and clinical trials design that will enable both—

(A) triple negative breast cancer patients to be identified earlier in the progression of their disease; and

(B) the development of multiple targeted therapies for the disease.

(b) FUNDING.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 1405 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding tables in division D, is hereby increased by $10,000,000 to carry out subsection (a).

(c) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 202 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. FUNDING FOR POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER.

(a) FUNDING.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated by section 1405 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in such division, is hereby increased by $2,500,000 for post-traumatic stress disorder.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide is hereby reduced by $2,500,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 203 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle F of title V, add the following:

SEC. 560b. SPEECH DISORDERS OF CADETS AND MIDSHIPMEN.

(a) TESTING.—The Superintendent of a military service academy shall provide testing for speech disorders to incoming cadets or midshipmen under the jurisdiction of that Superintendent.

(b) NO EFFECT ON ADMISSION.—The testing under subsection (a) may not have any affect on admission to a military service academy.

(c) RESULTS.—The Superintendent shall provide each cadet or midshipman under the jurisdiction of that Superintendent the result of the testing under subsection (a) and a list of warfare unrestricted line officer positions and occupation specialists that require successful performance on the speech test.

(d) THERAPY.—The Superintendent shall furnish speech therapy to a cadet or midshipman under the jurisdiction of that Superintendent at the election of the cadet or midshipman.

(e) RETAKING.—A cadet or midshipman whose testing indicate a speech disorder or impediment may elect to retake the testing once each academic year while enrolled at the military service academy.

AMENDMENT NO. 204 OFFERED BY MS. JACKSON LEE OF TEXAS

In section 235(a)(2)—

(1) in subparagraph (H), strike ''and'' at the end;

(2) redesignate subparagraph (I) as subparagraph (J); and

(3) insert after subparagraph (H), the following new subparagraph (I):

(I) opportunities and risks; and

AMENDMENT NO. 205 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL OF WASHINGTON

Page 379, after line 2, insert the following new subsection:

(h) FUNDING.—

(1) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, administrative and service-wide activities, Office of the Secretary of Defense, line 460 is hereby increased by $5,000,000 (with the amount of such increase to be made available for the Defense Suicide Prevention Office and National Guard suicide prevention pilot program under this section).

(2) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for procurement, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, for shipbuilding and conversion, Navy, ship to shore connector, line 024 is hereby reduced by $5,000,000.

Page 379, line 3, strike ''(h)'' and insert ''(i)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 206 OFFERED BY MS. JAYAPAL OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle G of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 898. PROHIBITION ON CONTRACTING WITH PERSONS WITH WILLFUL OR REPEATED VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT OF 1938.

The head of a Federal department or agency (as defined in section 102 of title 40, United States Code) shall initiate a debarment proceeding with respect to a person for whom information regarding a willful or repeated violation of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.) as determined by a disposition described under subsection (c)(1) of section 2313 of title 41, United States Code, is included in the database established under subsection (a) of such section.

AMENDMENT NO. 207 OFFERED BY MR. JEFFRIES OF NEW YORK

Page 817, after line 21, insert the following:

''(30) An assessment of the nature of Chinese military relations with Russia, including what strategic objectives China and Russia share and are acting on, and on what objectives they misalign.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 208 OFFERED BY MS. JOHNSON OF TEXAS

Page 145, lines 23 through 24, strike '' as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate'' and insert ''on an annual basis''.

AMENDMENT NO. 209 OFFERED BY MS. JOHNSON OF TEXAS

Page 365, line 10, insert before the period the following: '', in a manner that addresses the need for cultural competence and diversity among such mental health providers''.

AMENDMENT NO. 210 OFFERED BY MS. JOHNSON OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. INSTALLATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS IN MILITARY FAMILY HOUSING.

Section 2821 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(e) The Secretary concerned shall provide for the installation and maintenance of an appropriate number of carbon monoxide detectors in each unit of military family housing under the jurisdiction of the Secretary.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 211 OFFERED BY MR. JOYCE OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle G of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. REPORT ON PROJECTS AWAITING APPROVAL FROM THE REALTY GOVERNANCE BOARD.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report describing the projects that, as of the date of the report, are awaiting approval from the Realty Governance Board. Such report shall include—

(1) a list of projects awaiting evaluation for a Major Land Acquisition Waiver; and

(2) an assessment of the impact a project described in paragraph (1) would have on the security of physical assets and personnel at the military installation requesting the Major Land Acquisition Waiver.

AMENDMENT NO. 212 OFFERED BY MS. KAPTUR OF OHIO

Insert after section 554 the following new section:

SEC. 5___. INCLUSION OF COAST GUARD IN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STARBASE PROGRAM.

Section 2193b of title 10, United States Code, is further amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating'' after ''military departments''; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking ''and the Secretaries of the military departments'' and inserting '', the Secretaries of the military departments, and the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating''.

AMENDMENT NO. 213 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. MEANINGFUL INCLUSION OF AFGHAN WOMEN IN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

As part of any activities of the Department of Defense relating to the ongoing peace process in Afghanistan, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, shall seek to ensure the meaningful participation of Afghan women in that process in a manner consistent with the Women, Peace, and Security Act of 2017 (22 U.S.C. 2152j et seq.), including through advocacy for the inclusion of Afghan women leaders in ongoing and future negotiations to end the conflict in Afghanistan.

AMENDMENT NO. 214 OFFERED BY MR. KEATING OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of subtitle D of title X, add the following:

SEC. _____. ESTABLISHING A COORDINATOR FOR ISIS DETAINEE ISSUES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, acting through the Secretary of State, shall designate an existing official within the Department of State to serve as senior-level coordinator to coordinate, in conjunction with the lead and other relevant agencies, all matters for the United States Government relating to the long-term disposition of Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) foreign terrorist fighter detainees, including all matters in connection with—

(1) repatriation, transfer, prosecution, and intelligence-gathering;

(2) coordinating a whole-of-government approach with other countries and international organizations, including INTERPOL, to ensure secure chains of custody and locations of ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees;

(3) coordinating technical and evidentiary assistance to foreign countries to aid in the successful prosecution of ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees; and

(4) all multilateral and international engagements led by the Department of State and other agencies that are related to the current and future handling, detention, and prosecution of ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees.

(b) RETENTION OF AUTHORITY.—The appointment of a senior-level coordinator pursuant to subsection (a) shall not deprive any agency of any authority to independently perform functions of that agency.

(c) ANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and not less frequently than once each year thereafter through January 21, 2021, the individual designated under subsection (a) shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a detailed report regarding high-value ISIS detainees that the coordinator reasonably determines to be subject to criminal prosecution in the United States.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(A) A detailed description of the facilities where ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees described in paragraph (1) are being held.

(B) An analysis of all United States efforts to prosecute ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees described in paragraph (1) and the outcomes of such efforts. Any information, the disclosure of which may violate Department of Justice policy or law, relating to a prosecution or investigation may be withheld from a report under paragraph (1).

(C) A detailed description of any option to expedite prosecution of any ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainee described in paragraph (1), including in a court of competent jurisdiction outside of the United States.

(D) An analysis of factors on the ground in Syria and Iraq that may result in the unintended release of ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees described in paragraph (1), and an assessment of any measures available to mitigate such releases.

(E) A detailed description of all multilateral and other international efforts or proposals that would assist in the prosecution of ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainees described in paragraph (1).

(F) An analysis of all efforts between the United States and partner countries within the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS or other countries to share intelligence or evidence that may aid in the prosecution of members of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria and associated forces, and any legal obstacles that may hinder such efforts.

(G) An analysis of the manner in which the United States Government communicates on such proposals and efforts to the families of United States citizens believed to be a victim of a criminal act by an ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainee.

(3) FORM.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) DEFINITIONS.——In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Select Committee on Intelligence and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term ''ISIS foreign terrorist fighter detainee'' means a detained individual—

(A) who allegedly fought for or supported the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS); and

(B) who is a national of a country other than Iraq or Syria.

(e) SUNSET.—The requirements under this section shall sunset on January 21, 2021.

AMENDMENT NO. 215 OFFERED BY MS. KELLY OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. REPORT ON TRAINING AND SUPPORT AVAILABLE TO MILITARY SPOUSES.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes a description of the following:

(1) Financial literacy programs currently designed specifically for military spouses.

(2) Programs designed to educate spouses and service members about the risks of multi-level marketing.

(3) Efforts to evaluate the effectiveness of financial literacy programs.

(4) The number of counseling sessions requested by military spouses at Family Support Centers in the previous 5 years.

(b) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The report submitted under subsection (a) shall be made available on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Defense.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. DEAN).

Ms. DEAN. Mr. Chair, I thank the chairman of the committee and I also thank the designee for yielding me this time.

I am pleased to introduce two amendments to the National Defense Authorization Act that deal with PFAS contamination issues.

The first amendment, amendment 125, provides an additional $5 million for the nationwide Centers for Disease Control and the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry PFAS health study, authorizing a total of $15 million for this critical research.

We know that PFAS chemicals are linked to devastating health consequences and are present in 99 percent of Americans, but many questions remain unanswered. This study will help get the answers our constituents deserve and the solutions we need.

□ 1930

I thank Representatives KILDEE, FITZPATRICK, UPTON, PAPPAS, BOYLE, ROUDA, and others for cosponsoring this amendment.

The second amendment, Amendment No. 126, phases out the Department of Defense's use of AFFF firefighting foam by 2025, reducing PFAS contamination and protecting our communities.

The amendment also substantially limits the Department of Defense's ability to use waivers from 6 years to 1 year. Currently, the Department of Defense can use waivers that allow the use of AFFF firefighting foam up to 2035, almost a decade longer than this phaseout provision would allow.

I thank, again, Representatives KILDEE and PAPPAS for supporting this amendment.

I also thank Chairman SMITH and his extraordinary staff for working with me on these critically important issues.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I have no speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. STANTON).

Mr. STANTON. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, few things are as patriotic—as American—as serving our Nation in the United States Armed Forces. My amendment, amendment No. 17, would ensure that noncitizens defending our country receive the resources they need to pursue the citizenship they have earned.

Specifically, my amendment will modify the pre-separation counseling checklist administered to servicemembers to provide them an opportunity to request further information regarding expedited naturalization.

Throughout history, many legal permanent residents have demonstrated their commitment to the United States by volunteering to serve their adopted country by putting on the uniform and joining the United States Armed Forces. Unfortunately, we have all seen reports that there may be thousands of deported U.S. veterans because they failed to apply for citizenship for a variety of reasons. Deporting these patriotic veterans does not reflect our American values.

As a country that honors our veterans, we need to take the appropriate steps to ensure that those who volunteered to serve are not deported because they were unaware of the benefits available to them.

My amendment provides a safety net that ensures noncitizen servicemembers who defended our country are aware of these benefits.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment No. 14 allows veterans who are enrolled in their respective service's Wounded Warrior program to continue their enrollment in the Military Adaptive Sports Program for an additional year after separation.

Currently, once a servicemember separates from the U.S. Armed Forces, they no longer qualify for their respective service's Wounded Warrior program. My amendment would change this by extending eligibility for an additional year during their transition to civilian life.

It is reported that veterans, in their first year after separating from uniformed service, sadly, experience suicide rates at approximately two times higher than the overall veteran suicide rate. This is even higher for wounded veterans. My amendment looks to combat this devastating statistic by providing veterans with continued physical, psychological, and social rehabilitation during the first year of transition.

Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to support this amendment package.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. WILD).

Ms. WILD. Mr. Chairman, I rise today to urge my colleagues to vote yes on a bipartisan amendment to address the opioid crisis that affects our servicemembers so severely. And I thank my fellow Pennsylvanian and friend, BRIAN FITZPATRICK, for joining me in tackling this issue.

This amendment would establish a partnership between the Department of Defense and academic health centers to work on three key areas:

One, focused research on reducing our servicemembers' dependency on opioids;

Two, the development of new methods of pain management and mental health strategies; and

Three, partnerships with industry that would advance technologies for wounded servicemembers that will improve their day-to-day lives.

The opioid epidemic is not and cannot be a bipartisan issue. It hits communities all across the country, regardless of ethnicity, race, or socioeconomic status. But the epidemic is spreading to our servicemembers at an alarming rate.

Our servicemembers have unique challenges. Studies show that 15 percent of servicemembers use opioids following injuries while deployed, which is almost four times the civilian average of 4 percent. As a result, addiction is higher among servicemembers than in the civilian population and is rising. Over a 3-year period, the percentage of misuse nearly tripled. That is why this amendment is so critical.

Our servicemembers protect all of us and we can protect them by passing this amendment and curtailing the devastating addictions of our American heroes.

Mr. Chairman, I urge passage of this amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. SCHNEIDER).

Mr. SCHNEIDER. Mr. Chairman, I thank my colleague from Oklahoma for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise today in support of my amendment codifying the Boots to Business program and authorizing it for 5 years.

The men and women who ably serve our Nation with honor deserve our support as they transition from military to civilian life. Many of our servicemembers have the temperament, drive, and skills to excel in small business. They excel as small-business owners and as entrepreneurs, but they oftentimes lack the industry-specific experience to turn their dreams into reality.

The Boots to Business program helps bridge this gap by offering exiting servicemembers and military spouses a 2-day in-person course on business ownership, followed by more in-depth instruction through an 8-week online course.

Since the program launched in 2013, more than 50,000 veterans have participated.

Earlier this week, the House Small Business Committee held a hearing on veteran entrepreneurship. We had the chance to hear from veterans who turned their careers as small-business owners successfully after benefiting from the programming and training provided by the Boots to Business program.

Codifying this important program is a bipartisan effort, and I urge my colleagues to join us in support of the Boots to Business program and more opportunities for our veterans.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, may I inquire how much time is remaining on each side?

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. STANTON). The gentlewoman from Oklahoma has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas has 10 minutes remaining.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. SCHRIER).

Ms. SCHRIER. Mr. Chairman, I thank Representative HORN for allowing me to speak on these issues.

Mr. Chairman, my amendment supports small businesses by directing the Secretary of the Navy to adhere to competitive procedures whenever possible. This will not only make it easier for smaller contractors to compete on an even playing field with billion-dollar corporations, but it is also good governance.

Approximately 2,000 businesses provide support to the military and defense sectors in Washington State. In the last 3 years, businesses were awarded nearly $15 billion in related contracts.

Our small businesses, many of which are owned by veterans, are a driving force in our economy, especially in Washington State. By ensuring contracts are awarded on a competitive basis, we can save the Federal Government millions of dollars in acquisition and sustainment costs.

Also, for NDAA, I partnered with my friend and colleague, Representative RICK LARSEN, to ensure communities facing the greatest risk of fire have equitable access to firefighting and emergency equipment.

Two Federal programs, the Firefighter Property Program and the Federal Excess Personal Property Program, transfer excess Department of Defense property to the U.S. Forest Service, which then provides it to States for use in firefighting. This property includes trucks, tools, hoses, vehicles, and aircraft parts, as well as protective clothing.

However, these programs do not currently distribute equipment based on need or risk, but rather on a first-come, first-served basis. This bill will allow for need to be taken into consideration when this equipment is available so that we can improve firefighting and emergency service capabilities where they are needed most.

Lastly, I thank my colleague, Representative STIVERS, for partnering with me to ensure that the Secretary of Defense is conducting research on the reproductive health of female servicemembers and making that research public. With our military forces diversifying, it is important that we address issues identified for improvement in that research.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I encourage my colleagues to support the en bloc package, as well as the NDAA upon final passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. Chair, I rise today to voice my support for my three amendments to H.R. 2500, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

My first amendment requires an annual update of the climate vulnerability and risk assessment tool by the Secretary of Defense. This tool will play a critical role in measuring the impact of climate change on our defense infrastructure, therefore we must ensure that it is routinely updated to reflect a rapidly changing climate.

My second amendment ensures that cultural competence and diversity are integrated in the recruitment and retention efforts of mental health providers for our active duty service members. It is essential that these providers reflect the diversity of our troops and are culturally competent in their treatment services.

My third amendment mandates the installation and maintenance of carbon monoxide detectors in all military family housing units. This will ensure that our armed services families are protected against the risk of carbon monoxide poisoning in their own homes.

I urge my colleagues to support these amendments.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. HORN).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 9 OFFERED BY MS. KENDRA S. HORN OF OKLAHOMA

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, pursuant to House Resolution 476, as the designee of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), I offer amendments en bloc.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 9 consisting of amendment Nos. 216, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, and 238 printed in part B of House Report 116–143, offered by Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma:

AMENDMENT NO. 216 OFFERED BY MR. KHANNA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following:

SEC. 3121. AVAILABILITY OF AMOUNTS FOR DENUCLEARIZATION OF DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF NORTH KOREA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by section 3101 and available as specified in the funding table in section 4701 for defense nuclear nonproliferation is hereby increased by $10,000,000, with the amount of the increase to be available to develop and prepare to implement a comprehensive, long-term monitoring and verification program for activities related to the phased denuclearization of the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea, in coordination with relevant international partners and organizations.

(b) OFFSET.—The amount authorized to be appropriated by this title and available as specified in the funding table in section 4701 for weapons activities for stockpile services, production support is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 219 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 567. TRAINING PROGRAM REGARDING DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGNS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than September 30, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall establish a program for training members of the Armed Forces and employees of the Department of Defense regarding the threat of disinformation campaigns specifically targeted at such individuals and the families of such individuals.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than October 30, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees regarding the program under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 220 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVIII, insert the following:

SEC. 28___. LEAD-BASED PAINT 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 public health organization on the installation;

(IV) the major subordinate command of the Armed Force with jurisdiction over the installation; and

(V) 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) UNITED STATES.—The term ''United States'' has the meaning given such term in section 101(a)(1) of title 10, United States Code.

(B) QUALIFIED INDIVIDUAL.—The term ''qualified individual'' means 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.

(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:

''SEC. 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''.

AMENDMENT NO. 221 OFFERED BY MR. KILDEE OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. REPORT ON SAUDI LED COALITION STRIKES IN YEMEN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for two years, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the number of civilian casualties caused by the Saudi led coalition in Yemen, including an assessment of the coalition members' willingness and ability to prevent civilian casualties.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—Each such report shall also contain information relating to whether—

(1) coalition members followed the norms and practices the United States military employs to avoid civilian casualties and ensure proportionality; and

(2) strikes executed by coalition members are in compliance with the United States' interpretation of the laws governing armed conflict and proportionality.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 222 OFFERED BY MR. KILMER OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle A of title XVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 16___. STUDY ON LEVERAGING DIVERSE COMMERCIAL SATELLITE REMOTE SENSING CAPABILITIES.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence, shall conduct a study on the status of the transition from the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency to the National Reconnaissance Office of the leadership role in acquiring commercial satellite remote sensing data on behalf of the Department of Defense and the intelligence community (as defined in section 3 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003).

(b) ELEMENTS.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall study—

(1) commercial geospatial intelligence requirements for the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the combatant commands;

(2) plans of the National Reconnaissance Office to meet the requirements specified in paragraph (1) through the acquisition of both medium- and high-resolution data from multiple commercial providers; and

(3) plans of the National Reconnaissance Office to further develop such programs with commercial companies to continue to support, while also expanding, adoption by the geospatial intelligence user community of the Department of Defense.

(c) SUBMISSION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate a report on the study conducted under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 223 OFFERED BY MR. KILMER OF WASHINGTON

At the end of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 1113. ASSESSMENT OF ACCELERATED PROMOTION PROGRAM SUSPENSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall enter into an agreement with a Federally funded research and development center with relevant expertise to conduct an assessment of the impacts resulting from the Navy's suspension in 2016 of the Accelerated Promotion Program (in this section referred to as the ''APP'').

(b) ELEMENTS.—The assessment required under subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) An identification of the employees who were hired at the four public shipyards between January 23, 2016, and December 22, 2016, covering the period in which APP was suspended, and who would have otherwise been eligible for APP had the program been in effect at the time they were hired.

(2) An assessment for each employee identified in paragraph (1) to determine the difference between wages earned from the date of hire to the date on which the wage data would be collected and the wages which would have been earned during this same period should that employee have participated in APP from the date of hire and been promoted according to the average promotion timeframe for participants hired in the five-year period prior to the suspension.

(3) An assessment for each employee identified in paragraph (1) to determine at what grade and step each effected employee would be at on October 1, 2020, had that employee been promoted according to the average promotion timeframe for participants hired in the five-year period prior to the suspension.

(4) An evaluation of existing authorities available to the Secretary to determine whether the Secretary can take measures using those authorities to provide the pay difference and corresponding interest, at a rate of the federal short–term interest rate plus 3 percent, to each effected employee identified in paragraph (2) and directly promote the employee to the grade and step identified in paragraph (3).

(c) REPORT.—The Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the evaluation by not later than June 1, 2020, and shall provide interim briefings upon request.

AMENDMENT NO. 224 OFFERED BY MR. KING OF IOWA

Page 817, line 21, before the period at the end, insert the following:

''(30) An assessment of—

''(A) China's expansion of its surveillance state;

''(B) any correlation of such expansion with its oppression of its citizens and its threat to United States national security interests around the world; and

''(C) an overview of the extent to which such surveillance corresponds to the overall respect, or lack thereof, for human rights.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 225 OFFERED BY MR. KINZINGER OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle C of title I, add the following new section:

SEC. 1_____. PROVISIONS RELATING TO RC–26B MANNED INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT.

(a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2020 for the Air Force may be obligated

or expended to retire, divest, realign, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status, or prepare to retire, divest, realign, or place in storage or on backup aircraft inventory status, any RC–26B aircraft until a period of 60 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that—

(1) technologies or platforms other than the RC–26B aircraft provide capacity and capabilities equivalent to the capacity and capabilities of the RC–26B aircraft; and

(2) the capacity and capabilities of such other technologies or platforms meet the requirements of combatant commanders with respect to indications and warning, intelligence preparation of the operational environment, and direct support for kinetic and non-kinetic operations.

(b) EXCEPTION.—The limitation in subsection (a) shall not apply to individual RC–26 aircraft that the Secretary of the Air Force determines, on a case-by-case basis, to be no longer mission capable because of mishaps or other damage.

(c) FUNDING FOR RC–26B MANNED INTELLIGENCE, SURVEILLANCE, AND RECONNAISSANCE PLATFORM.—

(1) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, as specified in the corresponding funding table in 4301, for operation and maintenance, Air National Guard, the Secretary of the Air Force may transfer up to $15,000,000 for the purposes of the RC–26B manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platform.

(2) Of the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 421 for military personnel, as specified in the corresponding funding table in 4401, the Secretary of the Air Force may transfer up to $16,000,000 from military personnel, Air National Guard for personnel who operate and maintain the RC–26B manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance platform.

(d) MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Chief of the National Guard Bureau may enter into one or more Memorandum of Agreement with other Federal entities for the purposes of assisting with the missions and activities of such entities.

(e) AIR FORCE REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to congressional defense committees a report detailing the manner in which the Secretary would provide manned and unmanned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance mission support or manned and unmanned incident awareness and assessment mission support to military and non-military entities in the event the RC–26B is divested. The Secretary shall include a determination regarding whether or not this support would be commensurate with that which the RC–26B is able to provide. The Secretary, in consultation with the Chief of the National Guard Bureau shall also contact and survey the support requirements of other Federal agencies and provide an assessment for potential opportunities to enter into one or more Memorandum of Agreements with such agencies for the purposes of assisting with the missions and activities of such entities, such as domestic or, subject to legal authorities, foreign operations, including but not limited to situational awareness, damage assessment, evacuation monitoring, search and rescue, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear assessment, hydrographic survey, dynamic ground coordination, and cyberspace incident response.

AMENDMENT NO. 226 OFFERED BY MR. KRISHNAMOORTHI OF ILLINOIS

Page 387, after line 15, insert the following:

SEC. 729. STUDY ON READINESS CONTRACTS AND THE PREVENTION OF DRUG SHORTAGES.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study on the effectiveness of readiness contracts managed by the Customer Pharmacy Operations Center of the Defense Logistics Agency in meeting the military's drug supply needs. The study shall include an analysis of how the contractual approach to manage drug shortages for military health care can be a model for responding to drug shortages in the civilian health care market in the United States.

(b) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall consult with—

(1) the Secretary of Veterans Affairs;

(2) the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration; and

(3) physician organizations, drug manufacturers, pharmacy benefit management organizations, and such other entities as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress a report on the results of the study under subsection (a) and any conclusions and recommendations of the Secretary relating to such study.

AMENDMENT NO. 227 OFFERED BY MR. KRISHNAMOORTHI OF ILLINOIS

In section 2815, relating to Assessment of Hazards in Department of Defense Housing, after ''biocides,'' (page 1008, line 22) insert ''carbon monoxide,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 228 OFFERED BY MR. KRISHNAMOORTHI OF ILLINOIS

Page 189, line 12, strike ''organizations'' and insert ''organizations, including workforce development organizations,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 229 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 530. ADVICE AND COUNSEL OF TRAUMA EXPERTS IN REVIEW BY BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS AND DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARDS OF CERTAIN CLAIMS.

(a) BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—Section 1552(g) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(1)'' after ''(g)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) If a board established under subsection (a)(1) is reviewing a claim described in subsection (h), the board shall seek advice and counsel in the review from a psychiatrist, psychologist, or social worker with training on mental health issues associated with post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury or other trauma as specified in the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association.

''(3) If a board established under subsection (a)(1) is reviewing a claim in which sexual trauma, intimate partner violence, or spousal abuse is claimed, the board shall seek advice and counsel in the review from an expert in trauma specific to sexual assault, intimate partner violence, or spousal abuse, as applicable.''.

(b) DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARDS.—Section 1553(d)(1) of such title is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(A)'' after ''(1)''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph;

''(B) In the case of a former member described in paragraph (3)(B) who claims that the former member's post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury as described in that paragraph in based in whole or in part on sexual trauma, intimate partner violence, or spousal abuse, a board established under this section to review the former member's discharge or dismissal shall seek advice and counsel in the review from a psychiatrist, psychologist, or social worker with training on mental health issues associated with post-traumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury or other trauma as specified in the current edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 230 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

At the end of subtitle C of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 530. TRAINING OF MEMBERS OF BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS AND DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARDS ON SEXUAL TRAUMA, INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE, SPOUSAL ABUSE, AND RELATED MATTERS.

(a) BOARDS FOR CORRECTION OF MILITARY RECORDS.—The curriculum of training for members of boards for the correction of military records under section 534(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (10 U.S.C. 1552 note) shall include training on each of the following:

(1) Sexual trauma.

(2) Intimate partner violence.

(3) Spousal abuse.

(4) The various responses of individuals to trauma.

(b) DISCHARGE REVIEW BOARDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary concerned shall develop and provide training for members of discharge review boards under section 1553 of title 10, United States Code, that are under the jurisdiction of such Secretary on each of the following:

(A) Sexual trauma.

(B) Intimate partner violence.

(C) Spousal abuse.

(D) The various responses of individuals to trauma.

(2) UNIFORMITY OF TRAINING.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall jointly ensure that the training developed and provided pursuant to this subsection is, to the extent practicable, uniform.

(3) SECRETARY CONCERNED DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term ''Secretary concerned'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(a)(9) of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 231 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Insert after section 543 the following new section:

SEC. 5___. POLICIES AND PROCEDURES ON REGISTRATION AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS OF CIVIL PROTECTION ORDERS APPLICABLE TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES ASSIGNED TO SUCH INSTALLATIONS AND CERTAIN OTHER INDIVIDUALS.

(a) POLICIES AND PROCEDURES REQUIRED.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, establish policies and procedures for the registration at military installations of any civil protection orders described in subsection (b), including the duties and responsibilities of commanders of installations in the registration process.

(b) CIVIL PROTECTION ORDERS.—A civil protection order described in this subsection is any civil protective order as follows:

(1) A civil protection order against a member of the Armed Forces assigned to the installation concerned.

(2) A civil protection order against a civilian employee employed at the installation concerned.

(3) A civil protection order against the civilian spouse or intimate partner of a member of the Armed Forces on active duty and assigned to the installation concerned, or of a civilian employee described in paragraph (2), which order provides for the protection of such member or employee.

(c) PARTICULAR ELEMENTS.—The policies and procedures required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A requirement for notice between and among the commander, military law enforcement elements, and military criminal investigative elements of an installation when a member of the Armed Forces assigned to such installation, a civilian employee employed at such installation, a civilian spouse or intimate partner of a member assigned to such installation, or a civilian spouse or intimate partner of a civilian employee employed at such installation becomes subject to a civil protection order.

(2) A statement of policy that failure to register a civil protection order may not be a justification for the lack of enforcement of such order by military law enforcement and other applicable personnel who have knowledge of such order.

(d) LETTER.—As soon as practicable after establishing the policies and procedures required by subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a letter that includes the following:

(1) A detailed description of the policies and procedures.

(2) A certification by the Secretary that the policies and procedures have been implemented on each military installation.

AMENDMENT NO. 232 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

At the end of subtitle C of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. IMPROVED RECORDING AND MAINTAINING OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REAL PROPERTY DATA.

(a) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 150 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment shall submit to Congress a report evaluating service-level best practices for recording and maintaining real property data.

(b) ISSUANCE OF GUIDANCE.—Not later than 300 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment shall issue service-wide guidance on the recording and collection of real property data based on the best practices described in the report.

AMENDMENT NO. 233 OFFERED BY MS. KUSTER OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following:

SEC. ___. STRENGTHENING CIVILIAN AND MILITARY PARTNERSHIPS TO RESPOND TO DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE.

(a) STUDY.—Not later than one year after the enactment of this legislation, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to Congress a report on partnerships between military installations and civilian domestic and sexual violence response organizations, including—

(1) a review of memoranda of understanding between such installations and such response organizations,

(2) descriptions of the services provided pursuant to such partnerships,

(3) a review of the central plan, if any, of each service regarding such partnerships, and

(4) recommendations on increasing and improving such partnerships.

(b) CIVILIAN DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE RESPONSE ORGANIZATION.—In this section, the term ''civilian domestic and sexual violence response organization'' includes a rape crisis center, domestic violence shelter, civilian law enforcement, local government group, civilian sexual assault nurse examiner, civilian medical service provider, veterans service organization, faith-based organization, or Federally qualified health center.

AMENDMENT NO. 234 OFFERED BY MR. LAMALFA OF CALIFORNIA

SEC. ___. SANTA YNEZ BAND OF CHUMASH INDIANS LAND AFFIRMATION.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the ''Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians Land Affirmation Act of 2019''.

(b) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) On October 13, 2017, the General Council of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians voted to approve the Memorandum of Agreement between the County of Santa Barbara and the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Indians regarding the approximately 1,427.28 acres of land, commonly known as Camp 4, and authorized the Tribal Chairman to sign the Memorandum of Agreement.

(2) On October 31, 2017, the Board of Supervisors for the County of Santa Barbara approved the Memorandum of Agreement on Camp 4 and authorized the Chair to sign the Memorandum of Agreement.

(3) The Secretary of the Interior approved the Memorandum of Agreement pursuant to section 2103 of the Revised Statutes (25 U.S.C. 81).

(c) LAND TO BE TAKEN INTO TRUST.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The approximately 1,427.28 acres of land in Santa Barbara County, CA described in paragraph (3), is hereby taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe, subject to valid existing rights, contracts, and management agreements related to easements and rights-of-way.

(2) ADMINISTRATION.—

(A) ADMINISTRATION.—The land described in paragraph (3) shall be a part of the Santa Ynez Indian Reservation and administered in accordance with the laws and regulations generally applicable to the land held in trust by the United States for an Indian tribe.

(B) EFFECT.—For purposes of certain California State laws (including the California Land Conservation Act of 1965, Government Code Section 51200, et seq.), placing the land described in paragraph (3) into trust shall remove any restrictions on the property pursuant to California Government Code Section 51295 or any other provision of such Act.

(3) LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF LANDS TRANSFERRED.—The lands to be taken into trust for the benefit of the Tribe pursuant to this Act are described as follows:

Legal Land Description/Site Location: Real property in the unincorporated area of the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, described as follows: PARCEL 1: (APN: 141-121-51 AND PORTION OF APN 141-140-10) LOTS 9 THROUGH 18, INCLUSIVE, OF TRACT 18, IN THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS SHOWN ON THE MAP SHOWING THE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE CANADA DE LOS PINOS OR COLLEGE RANCHO, FILED IN RACK 3, AS MAP 4 IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY. THIS LEGAL IS MADE PURSUANT TO THAT CERTAIN CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE RECORDED DECEMBER 5, 2001 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 01-105580 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS. PARCEL 2: (PORTION OF APN: 141-140-10) LOTS 1 THROUGH 12, INCLUSIVE, OF TRACT 24, IN THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS SHOWN ON THE MAP SHOWING THE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE CANADA DE LOS PINOS OR COLLEGE RANCHO, FILED IN RACK 3, AS MAP 4 IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY. THIS LEGAL IS MADE PURSUANT TO THAT CERTAIN CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE RECORDED DECEMBER 5, 2001 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 01-105581 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS. PARCEL 3: (PORTIONS OF APNS: 141-230-23 AND 141-140-10) LOTS 19 AND 20 OF TRACT 18 AND THAT PORTION OF LOTS 1, 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, AND 15 THROUGH 20, INCLUSIVE, OF TRACT 16, IN THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS SHOWN ON THE MAP SHOWING THE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE CANADA DE LOS PINOS OR COLLEGE RANCHO, FILED IN RACK 3, AS MAP 4 IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY, THAT LIES NORTHEASTERLY OF THE NORTHEASTERLY LINE OF THE LAND GRANTED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA BY AN EXECUTOR'S DEED RECORDED APRIL 2, 1968 IN BOOK 2227, PAGE 136 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS OF SAID COUNTY. THIS LEGAL IS MADE PURSUANT TO THAT CERTAIN CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE RECORDED DECEMBER 5, 2001 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 01-105582 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS. PARCEL 4: (APN: 141-240-02 AND PORTION OF APN: 141-140-10) LOTS 1 THROUGH 12, INCLUSIVE, OF TRACT 25, IN THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS SHOWN ON THE MAP SHOWING THE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE CANADA DE LOS PINOS OR COLLEGE RANCHO, FILED IN RACK 3, AS MAP 4 IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY. THIS LEGAL IS MADE PURSUANT TO THAT CERTAIN CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE RECORDED DECEMBER 5, 2001 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 01-105583 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS. PARCEL 5: (PORTION OF APN: 141-230-23) THAT PORTION OF LOTS 3 AND 6 OF TRACT 16, IN THE COUNTY OF SANTA BARBARA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS SHOWN ON THE MAP SHOWING THE SUBDIVISIONS OF THE CANADA DE LOS PINOS OR COLLEGE RANCHO, FILED IN RACK 3, AS MAP 4 IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY, THAT LIES NORTHEASTERLY OF THE NORTHEASTERLY LINE OF THE LAND GRANTED TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA BY AN EXECUTOR'S DEED RECORDED APRIL 2, 1968 IN BOOK 2227, PAGE 136 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS OF SAID COUNTY. THIS LEGAL IS MADE PURSUANT TO THAT CERTAIN CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE RECORDED DECEMBER 5, 2001 AS INSTRUMENT NO. 01-105584 OF OFFICIAL RECORDS.

(4) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall—

(A) enlarge, impair, or otherwise affect any right or claim of the Tribe to any land or interest in land that is in existence before the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) affect any water right of the Tribe in existence before the date of the enactment of this Act; or

(C) terminate or limit any access in any way to any right-of-way or right-of-use issued, granted, or permitted before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(5) RESTRICTED USE OF TRANSFERRED LANDS.—The Tribe may not conduct, on the land described in paragraph (3) taken into trust for the Tribe pursuant to this section, gaming activities—

(A) as a matter of claimed inherent authority; or

(B) under any Federal law, including the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) and regulations promulgated by the Secretary or the National Indian Gaming Commission under that Act.

(6) DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this subsection:

(A) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of the Interior.

(B) TRIBE.—The term ''Tribe'' means the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians.

AMENDMENT NO. 235 OFFERED BY MR. LAMB OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURY PREVENTION RESEARCH.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a program on musculoskeletal injury prevention research to identify risk factors for musculoskeletal injuries among members of the Armed Forces and to create a better understanding for adaptive bone formation during initial entry military training.

(b) FUNDING.—

(1) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, applied research, medical technology, line 040 (PE 0602787A) is hereby increased by $4,800,000 (with the amount of such increase to be made available to carry out the program on musculoskeletal injury prevention research under subsection (a)).

(2) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for procurement, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, for shipbuilding and conversion, Navy, ship to shore connector, line 024 is hereby reduced by $4,800,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 236 OFFERED BY MR. LAMB OF PENNSYLVANIA

Insert after section 713 the following new section:

SEC. 713A. DEMONSTRATION OF INTEROPERABILITY MILESTONES.

(a) MILESTONES.—

(1) EVALUATION.—To demonstrate increasing levels of interoperability, functionality, and seamless health care within the electronic health record systems of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Office shall seek to enter into an agreement with an independent entity to conduct an evaluation of the following use cases of such systems:

(A) By not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, whether a clinician of the Department of Defense can access and meaningfully interact with a complete veteran patient health record from a military medical treatment facility.

(B) By not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, whether a clinician of the Department of Veterans Affairs can access and meaningfully interact with a complete patient health record of a member of the Armed Forces serving on active duty from a medical center of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(C) By not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, whether a clinician in the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs can access and meaningfully interact with the data elements of the health record of a veteran patient or member of the Armed Forces which are generated when the veteran patient or member of the Armed Forces receives health care from a community care provider of the Department of Veterans Affairs or a TRICARE provider of the Department of Defense

(D) By not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act, whether a community care provider of the Department of the Veterans Affairs and a TRICARE provider on a Health Information Exchange-supported electronic health record can access a veteran and active-duty member patient health record from the provider's system.

(E) By not later than two years after the enactment of this Act, and subsequently after each significant implementation wave, an assessment of interoperability between the legacy electronic health record systems and the future electronic health record systems of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense.

(F) By not later than two years after the enactment of this Act, and subsequently after each significant implementation wave, an assessment of the use of interoperable content between the legacy electronic health record systems and the future electronic health record systems of the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Department of Defense, and third-party applications.

(2) SUBMISSION.—The Office shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report detailing the evaluation, methodology for testing, and findings for each milestone demonstration under paragraph (1) by not later than the date specified under such paragraph.

(b) SYSTEM CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT.—The Office shall—

(1) maintain the common configuration baseline for the electronic health record systems of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(2) continually evaluate the state of configuration, the impacts on interoperability, and shall promote the enhancement of such electronic health records systems.

(c) REGULAR CLINICAL CONSULTATION.—The Office shall convene at least annually a clinical workshop to include clinical staff from the Department of Defense, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Coast Guard, community providers, and other leading clinical experts to assess the state of clinical use of the electronic health record systems and whether the systems are meeting clinical and patient needs. The clinical workshop shall make recommendations to the Office on the need for any improvements or concerns with the electronic health record systems.

(d) CLINICIAN AND PATIENT SATISFACTION SURVEY.—Beginning October 1, 2021, on at least a biannual basis, the Office shall undertake a clinician and patient satisfaction survey regarding clinical use and patient experience with the electronic health record systems of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(e) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than September 30, 2020, and annually thereafter, the Office shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on—

(1) the state of the configuration baseline under subsection (b) and any activities which decremented or enhanced the state of configuration; and

(2) the activities, assessments and recommendations of the clinical workshop under subsection (c) and the response of the Office to the workshop recommendations and any action plans to implement the recommendations.

(f) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the following:

(A) The congressional defense committees.

(B) The Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(2) The term ''configuration baseline'' means a fixed reference in the development cycle or an agreed-upon specification of a product at a point in time. It serves as a documented basis for defining incremental change in all aspects of an information technology product.

(3) The term ''interoperability'' means the ability of different information systems, devices, or applications to connect in a coordinated and secure manner, within and across organizational boundaries, across the complete spectrum of care, including all applicable care settings, and with relevant stakeholders, including the person whose information is being shared, to access, exchange, integrate, and use computable data regardless of the data's origin or destination or the applications employed, and without additional intervention by the end user, including—

(A) the capability to reliably exchange information without error;

(B) the ability to interpret and to make effective use of the information so exchanged; and

(C) the ability for information that can be used to advance patient care to move between health care entities, regardless of the technology platform in place or the location where care was provided.

(4) The term ''meaningfully interact'' means that information can be viewed, consumed, acted upon, and edited in a clinical setting to facilitate high quality clinical decision making in a clinical setting.

(5) The term ''Office'' means the office established by section 1635(b) of the Wounded Warrior Act (title XVI of Public Law 110–181; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note).

(6) The term ''seamless health care'' means health care which is optimized through access by patients and clinicians to integrated, relevant, and complete information about the patient's clinical experiences, social and environmental determinants of health, and health trends over time in order to enable patients and clinicians to move from task to task and encounter to encounter, within and across organizational boundaries, such that high-quality decisions may be formed easily and complete plans of care may be carried out smoothly.

(7) The term ''TRICARE program'' has the meaning given that term in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 237 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN OF COLORADO

At the end of subtitle E of title XVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 16___. REPORT AND BRIEFING ON MULTI-OBJECT KILL VEHICLE.

Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report, and shall provide to such committees a briefing, on the potential need for a multi-object kill vehicle in future architecture of the ballistic missile defense system. Such report and briefing shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of the technology readiness level of needed components and the operational system for the multi-object kill vehicle.

(2) An assessment of the costs and a comprehensive development and testing schedule to deploy the multi-object kill vehicle by 2025.

(3) An assessment of whether the multi-object kill vehicle was considered in the redesigned kill vehicle program re-baseline as a replacement for future ground-based midcourse defense system kill vehicles.

(4) A concept of operations with respect to how a multi-object kill vehicle capability could be employed and how such capability compares to alternative ground-based midcourse defense system interceptors.

AMENDMENT NO. 238 OFFERED BY MR. LAMBORN OF COLORADO

In section 355, strike subsection (c) and insert the following:

(c) LIMITATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated in this Act for fiscal year 2020 shall be available to enter into a global household goods contract until the date that is 30 days after later of the following dates:

(A) The date on which the Commander of United States Transportation Command provides to the congressional defense committees a briefing on—

(i) the business case analysis required by subsection (b); and

(ii) the proposed structure and meeting schedule for the advisory group established under subsection (a).

(B) The date on which the Comptroller General of the United States submits to the congressional defense committees the report required by paragraph (2).

(2) GAO REPORT.—Not later than February 15, 2020, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on a comprehensive study conducted by the Comptroller General that includes—

(A) an analysis of the effects that the outsourcing of the management and oversight of the movement of household goods to a private entity or entities would have on members of the Armed Forces and their families;

(B) a comprehensive cost-benefit analysis; and

(C) recommendations for changes to the strategy of the Department of Defense for the defense personal property program.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. LYNCH).

Mr. LYNCH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the en bloc amendment that includes my amendment to reestablish the Commission on Wartime Contracting.

As the chairman of the Subcommittee on National Security, I can say with great confidence that the Commission on Wartime Contracting has been a solid and a reliable partner in congressional oversight of military spending.

From 2008 to 2011, the Commission on Wartime Contracting held 25 hearings and issued 8 reports on critical oversight on issues including contingency contracting in Iraq and Afghanistan and embassy security in those countries.

The bottom line is that the Commission on Wartime Contracting found tens of billions of dollars in waste, fraud, and abuse, and recommended ways to improve our overseas contingency contracting process.

Despite the Commission's mandate having ended in 2011, today we continue to expend billions of reconstruction dollars overseas with little assurance that taxpayers or our sons and daughters in uniform are getting the full benefit of those expenditures. In fact, in many cases, we know that they are not. As the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction recently noted, many of our projects there are of questionable value or are at serious risk of failure and require continued, sustained oversight.

Reauthorization of the Commission on Wartime Contracting will provide additional oversight to help us avoid the wasteful mistakes of the past.

In closing, I thank Chairman SMITH, Ranking Member THORNBERRY, and the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) for supporting my amendment.

□ 1945

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I have no speakers here at this time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chair, I am pleased to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nevada (Mr. HORSFORD).

Mr. HORSFORD. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I am honored to stand to propose an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act, which is an opportunity to improve the security of the American people and modernize defense policy to meet the demands of emerging security threats.

For the first time in years, House Democrats finally have the chance to voice our priorities for national defense. That is why I am happy to introduce this amendment, which will increase by $5 million the Air Force University Research Initiatives.

This program provides Department of Defense grants to competing universities, including those in Nevada like the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, and the Desert Research Institute, and gives our best and brightest minds the opportunity to do the research necessary to develop advanced defense technology.

Throughout U.S. history, it has been our continued research and innovation that has secured America as the world's greatest power. My amendment transfers money from Special Operations Command theater forces, which is already robustly funded, and, instead, invests in the wars of the future.

As security threats advance and change with weapons of modern war, we must remember that innovation and development made us number one. We must invest in programs that prepare our servicemembers to respond to the threats of the 21st century.

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

Mr. Chair, the last speaker made a comment that this is the first time in many years that House Democrats have an opportunity to put their priorities on a defense bill. I realize the gentleman is new to this body, but that statement is simply not true.

Last year, the House Armed Services Committee reported the bill to the floor by a vote of 60–2. There were more Democratic amendments made in order under the Rules Committee last year on the floor than there were Republican amendments. The bill passed the House with 351 votes.

It has been a hallmark of the Armed Services Committee to work in a collaborative way and to give every member of the committee and, ultimately, of the House the opportunity to make an imprint on the nature of this bill.

The reason I have to take a moment is just to contrast that with what has happened this year. Both the vote coming out of committee and the fact that of the contested amendments—in other words, of those amendments where there was some disagreement, some debate, and a potential vote. There were about 60 Democratic amendments, and there was exactly one Republican amendment.

That limits the ability of the minority to shape the outcome of the final bill. So the gentleman's statement has led me to want to emphasize the difference this year versus prior years. I think it is too bad, but I hope that at some point in this process, we can return to that collaborative process.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentleman's comments, and I think he is absolutely right in the first half, and absolutely wrong in the second half.

I would disagree with my colleague's comments that Democrats have not had an opportunity to contribute to the process. We have in the past. We worked in a bipartisan way.

It is, however, not true that this year everything is different. Something was different, but not what I believe the ranking member said. That is that we did include a large number of Republican provisions, certainly in committee by the amendment process, and on the floor.

The one sort of stark number here is, on the floor, we have not had a large number of Republican amendments. There are a couple of reasons for that. Number one, we have, I think, 15 or 16 en bloc packages, and there are a large number of Republican amendments contained in that en bloc package.

But as far as standalone amendments, there are a couple of problems. One, traditionally, and this has happened to us as well, we had a lot of our more controversial amendments, unless the majority party—at the time, the Republicans—thought it was to their advantage to have us vote on something that made us look bad, then they would let it in. Otherwise, they wouldn't.

We kind of did the same thing. If there were amendments that we didn't want, we didn't keep them. We did allow for Republican priorities.

The reason, however, that there are fewer Republican amendments than in

the past is because, for a long time, it has been the minority party's plan this year to not support this bill. This is not a new thing. This has been a debate.

As I mentioned yesterday, the reason for that was purely partisan. And it is traditional. I have been working as a legislator long enough to know that when Members are in the minority, they want the majority party to fail. So whatever bill they are bringing up, the minority tries to defeat it to gain leverage.

The Armed Services Committee has traditionally been different from that. We don't do that on this bill. We work together in a collaborative process to create the bill.

But this year, the minority party decided to treat the defense bill like every other bill: We are in the minority. We want the bill to fail.

The evidence of that is that I have worked with a lot of Members to try to get amendments straightened out in Rules. On one in particular, we worked with Representative STEFANIK.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Chair, she didn't like the way we did it, so she wanted to fix it. It had to do with the Under Secretary for Intelligence and the title. It is kind of irrelevant what it was, but we worked with her, and we got it solved.

We had it ready to go, and she pulled it today. She said she didn't want to do it.

As I understand it, the reason was that she didn't want to feel obligated to vote for the bill because we had cooperated and worked with her. Well, how obnoxious of us to do that.

The games that are being played here are not primarily being played by us.

Let me say to this body that I am 100 percent committed to maintaining the bipartisanship of this committee, and what happened this year won't change that at all.

I will say, in the past, the Republicans have not been as kind. We had a Member who voted against the bill in committee a few years back. He found out the next year that he got nothing in the bill because voting against the bill was not allowed. We had a lot of Members vote against it this year. I am not going to do that. We are going to keep working together.

I want everyone listening to know that we on the Democratic side are not the ones being partisan in this bill.

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

Mr. Chair, I appreciate the comments of Chairman SMITH about the bipartisan contributions in the past, and that was the primary point I wanted to make.

I do disagree with him about one key point. It was certainly never my intention, and I do not believe the intention of any member of the Armed Services Committee, to oppose this bill from the beginning.

As a matter of fact, as I indicated yesterday, for many of us, it was a very challenging decision on how to vote with the bill coming out of committee, not because there weren't serious, substantive disagreements—there were—but there was hope that it was possible to bridge those disagreements so that there could be some bend on both sides to get to our traditional sort of bipartisan vote on the floor.

What definitely changed and is unprecedented is to have one substantive, contested Republican amendment allowed on the floor—one—versus 60 Democratic amendments. Those numbers speak for themselves. There has been, other than the one amendment on low yield—Mr. TURNER yet to come—no other opportunity by Republicans on a contested issue.

There have been en blocs, Republican and Democratic, absolutely. That is the way it is every year. But as far as standalone debates where it is contested, there has been one opportunity for Republicans to improve this bill. That has been disheartening because it makes it much more difficult for people on this side of the aisle to get to where we can support this bill.

I share the chairman's commitment. This is not about us. This is about the troops. Our commitment is to work through every step of whatever it takes to get to a point that we can do good by the men and women who serve. That is the objective here.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR).

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding to me.

Mr. Chair, the amendment that I offer aims to expand the Department of Defense's authority to work with the Coast Guard on youth science, technology, engineering, and math programs.

For several years, I have worked closely with the U.S. Coast Guard to engage on youth STEM programs. Earlier this year, the Coast Guard came to me and acknowledged that to continue our efforts, they needed new authority and advice. The specialties these dedicated public maritime servants rely upon daily is rooted in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, yet they do not have the authority to engage beyond volunteer status in their communities to build special capabilities in young people for the future.

Meanwhile, the Department of Defense offers excellent examples of the benefits of such programming and holds the respective experience in successful applications, such as the STARBASE program.

Now more than ever, the future of our country, our very prosperity and security, depends on an effective and inclusive STEM education-reliant workforce. That begins with our youth.

Basic STEM concepts are best learned at an earlier age and are central prerequisites for career technical training, advanced college-level and graduate study, and success in various workplaces.

Given the Coast Guard's mission of coastal defense, maritime law enforcement, and maritime operations, the Coast Guard, too, has a vested interest to advance STEM youth exposure.

With my amendment, we can invest in the future of America's youth and the Coast Guard itself by expanding the Department of Defense's ability to work with the Coast Guard on youth STEM programming to transfer know-how. I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Mr. Chair, I have no further speakers at this time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support the en bloc package, as well as the NDAA upon final passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 10 OFFERED BY MS. KENDRA S. HORN OF OKLAHOMA

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 476, I offer amendments en bloc as the designee of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 10 consisting of amendment Nos. 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, and 264, printed in part B of House Report 116–143, offered by Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma:

AMENDMENT NO. 239 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

Page 392, line 6, strike ''and''.

Page 392, line 16, strike the period at the end and insert ''; and''.

Page 392, after line 16, insert the following:

(H) cybersecurity metrics of the software to be acquired, such as metrics relating to the density of vulnerabilities within the code, the time from vulnerability identification to patch availability, the existence of common weaknesses within the code, and other cybersecurity metrics based on widely-recognized standards and industry best practices, are generated and made available to the Department of Defense and the congressional defense committees.

AMENDMENT NO. 240 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

At the end of subtitle C of title XVI, add the following:

SEC. 1633. NATIONAL SECURITY PRESIDENTIAL MEMORANDUMS RELATING TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OPERATIONS IN CYBERSPACE.

Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall provide the congressional defense committees with a copy of all National Security

Presidential Memorandums relating to Department of Defense operations in cyberspace.

AMENDMENT NO. 241 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR SUPPORT OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS FOR IRREGULAR WARFARE.

Section 1202(a) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1639) is amended by striking ''2020'' and inserting ''2023''.

AMENDMENT NO. 242 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN OF RHODE ISLAND

At the end of subtitle D of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. MODIFICATION OF SUPPORT OF SPECIAL OPERATIONS TO COMBAT TERRORISM.

Section 127e of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by inserting ''authorized'' before ''ongoing''; and

(2) in subsection (d)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by inserting ''and a description of the authorized ongoing operation'' before the period at the end;

(B) by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (D);

(C) by striking subparagraphs (B) and inserting the following new subparagraphs after subparagraph (A):

''(B) A description of the foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals engaged in supporting or facilitating the authorized ongoing operation who will receive the funds provided under this section.

''(C) A detailed description of the support provided or to be provided to the recipient of the funds.''; and

(D) by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(E) A detailed description of the legal and operational authorities related to the authorized ongoing operation, including relevant execute orders issued by the Secretary of Defense and combatant commanders related to the authorized ongoing operation, including an identification of operational activities United States Special Operations Forces are authorized to conduct under such execute orders.

''(F) The duration for which the support is expected to be provided and an identification of the timeframe in which the provision of support will be reviewed by the combatant commander for a determination regarding the necessity of continuation of support.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 243 OFFERED BY MR. LARSEN OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle H of title X insert the following:

SEC. _____. CHINESE LANGUAGE AND CULTURE STUDIES WITHIN THE DEFENSE LANGUAGE AND NATIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION OFFICE.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for operation and maintenance, Defense-Wide, Defense Human Resources Activity, line 220 is hereby increased by $13,404,000 (with the amount of such increase to be made available for Chinese language and culture studies within the Defense Language and National Security Education Office).

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for procurement, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, for other procurement, Army, Installation Info Infrastructure MOD Program, line 63 is hereby reduced by $13,404,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 244 OFFERED BY MR. LARSEN OF WASHINGTON

Page 724, line 18, insert '', universities,'' after ''agencies''.

Page 724, line 24, insert before the semicolon the following: '', and by providing such best practices with grantees and universities at the time of awarding such grants or entering into research contracts''.

Page 724, after line 24, insert the following new subclause (and redesignate the subsequent subclauses accordingly):

(VI) a remediation plan for grantees and universities to mitigate the risks regarding such threats before research grants or contracts are cancelled because of such threats;

AMENDMENT NO. 245 OFFERED BY MR. LARSEN OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10___. MODIFICATION OF PROHIBITION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR CHINESE LANGUAGE PROGRAMS AT CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Section 1091(b) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 1997) is amended—

(1) by striking ''None of the funds'' and inserting the following:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(2) TRANSITION PLAN .—The Secretary of Defense shall develop a transition plan for each institution of higher education subject to the limitation under paragraph (1). Under the transition plan, the institution may regain eligibility to receive funds from the Department of Defense for Chinese language training by developing an independent Chinese language program with no connection to a Confucius Institute.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 246 OFFERED BY MRS. LAWRENCE OF MICHIGAN

Page 733, after line 15, insert the following:

SEC. 1092. LESSONS LEARNED AND BEST PRACTICES ON PROGRESS OF GENDER INTEGRATION IMPLEMENTATION IN THE ARMED FORCES.

The Secretary of Defense shall direct each component of the Armed Forces to share lessons learned and best practices on the progress of their gender integration implementation plans and to communicate strategically that progress with other components of the Armed Forces as well as the general public, as recommended by the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services.

AMENDMENT NO. 247 OFFERED BY MRS. LAWRENCE OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. STRATEGIES FOR RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION OF WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES.

The Secretary of each of the military departments shall—

(1) examine successful strategies in use by foreign military services to recruit and retain women; and

(2) consider potential best practices for implementation in the United States Armed Forces, as recommended by the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services.

AMENDMENT NO. 248 OFFERED BY MRS. LEE OF NEVADA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 729. UPDATE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE REGULATIONS, INSTRUCTIONS, AND OTHER GUIDANCE TO INCLUDE GAMBLING DISORDER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretaries of the military departments, shall update all regulations, instructions, and other guidance of the Department of Defense and the military departments with respect to behavioral health to explicitly include gambling disorder. In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall implement the recommendations of the Comptroller General of the United States numbered 2 through 6 in the report by the Comptroller General titled ''Military Personnel: DOD and the Coast Guard Need to Screen for Gambling Disorder Addiction and Update Guidance'' (numbered GAO–17–114).

(b) MILITARY DEPARTMENTS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''military departments'' has the meaning given that term in section 101(8) of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 249 OFFERED BY MRS. LEE OF NEVADA

Page 353, line 19, strike ''**LEADERSHIP OF**''.

Page 353, line 23, insert ''(a) LEADERSHIP.—'' before ''Subsection''.

Page 356, after line 15, add the following:

(b) AUTHORITY.—Paragraph (1) of subsection (b) of such section is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Office shall carry out decision making authority delegated to the office by the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs with respect to the definition, coordination, and management of functional, technical, and programmatic activities that are jointly used, carried out, and shared by the Departments.''.

(c) PURPOSES.—Paragraph (2) of subsection (b) of such section is by adding at the end the following new subparagraphs:

''(C) To develop and implement a comprehensive interoperability strategy, including pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020 or other provision of law requiring such strategy.

''(D) To pursue the highest level of interoperability (as defined in section 713 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020) for the delivery of health care by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs.

''(E) To accelerate the exchange of health care information between the Departments in order to support the delivery of health care by both Departments.

''(F) To collect the operational and strategic requirements of the Departments relating to the strategy under subsection (a) and communicate such requirements and activities to the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology of the Department of Health and Human Services for the purpose of implementing title IV of the 21st Century Cures Act (division A of Public Law 114–255), and the amendments made by that title, and other objectives of the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology.

''(G) To plan for and effectuate the broadest possible implementation of standards, specifically with respect to the Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources standard or successor standard, the evolution of such standards, and the obsolescence of such standards.

''(H) To actively engage with national and international health standards setting organizations, including by taking membership in such organizations, to ensure that standards established by such organizations meet the needs of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs pursuant to the strategy under subsection (a), and

oversee and approve adoption of and mapping to such standards by the Departments.

''(I) To express the content and format of health data of the Departments using a common language to improve the exchange of data between the Departments and with the private sector, and to ensure that clinicians of both Departments have access to integrated, computable, comprehensive health records of patients.

''(J) To inform each Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense and the Chief Information Officer of the Department of Veterans Affairs of any activities of the Office affecting or relevant to cybersecurity.''.

(d) RESOURCES AND STAFFING.—Subsection (g) of such section is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by inserting before the period at the end the following: '', including the assignment of clinical or technical personnel of the Department of Defense or the Department of Veterans Affairs to the Office''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(3) COST SHARING.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, acting through the Department of Veterans Affairs-Department of Defense Joint Executive Committee, shall enter into an agreement on cost sharing and providing resources for the operations and staffing of the Office.

''(4) HIRING AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs shall delegate to the Director the authority under title 5, United States Code, regarding appointments in the competitive service to hire personnel of the Office.''.

(e) BUDGET MATTERS.—Such section is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(k) BUDGET AND CONTRACTING MATTERS.—

''(1) BUDGET.—The Director may obligate and expend funds allocated to the operations of the Office.

''(2) CONTRACT AUTHORITY.—The Director may enter into contracts to carry out this section.''.

(f) REPORTS.—Subsection (h) of such section is amended to read as follows:

''(h) REPORTS.—

''(1) ANNUAL REPORTS.—Not later than September 30, 2020, and each year thereafter through 2024, the Director shall submit to the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and to the appropriate committees of Congress, a report on the activities of the Office during the preceding calendar year. Each report shall include the following:

''(A) A detailed description of the activities of the Office during the year covered by such report, including a detailed description of the amounts expended and the purposes for which expended.

''(B) With respect to the objectives of the strategy under paragraph (2)(C) of subsection (b), and the purposes of the Office under such subsection—

''(i) a discussion, description, and assessment of the progress made by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs during the preceding calendar year; and

''(ii) a discussion and description of the goals of the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs for the following calendar year.

''(2) QUARTERLY REPORTS.—On a quarterly basis, the Director shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a detailed financial summary of the activities of the Office, including the funds allocated to the Office by each Department, the expenditures made, and an assessment as to whether the current funding is sufficient to carry out the activities of the Office.

''(3) AVAILABILITY.—Each report under this subsection shall be made publicly available.''.

(g) CONFORMING REPEAL.—Section 713 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113–66; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note) is repealed.

AMENDMENT NO. 250 OFFERED BY MRS. LESKO OF ARIZONA

At the end of subtitle C of title I, add the following new section:

SEC. ___. AIR FORCE AGGRESSOR SQUADRON MODERNIZATION.

(a) SENSE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—It is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) it is critical that the Air Force has the capability to train against an advanced air adversary in order to be prepared for conflicts against a modern enemy force;

(2) in order to have this capability, Air Force must have access to an advanced adversary force prior to United States adversaries fielding a 5th-generation operational capability; and

(3) the Air Force's plan to use low-rate initial production F-35As as aggressor aircraft reflects a recognition of the need to field a modernized aggressor fleet.

(b) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—No later than 6 months prior to the transfer of any low-rate initial production F-35 aircraft for use as aggressor aircraft, the Chief of Staff of the Air Force shall submit to the congressional defense committees, and the Member of Congress and the Senators who represent bases from where aircraft may be transferred, a comprehensive plan and report on the strategy for modernizing the organic aggressor fleet.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall include the following elements:

(A) Potential locations for F-35A aggressor aircraft, including an analysis of installations that—

(i) have the size and availability of airspace necessary to meet flying operations requirements;

(ii) have sufficient capacity and availability of range space;

(iii) are capable of hosting advanced-threat training exercises; and

(iv) meet or require minimal addition to the environmental requirements associated with the basing action.

(B) An analysis of the potential cost and benefits of expanding aggressor squadrons currently operating 18 Primary Assigned Aircraft (PAA) to a level of 24 PAA each.

(C) An analysis of the cost and timelines associated with modernizing the current Air Force aggressor squadrons to include upgrading aircraft's radar, infrared search-and-track systems, radar warning receiver, tactical datalink, threat-representative jamming pods, and other upgrades necessary to provide a realistic advanced adversary threat.

(D) Any costs associated with moving the aircraft.

(E) Any jobs on the relevant military installation that may be affected by said changes.

AMENDMENT NO. 252 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle G of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 898. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON CONTRACTOR VIOLATIONS OF CERTAIN LABOR LAWS.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller of the United States shall submit a report to Congress on the number of contractors—

(1) that performed a contract with the Department of Defense during the five-year period preceding the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) that have been found by the Department of Labor to have committed willful or repeat violations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (29 U.S.C. 651 et seq.) or the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.), and the nature of the violations committed.

AMENDMENT NO. 253 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title II add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. INCREASE IN FUNDING FOR NAVAL UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201 for Navy basic research, University Research Initiatives, line 001 (PE 0601103N) is hereby increased by $5,000,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for operation and maintenance, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, operating forces, Special Operations Command Theater Forces, line 100 is hereby reduced by $5,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 254 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 567. ASSESSMENT AND STUDY OF TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) ONE-YEAR INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TAP.—

(1) INDEPENDENT ASSESSMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the covered officials, shall enter into an agreement with an appropriate entity with experience in adult education to carry out a 1-year independent assessment of TAP, including—

(A) the effectiveness of TAP for members of each military department during the entire military life cycle;

(B) the appropriateness of the TAP career readiness standards;

©) a review of information that is provided to the Department of Veterans Affairs under TAP, including mental health data;

(D) whether TAP effectively addresses the challenges veterans face entering the civilian workforce and in translating experience and skills from military service to the job market;

(E) whether TAP effectively addresses the challenges faced by the families of veterans making the transition to civilian life;

(F) appropriate metrics regarding TAP outcomes for members of the Armed Forces one year after separation, retirement, or discharge from the Armed Forces;

(G) what the Secretary, in consultation with the covered officials and veterans service organizations determine to be successful outcomes for TAP;

(H) whether members of the Armed Forces achieve successful outcomes for TAP, as determined under subparagraph (G);

(I) how the Secretary and the covered officials provide feedback to each other regarding such outcomes;

(J) recommendations for the Secretaries of the military departments regarding how to improve outcomes for members of the Armed Forces after separation, retirement, and discharge; and

(K) other topics the Secretary and the covered officials determine would aid members of the Armed Forces as they transition to civilian life.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the completion of the independent assessment under paragraph (1), the Secretary and the covered officials, shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives—

(A) the findings and recommendations (including recommended legislation) of the independent assessment prepared by the entity described in paragraph (1); and

(B) responses of the Secretary and the covered officials to the findings and recommendations described in subparagraph (G).

(3) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(A) The term ''covered officials'' is comprised of—

(I) the Secretary of Defense;

(ii) the Secretary of Labor;

(iii) the Administrator of the Small Business Administration; and

(iv) the Secretaries of the military departments.

(B) The term ''military department'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

(b) LONGITUDINAL STUDY ON CHANGES TO TAP.—

(1) STUDY.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, in consultation with the Secretaries of Defense and Labor and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, shall conduct a five-year longitudinal study regarding TAP on three separate cohorts of members of the Armed Forces who have separated from the Armed Forces, including—

(A) a cohort that has attended TAP counseling as implemented on the date of the enactment of this Act;

(B) a cohort that attends TAP counseling after the Secretaries of Defense and Labor implement changes recommended in the report under subsection a(2); and

©) a cohort that has not attended TAP counseling.

(2) PROGRESS REPORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the day that is one year after the date of the initiation of the study under paragraph (1) and annually thereafter for the three subsequent years, the Secretaries of Veterans Affairs, Defense, and Labor, and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a progress report of activities under the study during the immediately preceding year.

(3) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the completion of the study under paragraph (1), the Secretaries of Veterans Affairs, Defense, and Labor, and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration, shall submit to the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives and the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives a report of final findings and recommendations based on the study.

(4) ELEMENTS.—The final report under paragraph (3) shall include information regarding the following:

(A) The percentage of each cohort that received unemployment benefits during the study.

(B) The numbers of months members of each cohort were employed during the study.

©) Annual starting and ending salaries of members of each cohort who were employed during the study.

(D) How many members of each cohort enrolled in an institution of higher learning, as that term is defined in section 3452(f) of title 38, United States Code.

(E) The academic credit hours, degrees, and certificates obtained by members of each cohort during the study.

(F) The annual income of members of each cohort.

(G) The total household income of members of each cohort.

(H) How many members of each cohort own their principal residences.

(I) How many dependents that members of each cohort have.

(J) The percentage of each cohort that achieves a successful outcome for TAP, as determined under subsection (1)(G).

(K) Other criteria the Secretaries and the Administrator of the Small Business Administration determine appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 255 OFFERED BY MR. LEVIN OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. REPORT ON COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS INITIATIVE.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing an analysis of the progress of the Department of Defense in implementing the Combating Trafficking in Persons Initiative, published in 2007 and as revised on June 21, 2019.

AMENDMENT NO. 256 OFFERED BY MR. TED LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. PROHIBITION ON IN-FLIGHT REFUELING TO NON-UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT THAT ENGAGE IN HOSTILITIES IN THE ONGOING CIVIL WAR IN YEMEN.

For the two-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Department of Defense may not provide in-flight refueling pursuant to section 2342 of title 10, United States Code, or any other applicable statutory authority to non-United States aircraft that engage in hostilities in the ongoing civil war in Yemen unless and until a declaration of war or a specific statutory authorization for such use of United States Armed Forces has been enacted.

AMENDMENT NO. 257 OFFERED BY MR. TED LIEU OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the end of subtitle G of title XII the following:

SEC. ___. UNITED STATES STRATEGY FOR LIBYA.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that contains a strategy for Libya.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following elements:

(1) An explanation of the strategy for Libya, including a description of the ends, ways, and means inherent to the strategy.

(2) An explanation of the legal authorities supporting the strategy.

(3) A detailed description of U.S. counterterrorism and security partnerships with Libyan actors.

(4) A detailed description of Libyan security actors and an assessment of how those actors advance or undermine stability in Libya and or U.S. strategic interests in Libya.

(5) A detailed description of how Libyan security actors support or obstruct civilian authorities and U.N. led efforts towards a political settlement of the conflict.

(6) A detailed description of the military activities of external actors in Libya, including Russia, Egypt, France, Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Turkey, and the United Arab Emirates, including assessments of whether those activities:

(A) have undermined progress towards stabilization, including the United Nations-led negotiations;

(B) involve United States-origin equipment and violate contractual conditions of acceptable use of such equipment; or

(C) violate or seek to violate the United Nations arms embargo on Libya imposed pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution 1970 (2011).

(7) A plan to integrate the United States diplomatic, development, military, and intelligence resources necessary to implement the strategy.

(8) A detailed description of the roles of the United States Armed Forces in supporting the strategy.

(9) Any other matters as the President considers appropriate.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 258 OFFERED BY MR. LOEBSACK OF IOWA

At the end of subtitle C of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. EXTENSION OF TEMPORARY INSTALLATION REUTILIZATION AUTHORITY FOR ARSENALS, DEPOTS AND PLANTS.

(a) ENSURING VIABILITY OF ARSENALS, DEPOTS AND PLANTS.—Section 345(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115-91; 10 U.S.C. 2667 note) is amended by striking ''September 30, 2020'' and inserting ''September 30, 2025''.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED .— Not later than March 1, 2020, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes—

(1) the results of a needs assessment conducted by the Secretary to determine the logistical, information technology, and security requirements to create an internal listing service of Army assets available for lease at Arsenal's, depots and plants; and

(2) information from any previous Army assessments or inventory of real property.

AMENDMENT NO. 259 OFFERED BY MR. LOEBSACK OF IOWA

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following:

SEC. _____. STEM JOBS ACTION PLAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) Jobs in science, technology, engineering, and math in addition to maintenance and manufacturing (collectively referred to in this section as ''STEM'') make up a significant portion of the workforce of the Department of Defense.

(2) These jobs exist within the organic industrial base, research, development, and engineering centers, life-cycle management commands, and logistics centers of the Department.

(3) Vital to the continued support of the mission of all of the military services, the

Department needs to maintain its STEM workforce.

(4) It is known that the demographics of personnel of the Department indicate that many of the STEM personnel of the Department will be eligible to retire in the next few years.

(5) Decisive action is needed to replace STEM personnel as they retire to ensure that the military does not further suffer a skill and knowledge gap and thus a serious readiness gap.

(b) ASSESSMENTS AND PLAN OF ACTION.—The Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Secretary of each military department, shall —

(1) perform an assessment of the STEM workforce for organizations within the Department of Defense, including the numbers and types of positions and the expectations for losses due to retirements and voluntary departures;

(2) identify the types and quantities of STEM jobs needed to support future mission work;

(3) determine the shortfall between lost STEM personnel and future requirements;

(4) analyze and explain the appropriateness and impact of using reimbursable and working capital fund dollars for new STEM hires;

(5) identify a plan of action to address the STEM jobs gap, including hiring strategies and timelines for replacement of STEM employees; and

(6) deliver to Congress, not later than December 31, 2020, a report specifying such plan of action.

AMENDMENT NO. 260 OFFERED BY MR. LOWENTHAL OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. CONTINUED DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE USE OF HEATING, VENTILATION, AND AIR CONDITIONING SYSTEMS UTILIZING VARIABLE REFRIGERANT FLOW.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the Department of Defense may continue to consider and select heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems that utilize variable refrigerant flow as an option for use in Department of Defense facilities.

AMENDMENT NO. 261 OFFERED BY MR. LUCAS OF OKLAHOMA

Page 948, line 4, strike ''(b)''.

Page 948, line 9, strike ''; and'' and insert '';''.

Page 948, line 10, strike ''paragraph (2)(C)'' and insert ''subsection (a)(2)(C)''.

Page 948, line 12, strike the period at the end and insert ''; and''.

Page 948, after line 12 insert the following:

(3) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) by inserting after ''the Secretary of Defense,'' the following: ''in coordination with the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration,'';

(B) by inserting after ''defense'' the following: ''and science'' ;

(C) by inserting after ''the Department of Defense'' the following: ''and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration'';

(4) in subsection (b)(2)(D), by inserting after ''the Secretary'' the following: ''or the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration''.

AMENDMENT NO. 262 OFFERED BY MR. LUJÁN OF NEW MEXICO

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following new section:

SEC. 31___. ACCOUNTING PRACTICES OF NATIONAL NUCLEAR SECURITY ADMINISTRATION FACILITIES.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Energy should ensure that each laboratory operating contractor or plant or site manager of National Nuclear Security Administration sites applies generally accepted and consistent accounting best practices for laboratory, plant, or site directed research and development.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 210 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator for Nuclear Security shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that assesses the costs, benefits, risks, and other effects of the pilot program under section 3119 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 50 U.S.C. 2791 note).

AMENDMENT NO. 263 OFFERED BY MR. LUJÁN OF NEW MEXICO

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. STUDY AND REPORT ON LAB-EMBEDDED ENTREPRENEURIAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM.

(a) STUDY.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, in consultation with the Director of the Advanced Manufacturing Office of the Department of Energy, shall conduct a study on the feasibility and potential benefits of establishing a lab-embedded entrepreneurial fellowship program.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The study under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to a lab-embedded entrepreneurial fellowship program, the following:

(1) An estimate of administrative and programmatic costs and materials, including appropriate levels of living stipends and health insurance to attract a competitive pool of applicants.

(2) An assessment of capacity for entrepreneurial fellows to use laboratory facilities and equipment.

(3) An assessment of the benefits for participants in the program through access to mentorship, education, and networking and exposure to leaders from academia, industry, government, and finance.

(4) Assessment of the benefits for the Department of Defense science and technology activities through partnerships and exchanges with program fellows.

(5) An estimate of the economic benefits created by the implementation of this program, based in part on similar entrepreneurial programs.

(c) CONSULTATION.—In conducting the study under subsection (a), the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering shall consult with the following, as necessary:

(1) The Director of the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

(2) The Director of Research for each military service.

(3) Relevant research facilities, including the Department of Energy National Laboratories (as defined in section 2 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15801)).

(d) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering shall submit to the designated recipients a report on the results of the study conducted under subsection (a). At minimum, the report shall include an explanation of the results of the study with respect to each element set forth in subsection (b).

(2) NONDUPLICATION OF EFFORTS.—The Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering may use or add to any existing reports completed by the Department in order to meet the reporting requirement under paragraph (1).

(3) FORM OF REPORT.—The report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''designated recipients'' means the following:

(A) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(B) The Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(C) The Secretary of Defense.

(D) The Secretary of Energy.

(2) The term ''lab-embedded entrepreneurial fellowship program'' means a competitive, two-year program in which participants (to be known as ''fellows'') are selected from a pool of applicants to work in a Federal research facility where the fellows will conduct research, development, and demonstration activities, commercialize technology, and train to be entrepreneurs.

AMENDMENT NO. 264 OFFERED BY MR. LUJÁN OF NEW MEXICO

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. ___. FINDINGS, PURPOSE, AND APOLOGY.

Section 2(a)(1) of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act (Public Law 101–426; 42 U.S.C. 2210 note) is amended by inserting '', including individuals in New Mexico, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Texas, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nevada, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands,'' after ''tests exposed individuals''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Mr. Chair, I yield 8 minutes to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman from Oklahoma for yielding, and I thank the chairman of the full committee, Chairman SMITH, for his important leadership, collaboration, and cooperation with me on these amendments.

I also thank my colleague from Texas, Ranking Member THORNBERRY, for his support and work on these amendments and on the work of the NDAA.

I thank them both for their important work on behalf of the men and women of the United States military.

□ 2000

The Jackson Lee amendment No. 203 directs the Secretary of Defense to promulgate regulations to ensure that candidates granted admission to attend a military academy undergo screening for speech disorders and be provided the results of the screening test and a list of warfare unrestricted line officer positions and occupation specialists that require successful performance on the speech test. Academy students shall have the option of undergoing speech therapy to reduce speech disorders or impediments.

Specifically, this amendment is intended to help military academy candidates who have stuttering-related speech disorders.

Madam Chair, 5 to 10 percent of all children stutter. Boys are two to three times more likely to stutter than girls. Approximately 75 percent of children recover from stuttering, but the remaining 25 percent will experience lifelong effects.

I learned about the issue of stuttering and its implications for a successful military career through the experiences of a legislative fellow currently serving in my Washington, D.C., office. He is a 2016 graduate from the United States Naval Academy with a degree in operations research and a veteran naval officer who was separated from the Navy in April 2019. His separation was not due to any fault of his own but because of the current processes of the United States Navy and the United States Naval Academy relating to speech fluency issues relating to stuttering.

Let me also say that there was an ad that we have seen on television about a young man who was confronting a doctor during World War I and World War II. It had to do with ancestry. He was insisting that he was in good health, and the doctor said no. The end of the story is they showed that he prevailed, and he went to World War I or II and even won a Purple Heart.

This Navy lieutenant's stuttering was not severe and undetectable to most individuals who engage him in conversation. He went on to secure a screening by the flight doctor. The flight doctor then administered a speech fluency test. During the test, his speech fluency did not meet naval standards, but he was an important contributor to the United States Navy.

At the time, he advised the doctor that he might not be able to do the surface war command officer that he had selected even though he wanted to be an aviator. He then went on to another discipline, surface warfare officer. Then after graduating from the United States Naval Academy with an operations research degree, he served aboard the USS *Scout*.

His captain said that he was able in every way. It was clear that he might not be able to be a surface warfare officer, but he was able.

What happened was a tragedy. He went on to seek extra care. His overall speech fluency improved. The captain decided that transferring to a different community would be the best option. That was the captain's decision.

Unfortunately, because of the speech impediment that could not be heard, he was sent to a Probationary Officer Continuation and Retention Board, the wrong board to be sent to, and a speech impediment was not considered a medical issue. Therefore, he could not go before the medical board.

This very fine African American graduate of the academy could not serve because we did not do him service. We did not do him the kind of service that he needed to have. Unfortunately, this board was not really meant for someone who was capable, qualified, and ready. This is one where you do not have a right to appeal, if you can imagine that, and no one ever notifies you why.

I am here today to say that my amendment will, hopefully, have an impact on the many different young soldiers who want to serve.

Madam Chair, can you believe a half million dollars was spent on his education?

Let me indicate that this amendment is supported by the National Stuttering Association. The National Stuttering Association says that we support the Jackson Lee amendment No. 203 that allows for military academy candidates to have access to, and options for, undergoing speech therapy to successfully manage speech disorders or impediments so that entry into officer or occupational specialist positions in the military is possible. Military personnel who stutter can be and are effective communicators, and stuttering does not limit military career aspirations.

Jimmy Stewart became an aviator in World War II and reached the rank of brigadier general on July 23, 1959, a little later than World War II. He retired from military service on May 31, 1968.

Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD a letter from National Stuttering Association and the famous people who stutter.

NATIONAL STUTTERING ASSOCIATION,
New York, NY, July 11, 2019.

Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE,
Washington, DC.

CONGRESSWOMAN SHEILA JACKSON LEE: The National Stuttering Association (NSA) is the largest non-profit organization in the world dedicated to bringing hope and empowerment to children and adults who stutter, families and professionals, through support, education, advocacy, and research. We have long worked with individuals and communities to increase understanding of stuttering and to improve outcomes for people who stutter in all aspects of their lives.

Over the last several years, we have enhanced outreach efforts to raise stuttering awareness to colleges and universities, employers and the military. A recurrent theme we hear from young people and adults who stutter are barriers to employment and career success based on false assumptions about stuttering. To that end, we have developed and enhanced educational outreach programs for employers, which of course includes the military. Just last year, a stuttering support chapter was launched at Wright Patterson AFB, at the request of personnel who stutter.

We support Jackson Lee Amendment #203 that allows for military academy candidates to have access to, and options for, undergoing speech therapy to successfully manage speech disorders or impediments so that entry into Officer or Occupational Specialists positions in the military is possible. Military personnel who stutter can be, and are, effective communicators and stuttering does not have to limit military career aspiration.

Thank you for alerting us to this important act. Feel free to contact us anytime for additional support or resources.

Respectfully,

PAMELA MERTZ,
National Stuttering Association, Board of Directors, Employment Advocacy/Military Support.

Famous people who stutter:

Jimmy Stewart, Charlie Sheen, Tiger Woods, Marilyn Monroe, James Earl Jones, Samuel L. Jackson, Jack Paar, Elvis Presley.

Actors, singers & entertainers:

Marc Anthony, Emily Blunt, Leon Botstein, Wayne Brady, Garret Dillahunt, Robert Donat, Sheila Fraser, Noel Gallagher, Gerald ''Gerry'' Goffin, Francois Goudreault, Jason Gray, Ray Griff, Tim Gunn, Steve Harvey, John Lee Hooker.

Scatman John, Harvey Keitel, Nicole Kidman, B.B. King, Kendrick Lamar, Peggy Lipton, Doug MacLeod, Raymond Massey, John Melendez, Robert Merrill, Sam Neill, Jack Paar, Elvis Presley, Anthony Quinn, Eric Roberts.

Hrithik Roshan, Mike Rowe, Budd Schulberg, Ed Sheeran, Carly Simon, Tom Sizemore, Mel Tillis, Megan Washington, Michelle Williams, Ann Wilson, Bill Withers, Shane Yellowbird.

Sports stars:

Michael Attardi, Alex Carter, Rubin ''Hurricane'' Carter, Johnny Damon, Antonio Dixon, Perico Fernandez, Sophie Gustafson, Lester Hayes, Ron Harper, Bo Jackson, Tommy John, Juanfran (Juan Francisco Garcia Garcia), Ivo Karlovic, Michael Kidd-Gilchrist, Gordie Lane.

Greg Louganis, Bob Love, Kenyon Martin, Trumaine McBride, Shaquille O'Neal, Adrian Peterson, Ellis Lankster, Boyd Rankin, James Rodriguez, Mark Rubin, Bryan Rust, Bob Sanders, Sigi Schmid, Matt Slauson, George Springer, Darren Sproles.

Dave Taylor, Jermain Taylor, Ken Venturi, Herschel Walker, Bill Walton, Jeff Walz, Pat Williams, Damien Woody, Chris Zorich.

Writers, authors, producers, composers, and artists:

Jeffrey Blitz, Jorge Luis Borges, Lewis Carroll, Calvert Casey, Scott Damian, Jim Davis, Charles Darwin, Francine du Plessix Gray, Margaret Drabble, Dominick Dunne, John Gregory Dunne, Jack Eberts, Indiana Gregg, Robert A. Heinlein, Edward Hoagland.

Philip Larkin, Ann McGovern, Somerset Maugham, David Mitchell, Mike Peters, Budd Schulberg, Jane Seymour, Marc Shell, Neville Shute, Alan Rabinowitz, John Updike, Andrew Lloyd Webber.

Journalists and photographers:

P.F. Bentley, Henry Luce, Byron Pitts, John Stossel, Jeff Zeleny.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, I include in the RECORD the actual resume of Michael Pender, a graduate of Annapolis and an excellent young man.

MICHAEL PENDER

Michael Pender is a 2016 United States Naval Academy graduate and a veteran naval officer who was separated from the Navy in April 2019. His separation was not due to any fault of his own, but because of the current processes of the United States Navy and the United States Naval Academy relating to speech fluency issues related to stuttering.

Lieutenant Pender's stuttering was not severe, and undetectable to most individuals who engage him in conversation. However,

for certain career opportunities in the military it matters a great deal if someone has even a slight almost imperceptible stutter.

Michael Pender's story began with his enrollment at the Naval Academy in 2012. Mr. Pender dreamed of becoming a naval aviator from an early age. During the naval aviation screening during his junior year at Annapolis, the USNA flight doctor reviewing his medical records and USNA application and noticed that Mr. Pender had a history of speech disfluency. The flight doctor then administered a speech fluency test to Mr. Pender. During the test, Mr. Pender's speech fluency did not meet the Naval Aviation community's standards, and he was told that he was disqualified from serving as an aviator.

Mr. Pender was disappointed with the determination. At that critical juncture Mr. Pender was not informed about what careers he could qualify to fill that would not be impacted by the determination regarding his speech. He was given an opportunity to take speech therapy, which he did until his graduation.

Mr. Pender selected the only unrestricted line option left—the Surface Warfare community. At the time, Mr. Pender advised the flight doctor that the demands for speech fluency would be more of an issue as a Surface Warfare Officer. His concerns were not satisfactorily addressed nor was he provided with counseling to assist him in selecting an appropriate career following his graduation.

After graduating from the United States Naval Academy, Mr. Pender served onboard the USS *Scout* (MCM 8) in San Diego, where he began his training as a Surface Warfare Officer. After serving diligently for 18 months and qualifying in all required Surface Warfare watch-stations except for the position of Officer of the Deck, it was clear that his speech impediment would keep him from earning his Surface Warfare Officer qualification.

An Officer of the Deck is the captain's representative when the captain is not on the bridge of the ship. Officer of the Deck gives verbal orders to sailors who drive the ship. It was difficult for Mr. Pender to give orders in a timely manner without delay due to his speech impediment. Mr. Pender wanted to address the issue and sought out a speech therapist who would accept TRICare insurance to improve his speech as he pursued his Officer of the Deck qualification. His overall speech fluency improved, but not enough to give the Captain confidence to qualify Mr. Pender as Officer of the Deck. Mr. Pender and his Captain decided that transferring to a different community would be the best option.

Since stuttering is not classified as a medical issue, a Medical Board was not an option to review his case. Once he completed his education at Annapolis the options for career change within the branch was extremely limited. In 2018, after consulting with other officers, Mr. Pender's Captain and Executive Officer decided that the best course of action was to submit a redesignation package to the Probationary Officer Continuation and Retention Board (POCR), with the intention that he would re-designate into a different community. In order to start this process, Mr. Pender's Captain submitted a Surface Warfare Officer non-attainment letter to the POCR Board. In that letter, Mr. Pender's captain stated that Mr. Pender would not be able to qualify as Surface Warfare Officer, not because of a lack of aptitude or work ethic, but because of his speech impediment.

The POCR Board has the authority to reassign a Naval Officer to another Naval Community, which the Navy's method of reassigning personnel to a new job. The POCR Board got back to Mr. Pender in September 2018 stating that he would be removed from the Active Duty List and he would be retained on the Reserve Active Status list, effectively separating him from the Navy without any due process or a right to appeal the decision.

It is disappointing that he had to separate from the Navy for two reasons. First, he was not put into a position to succeed coming out of the Naval Academy. His speech impediment was a known condition at the Naval Academy, and their service selection process should have evaluated Mr. Pender's speech impediment to see if he would be successful as a Naval Aviator or a Surface Warfare Officer. Second, he should have been given a chance to serve in a restricted line community. Even if his speech impediment was not caught until he ultimately started his service as a Naval Officer, there should be a process in place where officers who cannot qualify in their respective unrestricted line communities due to conditions that are not covered for Medical Boards are given a fair chance to serve in one of the many restricted line communities. The POCR Board process should only be reserved for officers that were not able to qualify due to a lack of desire or aptitude. In conclusion, there were plenty of other communities in the Navy where Mr. Pender would have been able to serve, and it is a shame that he is separated from the Navy.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, let me also indicate that I am very glad and grateful for amendment No. 201 that adds $10 million to research dealing with triple negative breast cancer.

Between 10 and 17 percent of female breast cancer patients have this condition, and I believe this is crucial to helping military women and others.

Amendment No. 202 deals with PTSD. We have added $2.5 million. I am grateful for this amendment. We are recognizing that more and more young people coming out have a continuation of PTSD. Currently, there are 31.3 million people in the United States being treated for PTSD.

Let me also say that I am grateful for the seven other amendments that have been added.

Jackson Lee amendment No. 195 creates housing for disaster survivors.

No. 145 has the DOD engage in efforts to stop Boko Haram.

No. 147 has to do with recruiting students who go to the Defense National Security Education Program. It prevents them from being recruited by foreign governments.

Also, No. 148 deals with stopping a report on maternity mortality rates.

Amendment No. 149 deals with the risk posed by debris in low Earth orbit.

No. 160 deals with the idea of training in cybersecurity, cyber defense, and cyber operations for elementary, secondary, and postsecondary students.

Then, No. 620 deals with artificial intelligence education strategic opportunities and risks.

Madam Chair, may I ask how much time I have remaining.

The Acting CHAIR (Ms. BONAMICI). The gentlewoman has 40 seconds remaining.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, my remaining comments are to simply say the amendment that is close to my heart is the one dealing with this academy graduate, this Naval Academy graduate. We asked everyone to give him another chance because the only thing that he was deficient in is not in heart, soul, and willingness to serve, but it was because he had a speech impediment.

How shameful for us to deal with our young men and women like that.

I thank my colleagues for supporting this amendment. I ask for a ''yes'' vote on the Jackson Lee amendments and the Jackson Lee amendment that deals with the idea of making sure young people have the medical care, the service, and the ability to serve after graduating from an academy with $500,000 invested in this young man, and all my other underlying amendments.

Madam Chair, I ask my colleagues to support them.

Madam Chair, I thank Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member THORNBERRY for their work on this bill and their devotion to the men and women of the Armed Forces.

I also thank them for including in this En Bloc ten Jackson Lee Amendments.

My remarks will focus on three of the Jackson Lee Amendments and the others are addressed in my statement for the record.

Jackson Lee Amendments No. 201, No. 202, and No. 203, make important contributions to the bill.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 201 authorizes and encourages increased collaboration between the DOD and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer;

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 202 authorizes $2.5 million in increased funding to combat and treat Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder; and

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 203 directs the Secretary of Defense to promulgate regulations to ensure that candidates granted admission to attend a military academy undergo screening for speech disorders and be provided the results of the screening test and a list of warfare unrestricted line (URL) Officer positions and occupation specialists that require successful performance on the speech test. Academy students shall have the option of undergoing speech therapy to reduce speech disorders or impediments.

Specifically, Jackson Lee Amendment No. 203 is intended to help military academy candidates that have stuttering related speech disorders.

Five to ten percent of all children stutter as they develop language skills.

Boys are 2 to 3 times more likely to stutter than girls.

Approximately 75 percent of children recover from stuttering, but the remaining 25 percent will experience life-long effects of stuttering.

There are many famous and accomplished persons who stutter.

One well known person who stuttered was Jimmy Stewart a much beloved actor who also served in the Air Force during World War II.

Jimmy Stewart was a pilot during WWII and rose to the rank of Chief of Staff of the 2nd Combat Wing, 2nd Air Division of the 8th Air Force.

As a member of the Air Force Reserves Jimmy Stewart continued his military service.

On July 23, 1959, Jimmy Stewart achieved the rank of Brigadier General.

He retired from military service on May 31, 1968.

Stuttering can make it difficult to communicate with other people, which often affects a person's quality of life and interpersonal relationships.

Stuttering can also negatively influence job performance and opportunities, and treatment can come at a high financial cost.

I offer this amendment to help entrants into military academies, who may have a related stuttering speech disorder, find the right career fit for their military service after graduation.

I learned about the impact of stuttering may have on promising military careers through the experience of a remarkable young man who is currently serving as a Legislative Fellow in my Washington, D.C., office.

He is a 2016 graduate of the United States Naval Academy with a degree in Operations Research and a veteran naval officer who was separated from the Navy in April 2019.

His separation was not due to any fault of his own, but because of the current processes of the United States Navy and the United States Naval Academy relating to speech fluency issues related to stuttering.

This Navy Lieutenant's stuttering was not severe, and undetectable to most individuals who engage him in conversation.

However, for certain career opportunities in the military it matters a great deal if someone has even a slight, almost-imperceptible stutter.

His story began with his enrollment at the Naval Academy in 2012.

He dreamed of becoming a naval aviator from an early age.

During the naval aviation screening during his junior year at Annapolis, the Naval Academy flight doctor reviewing his medical records and USNA application, noticed that he had a history of speech disfluency.

The flight doctor then administered a speech fluency test to him.

During the test, his speech fluency did not meet the Naval Aviation community's standards, and he was told that he was disqualified from serving as an aviator.

He was disappointed with the determination.

At that critical juncture he was not informed regarding the career paths he was qualified to fill, notwithstanding his speech.

He was given an opportunity to take speech therapy, which he did until his graduation.

He selected another unrestricted line option left open to him–the Surface Warfare community.

At the time, he advised the flight doctor that the demands for speech fluency would be more of an issue as a Surface Warfare Officer.

After graduating from the United States Naval Academy with an Operations Research degree, he served onboard the USS Scout (MCM 8) in San Diego, where he began his training as a Surface Warfare Officer.

After serving diligently for 18 months and qualifying in all required Surface Warfare watch-stations except for the position of Officer of the Deck, it was clear that his speech impediment would keep him from earning his Surface Warfare Officer qualification.

An Officer of the Deck is the captain's representative when the captain is not on the bridge of the ship.

Officer of the Deck gives verbal orders to sailors who drive the ship.

It was difficult for him to give orders in a timely manner without delay due to his speech impediment.

He wanted to address the issue and sought out a speech therapist who would accept TRICare insurance to improve his speech as he pursued his Officer of the Deck qualification.

His overall speech fluency improved, but not enough to give the Captain confidence to qualify him as Officer of the Deck.

He and his Captain decided that transferring to a different community would be the best option.

Since stuttering is not classified as a medical issue, a Medical Board was not an option to review his case.

Once he completed his education at Annapolis, the options for career change within the branch were extremely limited.

In 2018, after consulting with other officers, his Captain and Executive Officer decided that the best course of action was to submit a redesignation package to the Probationary Officer Continuation and Retention Board (POCR), with the intention that he would redesignate into a different community.

To start this process, his Captain submitted a Surface Warfare Officer non-attainment letter to the POCR Board.

In that letter, his captain stated that the Lieutenant would not be able to qualify as Surface Warfare Officer, not because of a lack of aptitude or work-ethic, but because of his speech impediment.

The POCR Board has the authority to reassign a Naval Officer to another Naval Community, which is the Navy's method of reassigning personnel to a new job.

The POCR Board got back to him in September 2018, stating that he would be removed from the Active Duty List and he would be retained on the Reserve Active Status list, effectively separating him from the Navy without any due process or a right to appeal the decision.

The Medical Board findings returned in March 2019 and stated that it was the stuttering that caused the anxiety order, and stuttering is not an issue that is covered for Medical Boards.

It is disappointing that he had to separate from the Navy for two reasons.

First, he was not put into a position to succeed coming out of the Naval Academy.

His speech impediment was a known condition at the Naval Academy, and its service selection process should have evaluated his speech impediment to see if he would be successful as a Naval Aviator or a Surface Warfare Officer.

Second, he should have been given a chance to serve in a restricted line community.

Even if his speech impediment was not caught until he ultimately started his service as a Naval Officer, there should be a process in place where officers who cannot qualify in their respective unrestricted line communities due to conditions that are not covered for Medical Boards are given a fair chance to serve in one of the many restricted line communities.

The POCR Board process should only be reserved for officers that were not able to qualify due to a lack of desire or aptitude.

In conclusion, there were plenty of other communities in the Navy where he would have been able to serve, and it is a shame that he is separated from the Navy.

I, and my Staff have benefited greatly from his insights on improving the experience of military cadets as well as his commitment to public service as a Legislative Fellow in my office.

I am sure he will find success in his next endeavor and I thank him for his service to our nation.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 202 authorizes $2.5 million in increased funding to combat and treat Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Today, 223.4 million people, which represents seventy percent of adults living in the United States, have experienced some type of traumatic event at least once in their lives.

As many as 20 percent of those who experience a traumatic event develop PTSD.

Currently, there are 31.3 million people in the United States being treated for PTSD.

An estimated 8 percent of Americans or 24.4 million people at any given time will be experiencing PTSD.

Nearly 50 percent of women and 60 percent of men will experience at least one trauma in their lifetime.

For Veterans, this may mean surviving an IED explosion or an accident during a training exercise or witnessing the death or injury of a buddy.

Among people who are victims of a severe traumatic experience like what may occur during military conflict, an estimated 60 to 80 percent will develop PTSD.

Ten to thirty percent of combat veteran's lifetime will experience PTSD at some point during their lives.

Studies estimate that 1 in every 5 military personnel returning from Iraq and Afghanistan has PTSD.

20 percent of the soldiers who've been deployed in the past 6 years have PTSD. That's over 300,000 soldiers.

17 percent of combat troops are women; 71 percent of female military personnel develop PTSD due to sexual assault within the ranks.

I thank the Chair and Ranking Member for including this Jackson Lee Amendment to combat PTSD for consideration of H.R. 2500.

This Jackson Lee Amendment provides authorization for a $10 million increase in funding for increased collaboration with NIH to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer.

This Jackson Lee Amendment authorizes and encourages increased collaboration between the DOD and the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer.

''Triple Negative Breast Cancer'' is a term used to describe breast cancers whose cells do not have estrogen receptors and progesterone receptors, and do not have an excess of the ''HER2'' protein on their cell membrane of tumor cells.

The lack of receptors in this form of breast cancer makes commonly used test and methods to detect the disease not as effective.

This is a serious illness that effects between 10–17 percent of female breast cancer patients and this condition is more likely to cause death than the most common form of breast cancer.

Seventy percent of women with metastatic triple negative breast cancer do not live more than five years after being diagnosed.

The Jackson Lee Amendment will help to save lives.

TNBC disproportionately impacts younger women, African American women, Hispanic/

Latina women, and women with a "BRCA1" genetic mutation, which is also prevalent in Jewish women.

TNBC usually affects women under 50 years of age and makes up more than 30 percent of all breast cancer diagnoses in African American.

African American women are far more susceptible to this dangerous subtype than white or Hispanic women.

The collaboration between the Department of Defense and NIH to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer can support the development of multiple targeted therapies for this devastating disease.

Triple negative breast cancer is a specific strain of breast cancer for which no targeted treatment is available.

The American Cancer Society calls this strain of breast cancer "an aggressive subtype associated with lower survival rates."

In 2011, the Centers for Disease Control predicted that that year 26,840 black women would be diagnosed with TNBC.

The overall incidence rate of breast cancer is 10 percent lower in African American women than white women.

African American women have a five-year survival rate of 78 percent after diagnosis as compared to 90 percent for white women.

The incidence rate of breast cancer among women under 45 is higher for African American women compared to white women.

Triple Negative Breast Cancer cells account for between 13 percent and 25 percent of all breast cancer in the United States and are usually of a higher grade and size, are more aggressive and more likely to metastasize, and onset at a much younger age.

Currently, 70 percent of women with metastatic triple negative breast cancer do not live more than five years after being diagnosed.

African American women are 3 times more likely to develop triple-negative breast cancer than white women.

African-American women have prevalence for TNBC of 26 percent versus 16 percent in non-African-Americans women.

African-American women are more likely to be diagnosed with larger tumors and more advanced stages of breast cancer.

Currently there is no targeted treatment for TNBC exists.

For this reason, I appreciate the support that the Armed Services Committee has shown for this amendment by including it in En Bloc No. 8, and I ask my colleagues to support this Jackson Lee Amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. I continue to reserve the balance of my time, Madam Chair.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSE).

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my bipartisan amendment in both the House and Senate to the National Defense Authorization Act, a necessary leap forward in combating the opioid crisis by cracking down on illegal fentanyl from China, Mexico, and other countries.

I would like to acknowledge and thank the cosponsors of this amendment, my colleagues FRENCH HILL, ANTHONY BRINDISI, BRIAN FITZPATRICK, DAVID TRONE, and CONOR LAMB.

This amendment will place sanctions on drug manufacturers that knowingly provide fentanyl to traffickers, on transnational criminal organizations that mix fentanyl with other drugs and traffic them into the U.S., as well as financial institutions that assist these traffickers.

Critically, my amendment also authorizes new funding to U.S. law enforcement and intelligence agencies to go after fentanyl traffickers while establishing a commission on fentanyl and opioid trafficking to ensure that we make progress here.

Kids are dying in my district, in Staten Island, south Brooklyn, and New York City, and they are dying around the country because of deadly fentanyl.

We know where it is coming from. It is about time that Congress does something about it. The days when a person or a company could find safe harbor in another country, flood our streets with drugs, and face no consequences have to be over.

Madam Chair, I strongly urge all of my colleagues to vote in favor of this amendment. We have to get this done.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 11 OFFERED BY MS. KENDRA S. HORN OF OKLAHOMA

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 476, I offer amendments en bloc as the designee of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 11 consisting of amendment Nos. 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, and 290, printed in part B of House Report 116–143, offered by Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma:

AMENDMENT NO. 265 OFFERED BY MRS. LURIA OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. FINDINGS ON MUSCULOSKELETAL INJURIES.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Musculoskeletal injuries among active duty soldiers result in over 10 million limited duty days each year and account for over 70% of the medically non-deployable population, extremity injury accounts for 79% of reported trauma cases in theater, and service members experience anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) injuries at 10 times the rate of the general population.

(2) Congress recognizes the important work of the Naval Advanced Medical Research Unit in Wound Care Research and encourages continued development of innovations for the Warfighter, especially regarding these tendon and ligament injuries that prevent return to duty for extended periods of time.

AMENDMENT NO. 266 OFFERED BY MRS. LURIA OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. STUDY ON ENERGY SAVINGS PERFORMANCE CONTRACTS.

(a) STUDY.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study on how the Secretary could enter into more energy savings performance contracts (referred to in this section as ''ESPCs''). In conducting the study, the Secretary shall—

(1) identify any legislative or regulatory barriers to entering into more ESPCs; and

(2) include policy proposals for how the Department of Defense could evaluate the cost savings caused by increasing energy resiliency when evaluating whether to enter into ESPCs.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the study required under subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 267 OFFERED BY MR. LYNCH OF MASSACHUSETTS

Add at the end of subtitle G of title VIII the following new section:

SEC. ___. REESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION ON WARTIME CONTRACTING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is hereby reestablished in the legislative branch under section 841 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 230) the Commission on Wartime Contracting.

(b) AMENDMENT TO DUTIES.—Section 841(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 231) is amended to read as follows:

''(1) GENERAL DUTIES.—The Commission shall study the following matters:

''(A) Federal agency contracting funded by overseas contingency operations funds.

''(B) Federal agency contracting for the logistical support of coalition forces operating under the authority of the 2001 or 2002 Authorization for the Use of Military Force.

''(C) Federal agency contracting for the performance of security functions in countries where coalition forces operate under the authority of the 2001 or 2002 Authorization for the Use of Military Force''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 841 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181; 122 Stat. 230) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform'' each place it appears and inserting ''the Committee on Oversight and Reform'';

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ''of this Act'' and inserting ''of the Wartime Contracting Commission Reauthorization Act of 2019''; and

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking ''was first established'' each place it appears and inserting ''was reestablished by the Wartime Contracting Commission Reauthorization Act of 2019''; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by striking ''On March 1, 2009'' and inserting ''Not later than one year after the date of enactment of the Wartime Contracting Commission Reauthorization Act of 2019''.

AMENDMENT NO. 268 OFFERED BY MR. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY OF NEW YORK

Page 283, after line 10, insert the following:

SEC. 567. INFORMATION REGARDING COUNTY VETERANS SERVICE OFFICERS.

(a) PROVISION OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that a member of the Armed Forces who is separating or retiring from the Armed Forces may elect to have the Department of Defense form DD–214 of the member transmitted to the appropriate county veterans service officer based on the mailing address provided by the member.

(b) DATABASE.—The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, shall maintain a database of all county veterans service officers.

(c) COUNTY VETERANS SERVICE OFFICER DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''county veterans service officer'' means an employee of a county government, local government, or Tribal government who is covered by section 14.629(a)(2) of title 38, Code of Federal Regulations.

AMENDMENT NO. 269 OFFERED BY MR. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 719. MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN MEDICAL SERVICES AT MILITARY MEDICAL TREATMENT FACILITIES AT SERVICE ACADEMIES.

Section 1073d of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(f) MAINTENANCE OF CERTAIN MEDICAL SERVICES AT SERVICE ACADEMIES.—(1) In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary of Defense shall ensure that each military medical treatment facility located at a Service Academy (as defined in section 347 of this title) provides each covered medical service unless the Secretary determines that a civilian health care facility located not fewer than five miles from the Service Academy provides the covered medical service.

''(2) In this subsection, the term 'covered medical service' means the following:

''(A) Emergency room services.

''(B) Orthopedic services.

''(C) General surgery services.

''(D) Ear, nose, and throat services.

''(E) Gynecological services.

''(F) Ophthalmology services.

''(G) In-patient services.

''(H) Any other medical services that the relevant Superintendent of the Service Academy determines necessary to maintain the readiness and health of the cadets or midshipmen and members of the armed forces at the Service Academy.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 270 OFFERED BY MR. MAST OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle D of title VI, add the following new section:

SEC. 632. EXTENSION OF CERTAIN MORALE, WELFARE, AND RECREATION PRIVILEGES TO FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS ON MANDATORY HOME LEAVE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1065 of title 10, United States Code, as added by section 621 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232), is amended—

(1) in the heading, by striking ''**veterans and caregivers for veterans**'' and inserting ''**veterans, caregivers for veterans, and Foreign Service officers**'';

(2) by redesignating subsections (f) and (g) as subsections (g) and (h), respectively;

(3) by inserting after subsection (e) the following new subsection (f):

''(f) ELIGIBILITY OF FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICERS ON MANDATORY HOME LEAVE.—A Foreign Service officer on mandatory home leave may be permitted to use military lodging referred to in subsection (h).''; and

(4) in subsection (h), as redesignated by paragraph (2), by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

''(5) The term 'Foreign Service officer' has the meaning given that term in section 103 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3903).

''(6) The term 'mandatory home leave' means leave under section 903 of the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4083).''.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on January 1, 2020, as if originally incorporated in section 621 of Public Law 115–232.

AMENDMENT NO. 271 OFFERED BY MRS. MCBATH OF GEORGIA

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. DEFINITION OF CURRENT MONTHLY INCOME FOR PURPOSES OF BANKRUPTCY LAWS.

Section 101(10A) of title 11, United States Code, is amended by striking subparagraph (B) and inserting the following:

''(B)(i) includes any amount paid by any entity other than the debtor (or in a joint case the debtor and the debtor's spouse), on a regular basis for the household expenses of the debtor or the debtor's dependents (and in a joint case the debtor's spouse if not otherwise a dependent); and

''(ii) excludes—

''(I) benefits received under the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 301 et seq.);

''(II) payments to victims of war crimes or crimes against humanity on account of their status as victims of such crimes;

''(III) payments to victims of international terrorism or domestic terrorism, as those terms are defined in section 2331 of title 18, on account of their status as victims of such terrorism; and

''(IV) any monthly compensation, pension, pay, annuity, or allowance paid under title 10, 37, or 38 in connection with a disability, combat-related injury or disability, or death of a member of the uniformed services, except that any retired pay excluded under this subclause shall include retired pay paid under chapter 61 of title 10 only to the extent that such retired pay exceeds the amount of retired pay to which the debtor would otherwise be entitled if retired under any provision of title 10 other than chapter 61 of that title.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 272 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN OF MASSACHUSETTS

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 7___. WOUNDED WARRIOR SERVICE DOG PROGRAM.

(a) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—Subject to the availability of appropriations provided for such purpose, the Secretary of Defense shall establish a program, to be known as the ''Wounded Warrior Service Dog Program'', to award competitive grants to nonprofit organizations to assist such organizations in the planning, designing, establishing, or operating (or any combination thereof) of programs to provide assistance dogs to covered members.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The recipient of a grant under this section shall use the grant to carry out programs that provide assistance dogs to covered members who have a disability described in paragraph (2).

(2) DISABILITY.—A disability described in this paragraph is any of the following:

(A) Blindness or visual impairment.

(B) Loss of use of a limb, paralysis, or other significant mobility issues.

(C) Loss of hearing.

(D) Traumatic brain injury.

(E) Post-traumatic stress disorder.

(F) Any other disability that the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate.

(3) TIMING OF AWARD.—The Secretary of Defense may not award a grant under this section to reimburse a recipient for costs previously incurred by the recipient in carrying out a program to provide assistance dogs to covered members unless the recipient elects for the award to be such a reimbursement.

(c) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a nonprofit organization shall submit an application to the Secretary of Defense at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require. Such application shall include—

(1) a proposal for the evaluation required by subsection (d); and

(2) a description of—

(A) the training that will be provided by the organization to covered members;

(B) the training of dogs that will serve as assistance dogs;

(C) the aftercare services that the organization will provide for such dogs and covered members;

(D) the plan for publicizing the availability of such dogs through a targeted marketing campaign to covered members;

(E) the recognized expertise of the organization in breeding and training such dogs;

(F) the commitment of the organization to humane standards for animals; and

(G) the experience of the organization with working with military medical treatment facilities; and

(3) a statement certifying that the organization—

(A) is accredited by Assistance Dogs International, the International Guide Dog Federation, or another similar widely recognized accreditation organization that the Secretaries determine has accreditation standards that meet or exceed the standards of Assistance Dogs International and the International Guide Dog Federation; or

(B) is a candidate for such accreditation or otherwise meets or exceeds such standards, as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

(d) EVALUATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall require each recipient of a grant to use a portion of the funds made available through the grant to conduct an evaluation of the effectiveness of the activities carried out through the grant by such recipient.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ASSISTANCE DOG.—The term ''assistance dog'' means a dog specifically trained to perform physical tasks to mitigate the effects of a disability described in subsection (b)(2), except that the term does not include a dog specifically trained for comfort or personal defense.

(2) COVERED MEMBER.—The term ''covered member'' means a member of the Armed Forces who is—

(B) receiving medical treatment, recuperation, or therapy under chapter 55 of title 10, United States Code;

(C) in medical hold or medical holdover status; or

(D) covered under section 1202 or 1205 of title 10, United States Code.

(f) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1405 for Other Authorizations, Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4501, for Consolidated Health Support is hereby increased by $11,000,000.

(g) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operations and Maintenance, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, Line 460, Office of the Secretary of Defense is hereby reduced by $11,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 273 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 408, line 3, insert ''the Secretary of Energy'' after ''Joint Chiefs of Staff,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 274 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY1 OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 408, line 7, insert '', with a focus on items that contain high concentrations of rare earth materials'' after ''rare earth materials''.

AMENDMENT NO. 275 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

Page 408, line 16, insert '', including use of a sole source contract with a institution of

higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 Act (20 U.S.C. 1001)) or other entity,'' after ''methods''.

AMENDMENT NO. 276 OFFERED BY MR. MCKINLEY OF WEST VIRGINIA

At the end subtitle B of title V, add the following:

SEC. 520. REPORT REGARDING NATIONAL GUARD YOUTH CHALLENGE PROGRAM.

Not later than December 31, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees regarding the resources and authorities the Secretary determines necessary to identify the effects of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program on graduates of that program during the five years immediately preceding the date of the report. Such resources shall include the costs of identifying such effects beyond the 12-month, post-residential mentoring period of that program.

AMENDMENT NO. 277 OFFERED BY MR. MCNERNEY OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title III, insert the following:

SEC. 3___. REDUCTION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITY WATER USE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing plan to reduce facility water use intensity, relative to the baseline of the water consumption of the facility for fiscal year 2018. The report shall include each of the following:

(1) Life-cycle cost-effective measures that will reduce water consumption by 2 percent annually through the end of fiscal year 2025.

(2) Baseline development methodology for calculating a baseline of water use intensity for fiscal year 2018, defined as gallons per gross square foot per year, that will permit all future reduction goals to be measured relative to such baseline.

(3) An identification of life-cycle cost effective water savings measures that can be implemented to achieve in Department of Defense facilities a minimum of 2 percent annual reduction in water use through 2025.

(4) A description of any barriers to implementation of a water use reduction program.

(b) WATER USE.—In this section, the term ''water use'' with respect to a facility includes—

(1) all water used at the facility that is obtained from public water systems or from natural freshwater sources such as lakes, streams, and aquifers, where the water is classified or permitted for human consumption; and

(2) potable water used for drinking, bathing, toilet flushing, laundry, cleaning and food services, watering of landscaping, irrigation, and process applications such as cooling towers, boilers, and fire suppression systems.

AMENDMENT NO. 278 OFFERED BY MR. MEADOWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle B of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. REPORT ON REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO CONSUMPTION-BASED SOLUTIONS.

(a) REPORT.—The Undersecretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the feasibility of revising the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement to include requirements relating to consumption-based solutions.

(b) CONSUMPTION-BASED SOLUTIONS DEFINED.—The term ''consumption-based solutions'' means any combination of hardware or equipment, software, and labor or services that together provide a capability that is metered and billed based on actual usage and predetermined pricing per resource unit, and includes the ability to rapidly scale capacity up or down.

AMENDMENT NO. 279 OFFERED BY MR. MEADOWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle G of title VIII, add the following

SEC. 898. FEDERAL CONTRACTOR DISCLOSURE OF UNPAID FEDERAL TAX LIABILITY.

Section 2313(c) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9) Any unpaid Federal tax liability of the person, but only to the extent all judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted or have lapsed with respect to the Federal tax liability.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 280 OFFERED BY MR. MEADOWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

Page 394, after line 16, insert the following:

(6) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—The service acquisition executive may delegate any of the responsibilities under this subsection to a program executive officer (or equivalent).

AMENDMENT NO. 281 OFFERED BY MR. MEADOWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following

SEC. 882. BRIEFING ON THE TRUSTED CAPITAL MARKETPLACE PILOT PROGRAM.

Not later than December 15, 2019, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the progress of the Trusted Capital Marketplace pilot program (Solicitation number: CS-19-1701), to include plans for how the program will—

(1) align with critical defense requirements; and

(2) become self-sustaining.

AMENDMENT NO. 282 OFFERED BY MR. MEADOWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle I—Stop Financing of Al-Shabaab Act

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Stop Financing of al-Shabaab Act''.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS AND STATEMENT OF POLICY.

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

(1) the Horn of Africa region remains integral to United States interests in Africa and the Indian Ocean region; and

(2) United States assistance and diplomatic support for the Government of Somalia and its Federal Member States must be predicated upon measurable progress toward defined benchmarks with respect to efforts to counter al-Shabaab, including the enforcement of measures to combat illicit trafficking that finances al-Shabaab.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States to—

(1) combat any means by which al-Shabaab obtains funding through illicit trafficking;

(2) take into consideration compliance with and enforcement of the international bans on illicit trafficking which finances al-Shabaab when providing United States assistance to any country;

(3) notify countries receiving United States security assistance which are identified by the Secretary of State or Secretary of Defense as major components of illicit trafficking routes that finance al-Shabaab, that continued assistance may depend on the full implementation of the obligations of such country to enforce as fully as possibly all restrictions against such trafficking; and

(4) ensure that continued United States security assistance to Kenya, including assistance coordinated through the Kenya-United States Liaison Office, and assistance to multilateral institutions such as the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) to combat al-Shabaab recruitment, attacks, and other operations inside Kenya also includes assistance to enable the Kenya Defense Forces to end facilitation of trafficking that funds al-Shabaab encountered by the Kenya Defense Forces.

SEC. 3. REPORT.

(a) REPORT.—Subject to subsection (b), not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, shall submit to the relevant Congressional committees a report including the contents described in subsection (b).

(b) CONTENTS.—Each report described in subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) Information on efforts made by troop contributors to AMISOM to enforce any international bans on trafficked goods.

(2) A recommendation, including a justification for such recommendation, with respect to making certain future United States security or other assistance to any country conditional on enforcement of such international bans on illicit trafficking that finances al-Shabaab.

(3) The steps the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense have taken to encourage ending the facilitation of trafficking that finances al-Shabaab by recipients of United States security assistance.

(4) A description of the engagement of employees and contractors of the Department of State with national and regional Somali authorities, including authorities in Jubaland, to encourage such Somali authorities to implement their counter-trafficking obligations.

(5) A description of efforts taken by the governments of countries with nationals who purchase significant amounts of trafficked goods that finance al-Shabaab and a description of the steps the Secretary of State has taken to encourage such compliance.

(6) An assessment of prospective efforts to reduce the production and illicit trade of trafficked goods in Somalia, including the identification of alternative livelihoods, and means of securing income. The assessment may include recommendations from the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development.

(c) CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.—Each report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(d) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ''relevant Congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 283 OFFERED BY MR. MEADOWS OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the appropriate place in title XII, add the following:

SEC. ___. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MONGOLIA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States and Mongolia have a shared interest in supporting and preserving Mongolia's democracy, including Mongolia's ability to pursue an independent foreign policy, defend against threats to its sovereignty, and maintain territorial integrity;

(2) Mongolia has consistently contributed forces to support United States combat operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and has a strong record of troop contributions to international peacekeeping missions;

(3) as one of NATO's nine ''partners across the globe'', Mongolia shares the United

States' vision of a rules-based order in the strategically important Indo-Pacific region;

(4) the United States should continue to take steps to remain Mongolia's preferred security partner;

(5) defense cooperation, a strong military-to-military relationship, and increased interoperability between the United States and the armed forces of Mongolia are in the interest of the United States; and

(6) annual multilateral military exercises in Mongolia support peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance and disaster response capacity of United States partners and allies, and further United States regional objectives.

AMENDMENT NO. 284 OFFERED BY MS. MENG OF NEW YORK

Page 1048, insert after line 20 the following:

SEC. 2875. REPORT ON LEAD SERVICE LINES AT MILITARY INSTALLATIONS.

Not later than January 1, 2021, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that contains the following:

(1) The number of military installations at which lead service lines are connected to schools, childcare centers and facilities, buildings, and other facilities of the installation as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(2) The total number of members of the Armed Forces affected by the presence of lead service lines at military installations.

(3) Of the total number of members under paragraph (2), the number of such members with dependents.

(4) Actions, if any, undertaken by the Secretary to inform individuals affected by the presence of lead service lines at military installations of such presence.

(5) Recommendations for legislative action relating to the replacement of lead service lines at military installations.

AMENDMENT NO. 285 OFFERED BY MS. MENG OF NEW YORK

Page 283, line 24, strike ''while on active duty''.

AMENDMENT NO. 286 OFFERED BY MS. MENG OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle B of title V, insert the following:

SEC. 520. PERMANENT EXTENSION OF SUICIDE PREVENTION AND RESILIENCE PROGRAM FOR THE RESERVE COMPONENTS.

Strike subsection (g) of section 10219 of title 10, United States Code.

AMENDMENT NO. 287 OFFERED BY MRS. MILLER OF WEST VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle H of title X of the bill, insert the following:

SEC. 10_____. HONORING LAST SURVIVING MEDAL OF HONOR RECIPIENT OF SECOND WORLD WAR.

(a) USE OF ROTUNDA.—At the election of the individual (or next of kin of the individual), the last individual to die who was awarded the Medal of Honor for acts performed during World War II shall be permitted to lie in honor in the rotunda of the Capitol upon death.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Architect of the Capitol, under the direction and supervision of the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall take the necessary steps to implement subsection (a) upon the death of the individual described in such subsection.

AMENDMENT NO. 288 OFFERED BY MR. MITCHELL OF MICHIGAN

At the end of subtitle G of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 898. UNIFORMITY IN APPLICATION OF MICRO-PURCHASE THRESHOLD TO CERTAIN TASK OR DELIVERY ORDERS.

Section 4106(c) of title 41, United States Code, is amended by striking ''$2,500'' and inserting ''the micro-purchase threshold under section 1902 of this title''.

AMENDMENT NO. 289 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

Page 387, after line 15, insert the following new section:

SEC. 729. NATIONAL CAPITAL CONSORTIUM PSYCHIATRY RESIDENCY PROGRAM.

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

(1) racial, gender, or other forms of discrimination or harassment should not be tolerated within the PRP; and

(2) that PRP leadership should—

(A) set the tone that such conduct is not acceptable;

(B) ensure that all such complains are thoroughly investigated;

(C) ensure that violators are held accountable;

(D) ensure that victims are protected, and not retaliated against;

(E) maintain a workplace free from unlawful harassment and discrimination;

(F) conduct regular workplace climate assessments to assess the extent of discrimination or harassment in the PRP; and

(G) provide refresher training, at least annually, on acceptable standards of behavior for all involved in the PRP programs, including residents and ways to report or address discrimination, harassment, or other inappropriate behavior.

(b) PRP DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''PRP'' means the National Capital Consortium Psychiatry Residency Program.

AMENDMENT NO. 290 OFFERED BY MS. MOORE OF WISCONSIN

At the end of title XXVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 26____. REVIEW AND REPORT ON CONSTRUCTION OF NEW, OR MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING, DIRECT FUEL PIPELINE CONNECTIONS AT AIR NATIONAL GUARD AND AIR FORCE RESERVE INSTALLATIONS.

(a) REVIEW REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force, in conjunction with the Defense Logistics Agency, shall complete a review considering—

(1) the need for, and benefits of, the construction of new, or maintenance of existing, direct fuel pipeline connections at Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve installations; and

(2) the barriers, including funding needs and any inconsistent guidance and consideration of such projects by the Air Force, that may impede such projects.

(b) ELEMENTS OF REVIEW.—The review required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An analysis of the extent that the Air Force and Defense Logistics Agency have identified direct fuel pipeline projects as an effective and efficient way to enhance the ability of regular component, Air National Guard, and Air Force Reserve installations, to improve the readiness of affected units and help them to meet their mission requirements, including an assessment of how the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve facilities, across all States and territories, can leverage such connections to better support current and emerging air refueling requirements.

(2) An assessment of how direct fuel pipeline connections enhance the resiliency and efficiency of the installations and help meet existing Defense Logistics Agency requirements for secondary storage and other fuel requirements.

(3) A list of Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve installations that currently do not have a direct connection pipeline but have access to such a pipeline within reasonable proximity (less than five miles) to the facility.

(4) An overview and summary of the current process for considering such proposals, including the factors used to consider requests, including the weight provided to each factor and including a list of Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve installations that have sought funding for projects to create direct access to a national fuel pipeline or to maintain access to such pipelines over the last five years.

(5) A list of the total instances in the past five years in which projects for direct fuel pipeline connections have been approved for regular component, Air National Guard, or Air Force Reserve installations, including the costs of each project and the justification for such approval.

(6) A list of Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve installations with current pipeline connections that the Air Force or Defense Logistics Agency has determined should no longer be used, including—

(A) an analysis of the justifications for each such determination, such as decisions to switch from pipelines to using trucks as the primary fuel delivery method;

(B) an assessment of whether these determinations fairly weigh the costs and benefits of building or maintaining a pipeline tap as a practical primary or secondary fuel delivery method for the installation compared to railroad, barge terminal, or truck delivery; and

(C) an assessment of whether these determinations fairly consider or weigh how direct fuel pipeline connections increase security for the fuel supply by reducing the threat of interruption, enhance mission reliability by providing access to greater fuel storage capability, and the ability of such projects once completed to better support the domestic and global operations of the Air National Guard or Air Force Reserve installation.

(7) An assessment of how costs associated with each direct fuel pipeline connection project is considered by the Air Force or Defense Logistics Agency and the weight given to such costs in the final analysis.

(8) An assessment of the effectiveness or usefulness of guidance or technical assistance provided to installations requesting or proposing direct fuel pipeline connection projects and recommend ways to provide additional assistance to ensure the Air Force and Defense Logistics Agency receive the most up to date information about the costs and benefits of proposed projects from installations.

(9) An assessment of the available funding sources though the Air Force, Defense Logistics Agency, other Department of Defense entities, or other mechanisms, such as a public-private partnership or enhanced use lease, that can support direct fuel pipeline connection projects either in whole or in part.

(10) An assessment of the extent to which direct fuel pipeline connection projects have been incorporated in any comprehensive plan the Air Force has developed or will develop regarding investments needed to improve Air National Guard, Air Force Reserve, and regular component installations to meet the Department's needs.

(c) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall provide a final report to the Committees on Armed

Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives containing the results of the review required by subsection (a) and recommendations from the review on how the Air Force can better expedite and support the use of fuel pipelines at Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve installations. Such recommendations shall include options for accelerating the development and consideration of such projects where most feasible and appropriate, including whether costs savings could be obtained by including such projects as part of other related projects already authorized at an installation.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chair, I currently have no speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I have no speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chair, I encourage my colleagues to support the en bloc package, as well as the NDAA upon final passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Chair, this bipartisan amendment co-sponsored by Congresswoman WALORSKI will authorize $11 million for the Wounded Warrior Service Dog Program in FY 2020, and I want to thank Chairman SMITH for including this amendment in En Bloc 11. This lifechanging program will aid our nation's veterans by awarding grants to nonprofit organizations that stand-up, operate, and provide free assistance dogs to veterans and service members with physical disabilities, PTSD, or traumatic brain injuries. Service dogs often become an integral part of a veteran or servicemember's treatment team because they provide both physical and emotional support—they can protect a veteran who is having a seizure, remind them to take medications, or even create a protective physical barrier in a crowded space.

Madam Chair, this amendment will continue to effectively expand treatment options for our veterans and service members and I encourage my colleagues to support it.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendments to H.R. 2500 which are included in this En Bloc package.

My first amendment is fairly simple and direct. It would remind those in charge of the DoD's National Capital Consortium Psychiatry Residency Program—or PRP—of their responsibility to maintain an environment that is free of harassment and discrimination.

This critical program helps train professionals who are on the frontlines of addressing critical mental health needs. The Chairman and Ranking Member are both aware of the tremendous need for such providers, both in and outside, of the military. It's those concerns that are behind the inclusion of Section 717 in this bill which calls for the Defense Department to provide a strategy to recruit and retain mental health providers.

It is important that this workforce be culturally competent and diverse which is why ensuring that this program's leadership actively work to ensure that residents are trained in an atmosphere where discrimination or harassment of any sort is not tolerated. Period.

What I do know is that tolerating a work environment that is toxic or being turned toxic because of racial or sexually derogatory statements or actions makes it harder to recruit and retain these in-demand providers and also hurt efforts to ensure a diverse mental health workforce.

Unfortunately, in 2016, a report by the program's ombudsman noted an ''undercurrent'' of discrimination in the PRP program and a recent report to my office, while noting improvements, still reported that offensive statements continue to be made.

Just one report of harmful statements or actions is one too many. That's the standard that we should have and that should be enforced.

This amendment simply makes clear that racial and gender-based discrimination or harassment have no place in the PRP (or elsewhere in the military for that matter) and reaffirms the need for leaders to proactively work to provide an environment where such conduct is not tolerated.

The military and the taxpayer will invest much to recruit and train these individuals. Therefore, it is important that those who participate in this demanding residency program should be able to do so in a safe and harassment free environment.

Additionally, I am pleased about the inclusion in En Bloc 11 of another amendment I offered requesting certain information from the Air Force.

Fuel is a lifeline for many of the missions that we ask our men and women in uniform to carry out. Therefore, it is critical that the Air Force and Defense Logistics Agency consider the best options for ensuring that Air Force facilities, including Air Guard and Air Reserve facilities, have a reliable and secure fuel supply.

One effective but under-utilized option are projects that help Air Guard and Air Reserve facilities tap nearby national fuel pipelines that could provide uninterrupted access to millions of gallons for jet fuel. These projects can be an effective and efficient way to help these units carry out their missions, help them to easily meet Department and Defense Logistics Agency requirements for a reliable secondary fuel supply, and help them meet current and emerging air refueling requirements, among other benefits, while also reducing the threat to fuel supplies.

Any delay or disruption to fuel supplies directly translates into a degradation of mission readiness.

And in many cases, these projects make mission and economic sense, like in my district, where we are going to build a new fuel facility less than 1 mile away from an existing fuel pipeline that would provide millions of gallons of fuel storage and reduce the need for the 400 plus trucks that currently supply the base.

According to one estimate, such a pipeline would provide access to more fuel and cost less than what it will cost to pay to truck in significantly less fuel over the next three years.

The amendment I have offered would request the Air Force provide information on how it prioritizes and considers requests to undertake such projects at Air Guard and Air Reserve facilities, especially for units where such projects would help improve mission readiness, among other benefits.

This would include information about the Air Guard and Air Reserve facilities where such projects could be of benefit, with an emphasis on facilities located near fuel pipelines that they currently do not access, and information about the criteria used to consider these projects and barriers such as funding that may impede such projects.

This amendment builds on an amendment I successfully offered to the FY 2020 Defense Appropriations bill when it came before the House last month to encourage the Air Force to pursue such projects.

I thank the Chairman and Ranking Member for their support.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 12 OFFERED BY MS. KENDRA S. HORN OF OKLAHOMA

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 476, I offer amendments en bloc as the designee of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 12 consisting of amendment Nos. 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, and 316, printed in part B of House Report 116–143, offered by Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma:

AMENDMENT NO. 291 OFFERED BY MR. MORELLE OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following new section:

SEC. 3121. FUNDING FOR INERTIAL CONFINEMENT FUSION IGNITION AND HIGH YIELD PROGRAM.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated by this title for Weapons Activities, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4701, for the Inertial Confinement Fusion Ignition and High Yield program, facility operations and target production, is hereby increased by $5,000,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated by this title for Weapons Activities, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4701, for Stockpile Services, management, technology, and production, is hereby reduced by $5,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 292 OFFERED BY MR. MULLIN OF OKLAHOMA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 729. REPORT ON MEDICAL PROVIDERS AND MEDICAL MALPRACTICE INSURANCE.

The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report identifying the number of medical providers employed by the Department of Defense who, before being employed by the Department, lost medical malpractice insurance coverage by reason of the insurer dropping the coverage.

AMENDMENT NO. 293 OFFERED BY MRS. MURPHY OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following:

SEC. ___. INDEPENDENT STUDY ON THREATS TO UNITED STATES NATIONAL SECURITY FROM DEVELOPMENT OF HYPERSONIC WEAPONS BY FOREIGN NATIONS.

(a) INDEPENDENT STUDY.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into a contract with a federally funded research and development center under which the center will conduct a study on the development of hypersonic weapons capabilities by foreign nations and the threat posed by such capabilities to United States territory, forces and overseas bases, and allies.

(b) ELEMENTS OF STUDY.—The study required under subsection (a) shall—

(1) describe the hypersonic weapons capabilities in development in the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, and other nations;

(2) assess the proliferation risk that nations that develop hypersonic weapons capabilities might transfer this technology to other nations;

(3) attempt to describe the rationale for why each nation that is developing hypersonic weapons capabilities is undertaking such development; and

(4) examine the unique threats created to United States national security by hypersonic weapons due to both their maneuverability and speed, distinguishing between hypersonic glide vehicles delivered by rocket boosters (known as boost-glide systems) and hypersonic cruise missiles, and further distinguishing between longer-range systems that can reach United States territory and shorter or medium range systems that might be used in a regional conflict.

(c) SUBMISSION TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the federally funded research and development center that conducts the study under subsection (a) shall submit to the Secretary of Defense a report on the results of the study in both classified and unclassified form.

(d) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary of Defense receives the report under subsection (c), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees an unaltered copy of the report in both classified and unclassified form, and any comments of the Secretary with respect to the report.

AMENDMENT NO. 294 OFFERED BY MRS. MURPHY OF FLORIDA

At the end of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 1113. CLARIFICATION OF LIMITATION ON EXPEDITED HIRING AUTHORITY FOR POST-SECONDARY STUDENTS.

Section 3116(d)(1) of title 5, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the total number of students that the head of an agency may appoint under this section during a fiscal year may not exceed the number equal to 15 percent of the number of students that the agency head appointed during the previous fiscal year to a position at the GS–11 level, or an equivalent level, or below.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 295 OFFERED BY MRS. NAPOLITANO OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle A of title III, insert the following:

SEC. ___. INCREASE IN FUNDING FOR CIVIL MILITARY PROGRAMS.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Civil Military Programs is hereby increased by $50,000,000 (to be used in support of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program).

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated for operation and maintenance, Defense-wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-wide is hereby reduced by $50,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 296 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle G of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 898. PILOT PROGRAM ON PAYMENT OF COSTS FOR DENIED GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE BID PROTESTS.

Section 827 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (10 U.S.C. 2304 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting ''direct'' before ''costs incurred''; and

(B) by striking ''in processing'' and inserting ''by the Department in support of hearings to adjudicate''; and

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''two years after the date of the enactment of this Act'' and inserting ''60 days after the Secretary of Defense certifies in writing to the congressional defense committees that the Department of Defense has business systems that have been independently audited and that can accurately identify the direct costs incurred by the Department of Defense in support of hearings to adjudicate covered protests''.

AMENDMENT NO. 297 OFFERED BY MR. NORMAN OF SOUTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle C of title XVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 16___. CYBERSECURITY DEFENSE ACADEMY PILOT PROGRAM.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary shall seek to enter into a public-private partnership with eligible cybersecurity organizations to train and place veterans as cybersecurity personnel within the Department of Defense. The public-private partnership entered into under this subsection shall be known as the ''Cybersecurity Defense Academy''.

(b) ACTIVITIES.—The Cybersecurity Defense Academy shall provide educational courses in topics relating to cybersecurity, including the following:

(1) Cybersecurity analysis.

(2) Cybersecurity penetration testing.

(3) Cybersecurity threat hunting.

(4) Cybersecurity advanced exploitation.

(5) Linux systems administration.

(6) Robotics process automation analysis.

(c) PLACEMENT OF GRADUATES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a process under which an individual who has completed a course of study at the Cybersecurity Defense Academy may be placed in a cybersecurity-related position within the Department of Defense.

(2) WAIVER OF CERTIFICATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall waive the certification requirements set forth in Department of Defense Directives 8570 and 8140 with respect to the initial placement of an individual described in paragraph (1) if the Secretary Determines that the training provided to the individual by the Cybersecurity Defense Academy meets or exceeds the level of training required by such directives..

(d) ELIGIBLE CYBERSECURITY ORGANIZATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''eligible cybersecurity organizton'' means an nonprofit or for-profit organization that—

(1) has a history of working with state and local governments;

(2) is accredited by the American National Standards Institute;

(3) has experience placing veterans in cybersecurity positions;

(4) does not charge fees to servicemembers or veterans for taking a cybersecurity course; and

(5) aligns aptitude and psychometric selection with cybersecurity career choice.

(e) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date one which the 50th graduate of the Cybersecurity Defense Academy is placed in the Department of Defense, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(1) The number of individuals who graduated from the Cybersecurity Defense Academy.

(2) The number of such individuals who were directly placed in cybersecurity positions with employers.

(3) The efficiency and effectiveness (speed of entry and candidate selection) based on aptitude and psychometric tools utilized to allocate veterans to cybersecurity roles.

(4) The benefits or burdens of permanently establishing the Cybersecurity Defense Academy.

(5) Recommendations identifying any specific actions that should be carried out if the program under this section should become permanent.

(6) Recommendations for any changes to Department of Defense Directives 8570 and 8140.

(f) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the program under this section shall terminate on the date that is five years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) CONTINUATION.—The Secretary of Defense may continue the program after the termination date applicable under paragraph (1) if the Secretary determines that continuation of the program after that date is advisable and appropriate. If the Secretary determines to continue the program after that date, the Secretary shall do the following:

(A) Not later than 180 days after the date on which the report is submitted under subsection (e), the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report describing the reasons for the determination to continue the program.

(B) The Secretary shall—

(i) establish the program throughout the Department of Defense and individual service branches;

(ii) make recommendations to the President and all committees of Congress for making the program applicable to all departments and agencies of the Federal Government;

(iii) conduct contract negotiations with companies that provide services under the program to ensure that such services are provided at a cost-effective rate; and

(iv) ensure that cybersecurity courses accredited by the American National Standards Institute are integrated into level III of the IAT, IAM, and IASE baseline certifications described in Department of Defense Directive 8570.

AMENDMENT NO. 298 OFFERED BY MR. O'HALLERAN OF ARIZONA

In section 232(e)(2), strike ''; and'' at the end and insert '';''.

In section 232(e)(3), strike the period at the end and insert ''; and''.

At the end of section 232(e), add the following:

(4) the United States Naval Observatory (as described in section 8715 of title 10, United States Code).

AMENDMENT NO. 299 OFFERED BY MR. O'HALLERAN OF ARIZONA

At the end of section 718, page 367, after line 20, insert the following:

(c) REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF GUIDANCE ON OPIOID PRESCRIPTIONS FOR PAIN FROM MINOR OUTPATIENT PROCEDURES.—Not later than 6 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, acting in conjunction with the Director of the Defense Health Agency, shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on the implementation and results of the Defense Health Agency's guidance on opioid prescriptions for pain from minor outpatient procedures in Guidance Report entitled ''Pain Management and Opioid Safety in the Military Health System (MHS)'' (DHA–PI 6025.04, issued on June 8, 2018).

AMENDMENT NO. 300 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle G of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 898. REQUIREMENT FOR CONTRACTORS TO REPORT GROSS VIOLATIONS INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A contractor performing a Department of Defense contract in a foreign country shall report possible cases of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights to the Secretary of Defense.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that describes—

(1) the policies and procedures in place to obtain information about possible cases of gross violations of internationally recognized human rights from contractors described in subsection (a); and

(2) the resources needed to investigate reports made pursuant to subsection (a).

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(2) GROSS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONALLY RECOGNIZED HUMAN RIGHTS.—The term ''gross violations of internationally recognized human rights'' means torture or cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment, prolonged detention without charges and trial, causing the disappearance of persons by the abduction and clandestine detention of those persons, child sexual assault, and other flagrant denial of the right to life, liberty, or the security of person.

AMENDMENT NO. 301 OFFERED BY MS. OMAR OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS TO ESTABLISH ANY MILITARY INSTALLATION OR BASE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROVIDING FOR THE PERMANENT STATIONING OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN SOMALIA.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available to the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020 may be obligated or expended to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Somalia.

AMENDMENT NO. 302 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. PILOT PROGRAM TO BUILD AND MONITOR USE OF SINGLE FAMILY HOMES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Army shall carry out a pilot program to build and monitor the use of not fewer than 5 single family homes for members of the Army and their families.

(b) LOCATION.—The Secretary of the Army shall carry out the pilot program at no less than two installations of the Army located in different climate regions of the United States as determined by the Secretary.

(c) DESIGN.—In building homes under the pilot program, the Secretary of the Army shall use the All-American Abode design from the suburban single-family division design by the United States Military Academy.

(d) FUNDING INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 2103 for Army military construction, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4601, for Military Construction, FH Con Army Family Housing P&D, is hereby increased by $5,000,000, with the amount of such increase to be made available to carry out the pilot program.

(e) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for Air Force, Line 088, Program Element 0604933F, ICBM FUZE MODERNIZATION, is hereby reduced by $5,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 303 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. INFORMATION ON LEGAL SERVICES PROVIDED TO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES HARMED BY HEALTH OR ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS AT MILITARY HOUSING.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the legal services that the Secretary may provide to members of the Armed Forces who have been harmed by a health or environmental hazard while living in military housing.

(b) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary of the military department concerned shall make the information contained in the report submitted under subsection (a) available to members of the Armed Forces at all installations of the Department of Defense in the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 304 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. REPORT ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE USE OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT AGREEMENTS.

(a) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than July 31, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Service of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report containing a plan to improve the collection and monitoring of information regarding the consideration and use of intergovernmental support agreements, as authorized by section 2679 of title 10, United States Code, including information regarding the financial and nonfinancial benefits derived from the use of such agreements.

(b) ADDITIONAL PLAN ELEMENTS.—The plan required by subsection (a) also shall include the following:

(1) A timeline for implementation of the plan.

(2) A education and outreach component for installation commanders to improve understanding of the benefits of intergovernmental support agreements and to encourage greater use of such agreements.

(3) Proposals to standardize across all military departments the approval process for intergovernmental support agreements.

(4) Proposals to achieve efficiencies in intergovernmental support agreements based on inherent intergovernmental trust.

(5) Proposals for the development of criteria to evaluate the effectiveness of intergovernmental support agreements separate from Federal Acquisition Regulations.

AMENDMENT NO. 305 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. REPORT ON INNOVATION INVESTMENTS AND MANAGEMENT.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than December 31, 2019, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the efforts of the Department of Defense to improve innovation investments and management.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include an explanation of each of the following:

(1) How incremental and disruptive innovation investments for each military department are defined.

(2) How such investments are assessed.

(3) Whether the Under Secretary has defined a science and technology management framework that—

(A) emphasizes greater use of existing flexible approaches to more quickly initiate and discontinue projects to respond to the rapid pace of innovation;

(B) incorporates acquisition stakeholders into technology development programs to ensure that they are relevant to customers; and

(C) promotes advanced prototyping of disruptive technologies within the labs so that the science and technology community can prove that these technologies work to generate demand from future acquisition programs.

AMENDMENT NO. 306 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON FUTURE VERTICAL LIFT TECHNOLOGIES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) As the United States enters an era of great power competition, the Army must appropriately modernize its aircraft fleet.

(2) Specifically, investments in maturation technologies to accelerate the deployment of future vertical lift programs is paramount.

(3) Technology designs and prototypes must be converted into production-ready articles for effective fielding.

(4) Congress is concerned that the Army is not adequately resourcing programs to improve pilot situational awareness, increase flight operations safety, and diminish operation and maintenance costs.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Army should to continue to invest in research, development, test, and evaluation programs to mature future vertical lift technologies.

AMENDMENT NO. 307 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following:

SEC. ___. FULL MILITARY HONORS CEREMONY FOR CERTAIN VETERANS.

Section 1491(b) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(3) The Secretary concerned shall provide full military honors (as determined by the Secretary concerned) for the funeral of a veteran who—

''(A) is first interred or first inurned in Arlington National Cemetery on or after the date of the enactment of this paragraph;

''(B) was awarded the medal of honor or the prisoner-of-war medal; and

''(C) is not entitled to full military honors by the grade of that veteran.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 308 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

Add at the appropriate place in subtitle F of title XII of division A the following:

SEC. 1258. NATO SUPPORT ACT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that:

(1) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which came into being through the North Atlantic Treaty, which entered into force on April 4, 1949, between the United States of America and the other founding members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, has served as a pillar of international peace and stability, a critical component of United States security, and a deterrent against adversaries and external threats.

(2) The House of Representatives affirmed in H. Res. 397, on June 27, 2017, that—

(A) NATO is one of the most successful military alliances in history, deterring the outbreak of another world war, protecting the territorial integrity of its members, and seeing the Cold War through to a peaceful conclusion;

(B) NATO remains the foundation of United States foreign policy to promote a Europe that is whole, free, and at peace;

(C) the United States is solemnly committed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's principle of collective defense as enumerated in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty; and

(D) the House of Representatives—

(i) strongly supports the decision at the NATO Wales Summit in 2014 that each alliance member would aim to spend at least 2 percent of its nation's gross domestic product on defense by 2024;

(ii) condemns any threat to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom and democracy of any NATO ally; and

(iii) welcomes the Republic of Montenegro as the 29th member of the NATO Alliance.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to remain a member in good standing of NATO;

(2) to reject any efforts to withdraw the United States from NATO, or to indirectly withdraw from NATO by condemning or reducing contributions to NATO structures, activities, or operations, in a manner that creates a de facto withdrawal;

(3) to continue to work with NATO members to meet their 2014 Wales Defense Investment Pledge commitments; and

(4) to support robust United States funding for the European Deterrence Initiative, which increases the ability of the United States and its allies to deter and defend against Russian aggression.

(c) PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF FUNDS TO WITHDRAW FROM NATO.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds are authorized to be appropriated, obligated, or expended to take any action to withdraw the United States from the North Atlantic Treaty, done at Washington, DC on April 4, 1949, between the United States of America and the other founding members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

AMENDMENT NO. 309 OFFERED BY MR. PANETTA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. MODIFICATION OF DEFENSE QUANTUM INFORMATION SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM.

Section 234 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 10 U.S.C. 2358 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by striking the semicolon at the end and inserting '', including through coordination with—

''(A) the National Quantum Coordination Office;

''(B) the subcommittee on Quantum Information Science and the subcommittee on Economic and Security Implications of Quantum Science of the National Science and Technology Council;

''(C) the Quantum Economic Development Consortium;

''(D) the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment

''(E) the Industrial Policy office of the Department of Defense;

''(F) industry;

''(G) academic institutions; and

''(H) national laboratories;'';

(B) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (5) and (8), respectively;

(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following new paragraphs:

''(3) develop, in coordination with the entities listed in paragraph (2), plans for workforce development, enhancing awareness and reducing risk of cybersecurity threats, and the development of ethical guidelines for the use of quantum technology;

''(4) develop, in coordination with the National Institute of Standards and Technology, a quantum science taxonomy and requirements for technology and standards;'';

(D) in paragraph (5) (as so redesignated), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(E) by inserting after paragraph (5) (as so redesignated) the following new paragraphs:

''(6) support efforts to increase the technology readiness level of quantum technologies under development in the United States;

''(7) coordinate quantum technology initiatives with allies of the United States, including by coordinating with allies through The Technical Cooperation Program; and''; and

(F) in paragraph (8) (as so redesignated), by striking ''meeting the long-term challenges and achieving the specific technical goals'' and inserting ''carrying out the program required by subsection (a)''; and

(2) in subsection (d)—

(A) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) through (E) as subparagraphs (E) through (G), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after subparagraph (B) the following new subparagraphs:

''(C) A quantum technology roadmap indicating the likely timeframes for development and military deployment of quantum technologies, and likely relative national security impact of such technologies.

''(D) A description of efforts to update classification and cybersecurity practices surrounding quantum technology, including—

''(i) security processes and requirements for engagement with allied countries; and

''(ii) a plan for security-cleared workforce development.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 311 OFFERED BY MR. PERLMUTTER OF COLORADO

Page 169, line 19, strike ''2023'' and insert ''2022''.

Add at the end of subtitle B of title XXXI the following new section:

SEC. 31___. IMPROVEMENTS TO ENERGY EMPLOYEES OCCUPATIONAL ILLNESS COMPENSATION PROGRAM ACT OF 2000.

(a) OFFICE OF OMBUDSMAN.—Section 3686 of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7385s–15) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(B) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following new paragraph:

''(2) To provide guidance and assistance to claimants.''; and

(2) in subsection (h), by striking ''2019'' and inserting ''2020''.

(b) ADVISORY BOARD ON TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND WORKER HEALTH.—Section 3687 of the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 7385s–16) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(1)—

(A) in subparagraph (C), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon;

(B) in subparagraph (D), by striking ''; and'' and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding after subparagraph (D) the following:

''(E) the claims adjudication process generally, including review of procedure manual changes prior to incorporation into the manual and claims for medical benefits; and

''(F) such other matters as the Secretary considers appropriate; and'';

(2) in subsection (g)—

(A) by striking ''The Secretary of Energy shall'' and inserting ''The Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of Labor shall each''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Secretary of Labor shall make available to the Board the program's medical director, toxicologist, industrial hygienist and program's support contractors as requested by the Board.'';

(3) by redesignating subsections (h) and (i) as subsections (i) and (j), respectively; and

(4) by inserting after subsection (g) the following:

''(h) RESPONSE TO RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 60 days after submission to the Secretary of Labor of the Board's recommendations, the Secretary shall respond to the Board in writing, and post on the public Internet website of the Department of Labor, a response to the recommendations that—

''(1) includes a statement of whether the Secretary accepts or rejects the Board's recommendations;

''(2) if the Secretary accepts the board's recommendations, describes the timeline for when those recommendations will be implemented; and

''(3) if the Secretary does not accept the recommendations, describes the reasons the Secretary does not agree and provide all scientific research to the Board supporting that decision.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 312 OFFERED BY MR. PERRY OF PENNSYLVANIA

On page 918, after line 16, insert the following new paragraph (and redesignate the subsequent paragraphs accordingly):

(8) An evaluation of the level of threat information sharing between the Department and the Defense Industrial Base.

AMENDMENT NO. 313 OFFERED BY MR. PETERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 283, after line 10, insert the following:

SEC. 567. PILOT PROGRAM TO IMPROVE INFORMATION SHARING BETWEEN DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND DESIGNATED RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES REGARDING THE EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES OF MILITARY SERVICE.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM DESCRIBED.—

(1) PURPOSE.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into an agreement with the American Red Cross to carry out a pilot program under which the American Red Cross—

(A) encourages a member of the Armed Forces, upon the enlistment or appointment of such member, to designate up to 10 persons to whom information regarding the military service of such member shall be disseminated using contact information obtained under paragraph (5); and

(B) provides such persons, within 30 days after the date on which such persons were designated under subparagraph (A), the option to elect to receive such information regarding military service; and

(2) TYPES OF INFORMATION.—The types of information to be disseminated under the pilot program to persons who elect to receive information shall include information regarding—

(A) aspects of daily life and routine experienced by members of the Armed Forces;

(B) the challenges and stresses of military service, particularly during and after deployment as part of a contingency operation;

(C) the services available to members of the Armed Forces and the dependents of such members to cope with the experiences and challenges of military service;

(D) benefits administered by the Department of Defense for members of the Armed Forces and the dependents of such members;

(E) a toll-free telephone number through which such persons who elect to receive information under the pilot program may request information regarding the program; and

(F) such other information as the Secretary of Defense determines to be appropriate.

(3) PRIVACY OF INFORMATION.—In carrying out the pilot program under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense may not disseminate information under paragraph (2) in violation of laws and regulations pertaining to the privacy of members of the Armed Forces, including requirements pursuant to—

(A) section 552a of title 5, United States Code; and

(B) the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–191).

(4) NOTICE AND MODIFICATIONS.—In carrying out the pilot program under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall, with respect to a member of the Armed Forces—

(A) ensure that such member is notified of the ability to modify designations made by the member under paragraph (1)(A); and

(B) upon the request of a member, authorize the member to modify such designations at any time.

(5) CONTACT INFORMATION.—In making a designation under the pilot program, a member of the Armed Forces shall provide necessary contact information, specifically including an email address, to facilitate the dissemination of information regarding the military service of the member.

(6) OPT-OUT OF PROGRAM.—In carrying out the pilot program under paragraph (1), the Secretary of Defense shall, with respect to a person who has elected to receive information under such pilot program, cease disseminating such information to that person upon request of such person.

(b) SURVEY AND REPORT ON PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) SURVEY.—Not later than two years after the date on which the pilot program commences, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the American Red Cross, shall administer a survey to persons who elected to receive information under the pilot program, for the purpose of receiving feedback regarding the quality of information disseminated under this section, including whether such information appropriately reflects the military career progression of members of the Armed Forces.

(2) REPORT.—Not later than three years after the date on which the pilot program commences, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a final report on the pilot program which includes—

(A) the results of the survey administered under paragraph (1);

(B) a determination as to whether the pilot program should be made permanent; and

(C) recommendations as to modifications necessary to improve the program if made permanent.

(3) CONGRESSIONAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES DEFINED.—The term ''congressional defense committees'' has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

(c) TERMINATION OF PILOT PROGRAM.—The pilot program shall terminate upon submission of the report required by subsection (b)(2).

AMENDMENT NO. 314 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the appropriate place in subtitle E of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12____. REPORT BY DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ON CERTAIN MILITARY CAPABILITIES OF CHINA AND RUSSIA.

(a) REPORT.—The Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency shall submit to the Secretary of Defense and the appropriate congressional committees a report on the military capabilities of China and Russia.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the military of China and the military of Russia, the following:

(1) An update on the presence, status, and capability of the military with respect to any national training centers similar to the Combat Training Center Program of the United States.

(2) An analysis of a readiness deployment cycle of the military, including—

(A) as compared to such a cycle of the United States; and

(B) an identification of metrics used in the national training centers of that military.

(3) A comprehensive investigation into the capability and readiness of the mechanized logistics of the army of the military, including—

(A) an analysis of field maintenance, sustainment maintenance, movement control, intermodal operations, and supply; and

(B) how such functions under subparagraph (A) interact with specific echelons of that military.

(4) An assessment of the future of mechanized army logistics of the military.

(c) NONDUPLICATION OF EFFORTS.—The Defense Intelligence Agency may make use of or add to any existing reports completed by the Agency in order to respond to the reporting requirement under subsection (a).

(d) FORM.—The report under subsection (a) may be submitted in classified form.

(e) BRIEFING.—The Director shall provide a briefing to the Secretary and the committees specified in subsection (a) on the report under such subsection.

(f) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 315 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle D of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 3____. REPORT ON PLAN TO DECONTAMINATE SITES FORMERLY USED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY THAT HAVE SINCE BEEN TRANSFERRED TO UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND ARE AFFECTED BY POLLUTANTS THAT ARE, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, A RESULT OF ACTIVITY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) There are numerous properties that were under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army, such as former Nike missile sites, but that have been transferred to units of local government.

(2) Many of these properties may remain polluted because of activity by the Department of Defense.

(3) This pollution may inhibit the use of these properties for commercial or residential purposes.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report—

(1) specifying each covered property that may remain polluted because of activity by the Department of Defense; and

(2) containing the Secretary's plan to decontaminate each covered property.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.

(2) The term ''covered property'' means property that was under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Army and was transferred to a unit of local government before the date of the enactment of section 120(h) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, but that would have triggered Federal Government notice or action under that section had the transfer occurred on or after that date.

AMENDMENT NO. 316 OFFERED BY MS. PINGREE OF MAINE

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. _____. INFORMATION FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES REGARDING AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES AT THE DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall inform members of the Armed Forces, using mechanisms available to the Secretary, of the eligibility of such members for services of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(b) INFORMATION FROM SEXUAL ASSAULT RESPONSE COORDINATORS.—The Secretary shall insure that Sexual Assault Response Coordinators and uniformed victims advocates of the Department of Defense advise members of the Armed Forces who report instances of military sexual trauma regarding the eligibility of such members for services at the Department of Veterans Affairs and that this information be included in mandatory training materials.

(c) MILITARY SEXUAL TRAUMA DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''military sexual trauma'' means psychological trauma described in section 1720D(a)(1) of title 38, United States Code.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chair, I have no speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. PERRY).

Mr. PERRY. Madam Chair, I thank the chairman of the committee for this opportunity.

Madam Chair, I rise today in support of my amendment, which will require the Secretary of Defense to report on the current level of threat sharing between the Department of Defense and the defense industrial base related to cybersecurity.

Our defense industrial base faces increasing threats from our adversaries, including Russia and China. The loss of research and information to cybersecurity hacks is putting our Defense Department's investments at risk and eroding the warfighting advantage the United States maintains over our adversaries.

In June 2018, The Washington Post reported that a contractor working with the Navy on a supersonic antiship missile was hacked by the Chinese Government.

In December 2018, a Defense Department Office of Inspector General audit found that the Army, Navy, and Missile Defense Agency were failing to take basic cybersecurity steps to ensure that information on America's ballistic missile defense system won't fall into the hands of our adversaries.

□ 2015

I commend the work that the Department has already undertaken to address this need, but more must be done.

The Department of Defense must play an active role in identifying current threats and helping to fortify the cybersecurity of our defense industrial base, which includes many small and medium-sized businesses, as well as academic institutions.

This amendment asks the Secretary of Defense to include a section within an existing report that examines the current level of threat sharing between the Department and the industrial base.

Madam Chair, I thank the committee for allowing this amendment to be included in the en bloc, and ask the committee's indulgence in support of the amendment. I thank the chairman, again, for his willingness to allow me to speak on behalf of the amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I have no further speakers at this point, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chairwoman, I encourage my colleagues to support the en bloc package, as well as the NDAA upon final passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 13 OFFERED BY MS. KENDRA S. HORN OF OKLAHOMA

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 476, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 13 as the designee of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 13 consisting of amendment Nos. 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, and 342 printed in part B of House Report 116–143, offered by Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma:

AMENDMENT NO. 317 OFFERED BY MS. PLASKETT OF VIRGIN ISLANDS

At the end of subtitle A of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 606. REPORT REGARDING TRANSITION FROM OVERSEAS HOUSING ALLOWANCE TO BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR HOUSING FOR SERVICEMEMBERS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Not later than February 1, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees regarding the recommendation of the Secretary whether members of the uniformed services located in the territories of the United States and who receive the overseas housing allowance should instead receive the basic allowance for housing to ensure the most appropriate housing compensation for such members and their families.

AMENDMENT NO. 318 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. REPORT ON THE STATUS OF DECONFLICTION CHANNELS WITH IRAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report on the status of deconfliction channels with Iran.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include the following: —

(1) The status of United States military-to-military deconfliction channels with Iran to prevent military and diplomatic miscalculation.

(2) The status of United States diplomatic deconfliction channels with Iran to prevent miscalculation, define ambiguities, and correct misunderstandings that could otherwise lead to unintended consequences, including unnecessary or harmful military activity.

(3) An analysis of the need and rationale for bilateral and multilateral deconfliction channels, including an assessment of recent United States experience with such channels of communication with Iran.

AMENDMENT NO. 319 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. INVESTIGATION OF REPORTS OF REPRISALS RELATING TO PRIVATIZED MILITARY HOUSING AND TREATMENT AS MATERIAL BREACH.

Section 2885 of title 10, United States Code, is amended by inserting after subsection (g), as added by section 2819, the following new subsection:

''(h) INVESTIGATION OF REPORTS OF REPRISALS; TREATMENT AS MATERIAL BREACH.—(1) The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment shall investigate all reports of reprisal against a member of the armed forces for reporting an issue relating to a housing unit under this subchapter.

''(2) If the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment determines under paragraph (1) that a landlord has retaliated against a member of the armed forces for reporting an issue relating to a housing unit under this subchapter, the Assistant Secretary shall—

''(A) provide initial notice to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives as soon as practicable; and

''(B) following the initial notice under subparagraph (A), provide an update to such committees every 30 days thereafter until such time as the Assistant Secretary has taken final action with respect to the retaliation.

''(3) The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment shall carry out this subsection in coordination with the Secretary of the military department concerned.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 320 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. ___. REQUIREMENT FOR ANNUAL REPORT SUMMARIZING THE OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION ACTIVITIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

Section 139(h)(2) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking '', through January 31, 2021''.

AMENDMENT NO. 321 OFFERED BY MR. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. INCREASE IN FUNDING FOR ARMY UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201 for Army basic research, University Research Initiatives, Line 003 (PE 0601103A) is hereby increased by $5,000,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Army, system development and demonstration, integrated personnel and pay system-Army (IPPS-A), Line 143 (PE 0605018A), is hereby reduced by $5,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 322 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10___. CREDIT MONITORING.

Section 605A(k) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681c–1(k)) is amended by striking paragraph (4).

AMENDMENT NO. 323 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. DEVELOPMENT OF PARTNERSHIPS TO IMPROVE COMBAT CASUALTY CARE FOR PERSONNEL OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) PARTNERSHIPS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall, through the Joint Trauma Education and Training Directorate established under section 708 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note), develop partnerships with civilian academic medical centers and large metropolitan teaching hospitals to improve combat casualty care for personnel of the Armed Forces.

(2) PARTNERSHIPS WITH LEVEL I TRAUMA CENTERS.—In carrying out partnerships under paragraph (1), trauma surgeons and physicians of the Department of Defense shall partner with level I civilian trauma centers to provide adequate training and readiness for the next generation of medical providers to treat critically injured burn patients.

(b) SUPPORT OF PARTNERSHIPS.—The Secretary of Defense shall make every effort to support partnerships under the Joint Trauma Education and Training Directorate with academic institutions that have level I civilian trauma centers, specifically those centers with a burn center, that offer burn rotations and clinical experience to provide adequate training and readiness for the next generation of medical providers to treat critically injured burn patients.

(c) LEVEL I CIVILIAN TRAUMA CENTER DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''level I civilian trauma center'' has the meaning given that term in section 708 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 10 U.S.C. 1071 note).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect on October 1, 2020.

AMENDMENT NO. 324 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

Page 291, after line 6, insert the following:

(5) Spouses and other dependents of members of the Armed Forces on active duty.

AMENDMENT NO. 325 OFFERED BY MR. PRICE OF NORTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following new section:

SEC. 10___. WORLD LANGUAGE ADVANCEMENT AND READINESS GRANTS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The national security of the United States continues to depend on language readiness, in particular among the seventeen agencies of the Intelligence Community.

(2) The levels of language proficiency required for national security necessitate long sequences of language training for personnel in the Intelligence Community and the Department of Defense.

(3) The future national security and economic well-being of the United States will depend substantially on the ability of its citizens to communicate and compete by knowing the languages and cultures of other countries.

(4) The Federal Government has an interest in ensuring that the employees of its departments and agencies with national security responsibilities are prepared to meet the challenges of this changing international environment.

(5) The Federal Government also has an interest in taking actions to alleviate the problem of American students being inadequately prepared to meet the challenges posed by increasing global interaction among nations.

(6) American elementary schools, secondary schools, colleges, and universities must place a new emphasis on improving the teaching of foreign languages, area studies, counterproliferation studies, and other international fields to help meet those challenges.

(b) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—

(1) PROGRAM AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Education, may carry out a program under which the Secretary of Defense makes grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities to carry out innovative model programs providing for the establishment, improvement, or expansion of world language study for elementary school and secondary school students.

(2) DURATION.—Each grant under this section shall be awarded for a period of 3 years.

(3) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure the equitable geographic distribution of grants under this section.

(4) MATCHING REQUIREMENT FOR LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), each local educational agency that receives a grant under this section shall provide, from non-Federal sources, an amount equal to the amount of the grant (which may be provided in cash or in kind) to carry out the activities supported by the grant.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary of Defense may reduce the matching requirement under subparagraph (A) for any local educational agency that the Secretary determines does not have adequate resources to meet such requirement.

(5) SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—In awarding a grant under paragraph (1) to an eligible entity that is a local educational agency, the Secretary of Defense shall support programs that—

(A) show the promise of being continued beyond the grant period;

(B) demonstrate approaches that can be disseminated to and duplicated in other local educational agencies; and

(C) may include a professional development component.

(6) ALLOCATION OF FUNDS.—

(A) Not less than 75 percent of the funds made available to carry out this section for a fiscal year shall be used for the expansion of world language learning in elementary schools.

(B) Not less than 75 percent of the funds made available to carry out this section for a fiscal year shall be used to support instruction in world languages determined by the Secretary of Defense to be critical to the national security interests of the United States.

(C) The Secretary of Defense may reserve not more than 5 percent of funds made available to carry out this section for a fiscal year to evaluate the efficacy of programs that receive grants under paragraph (1).

(7) APPLICATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—To be considered for a grant under paragraph (1), an eligible entity shall submit an application to the Secretary of Defense at such time, in such manner, and containing such information and assurances as the Secretary may require.

(B) SPECIAL CONSIDERATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall give special consideration to applications describing programs that—

(i) include intensive summer world language programs for professional development of world language teachers;

(ii) link nonnative English speakers in the community with the schools in order to promote two-way language learning;

(iii) promote the sequential study of a world language for students, beginning in elementary schools;

(iv) make effective use of technology, such as computer-assisted instruction, language laboratories, or distance learning, to promote world language study;

(v) promote innovative activities, such as dual language immersion, partial world language immersion, or content-based instruction; and

(vi) are carried out through a consortium comprised of the eligible entity receiving the grant, an elementary school or secondary school, and an institution of higher education (as that term is defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)).

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ''eligible entity'' means the following:

(A) A local educational agency that hosts a unit of the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(B) A school operated by the Department of Defense Education Activity.

(2) ESEA TERMS.—The terms ''elementary school'', ''local educational agency'' and ''secondary school'' have the meanings given the terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(3) WORLD LANGUAGE.—The term ''world language'' means—

(A) any natural language other than English, including—

(i) languages determined by the Secretary of Defense to be critical to the national security interests of the United States;

(ii) classical languages;

(iii) American sign language; and

(iv) Native American languages; and

(B) any language described in subparagraph (A) that is taught in combination with English as part of a dual language or immersion learning program.

AMENDMENT NO. 326 OFFERED BY MR. QUIGLEY OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new provision:

SEC. 7___. PILOT PROGRAM ON PARTNERSHIPS WITH CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS FOR SPECIALIZED SURGICAL TRAINING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall carry out a pilot program to establish one or more partnerships with public, private, and non-profit organizations and institutions to provide short-term specialized surgical training to advance the medical skills and capabilities of military medical providers.

(b) DURATION.—The Secretary may carry out the pilot program under subsection (a) for a period of not more than three years.

(c) EVALUATION METRICS.—Before commencing the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall establish metrics to be used to evaluate the effectiveness of the pilot program.

(d) REPORTS.—

(1) INITIAL REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days before the commencement of the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subparagraph (A) shall include a description of the pilot program, the evaluation metrics established under subsection (c), and such other matters relating to the pilot program as the Secretary considers appropriate.

(2) FINAL REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the completion of the pilot program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the pilot program.

(B) ELEMENTS.—The report required by subparagraph (A) shall include the following:

(i) A description of the pilot program, including the partnerships established under the pilot program as described in subsection (a).

(ii) An assessment of the effectiveness of the pilot program.

(iii) Such recommendations for legislative or administrative action as the Secretary considers appropriate in light of the pilot program, including recommendations for extending or making permanent the authority for the pilot program.

(e) FUNDING.—

(1) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1405 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4501, for education and training is hereby increased by $2,500,000.

(2) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1405 for Defense Health Program, Operation and Maintenance, Private Sector Care, Office of the Secretary of Defense, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4501, is hereby reduced by $2,500,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 327 OFFERED BY MR. RATCLIFFE OF TEXAS

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. REPORT ON CYBERSECURITY ACTIVITIES WITH TAIWAN.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the following:

(1) The feasibility of establishing a high-level, interagency United States-Taiwan working group for coordinating responses to emerging issues related to cybersecurity.

(2) A discussion of the Department of Defense's current and future plans to engage with Taiwan in cybersecurity activities.

(3) A discussion of obstacles encountered in forming, executing, or implementing agreements with Taiwan for cybersecurity activities.

(4) Any other matters the Secretary of Defense determines should be included.

AMENDMENT NO. 328 OFFERED BY MISS RICE OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle B of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. ASSESSMENT OF IMPACT OF PROPOSED BORDER WALL ON VOLUME OF ILLEGAL NARCOTICS.

The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall conduct an assessment of the impact that any planned or proposed border wall construction would have on the volume of illegal narcotics entering the United States.

At the end of subtitle C of title III, add the following new section:

SEC. 336. PILOT PROGRAM TO TRAIN SKILLED TECHNICIANS IN CRITICAL SHIPBUILDING SKILLS.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense may carry out a pilot program to train individuals to become skilled technicians in critical shipbuilding skills such as welding, metrology, quality assurance, machining, and additive manufacturing.

(b) PARTNERSHIPS.—In carrying out the pilot program required under this section, the Secretary may partner with existing Federal or State projects relating to investment and infrastructure in training and education or workforce development, such as the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation, the Industrial Base Analysis and Sustainment program of the Department of Defense, and the National Maritime Educational Council.

(c) TERMINATION.—The pilot program required under this section shall terminate on September 30, 2025.

(d) BRIEFINGS.—

(1) PLAN BRIEFING.—Not later than February 28, 2020, the Secretary shall provide a briefing to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives on the plan, cost estimate, and schedule for the pilot program required under this section.

(2) PROGRESS BRIEFINGS.—Not less frequently than annually during fiscal years 2020 and 2021, the Secretary shall brief the congressional defense committees on the progress of the Secretary in carrying out the pilot program.

AMENDMENT NO. 330 OFFERED BY MRS. ROBY OF ALABAMA

Page 862, line 25, strike ''and'' at the end.

Page 863, line 2, strike the period at the end and insert ''; and''.

Page 863, after line 2, insert the following:

(H) programs to promote conflict prevention, management, and resolution through the meaningful participation of Afghan women in the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces by exposing Afghan women and girls to the activities of and careers available with such forces, encouraging their interest in such careers, or developing their interest and skills necessary for service in such forces; and

(I) enhancements to the recruitment programs of the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces through an aggressive program of advertising and market research targeted at prospective female recruits for such forces and at those who may influence prospective female recruits.

AMENDMENT NO. 331 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title III of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 3___. PLAN TO PHASE OUT USE OF BURN PITS.

The Secretary of Defense shall submit to Congress an implementation plan to phase out the use of the burn pits identified in the Department of Defense Open Burn Pit Report to Congress in April 2019.

AMENDMENT NO. 332 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title III of the bill, add the following new section:

SEC. 3___. INFORMATION RELATING TO LOCATIONS OF BURN PIT USE.

The Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Secretary of Veterans Affairs and Congress a list of all locations at which open-air burn pits have been used by Secretary of Defense, for the purposes of augmenting the research, healthcare delivery, disability compensation, and other activities of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs.

AMENDMENT NO. 333 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 729. REPORT ON RESEARCH AND STUDIES REGARDING HEALTH EFFECTS OF BURN PITS.

The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees and the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate a detailed report on the status, methodology, and culmination timeline of all the research and studies being conducted to assess the health effects of burn pits.

AMENDMENT NO. 334 OFFERED BY MR. RUIZ OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 729. TRAINING ON HEALTH EFFECTS OF BURN PITS AND OTHER AIRBORNE HAZARDS.

The Secretary of Defense shall provide mandatory training to all medical providers of the Department of Defense on the potential health effects of burn pits and other airborne hazards (such as PFAS, mold, or depleted uranium) and the early detection of such health effects.

AMENDMENT NO. 335 OFFERED BY MR. RUTHERFORD OF FLORIDA

At the end subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. 567. REPORT REGARDING EFFECTIVENESS OF TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

Section 552(b)(4) of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(E) The evaluation of the Secretary regarding the effectiveness of the Transition Assistance Program for female members of the Armed Forces.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 336 OFFERED BY MR. RUTHERFORD OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle D of title I, add the following new section:

SEC. 1___. PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR LIGHT ATTACK AIRCRAFT.

(a) PROCUREMENT AUTHORITY FOR COMBAT AIR ADVISOR SUPPORT.—Subject to subsection (b), the Commander of the United States Special Operations Command may procure light attack aircraft for Combat Air Advisor mission support.

(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED.—The Commander of the United States Special Operations Command may not procure light attack aircraft under subsection (a) until a period of 60 days has elapsed following the date on which the Commander certifies to the congressional defense committees that a mission capability gap and special-operations-forces-peculiar acquisition requirement exists which can be mitigated with procurement of a light attack aircraft capability.

(c) AUTHORITY TO USE OR TRANSFER FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR LIGHT ATTACK AIRCRAFT EXPERIMENTS.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall use or transfer amounts authorized to be appropriated by this Act for Light Attack Aircraft experiments to procure the required quantity of aircraft for—

(1) Air Combat Command's Air Ground Operations School; and

(2) Air Force Special Operations Command for Combat Air Advisor mission support in accordance with subsection (a).

AMENDMENT NO. 337 OFFERED BY MR. SABLAN OF NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS

Page 125, line 15, strike ''undergraduate'' and insert ''associate, undergraduate,''.

Page 125, line 22, strike ''undergraduate'' and insert ''associate, undergraduate,''.

AMENDMENT NO. 338 OFFERED BY MS. SCHAKOWSKY OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle G of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 898. CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF PRIVATE SECURITY CONTRACTOR CONTRACTS.

(a) REPORT OF CERTAIN CONTRACTS AND TASK ORDERS.—

(1) REQUIREMENT REGARDING CONTRACTS AND TASK ORDERS.—The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall compile a report of the work performed or to be performed under a covered contract during the period beginning on October 1, 2001, and ending on the last day of the month during which this Act is enacted for work performed or work to be performed in areas of contingency operations.

(2) FORM OF SUBMISSIONS.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, to the maximum extent possible, but may contain a classified annex, if necessary.

(b) REPORTS ON CONTRACTS FOR WORK TO BE PERFORMED IN AREAS OF CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS AND OTHER SIGNIFICANT MILITARY OPERATIONS.—The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall submit to each specified congressional committee a report not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act that contains the following information:

(1) The number of civilians performing work in areas of contingency operations under covered contracts.

(2) The total cost of such covered contracts.

(3) The total number of civilians who have been wounded or killed in performing work under such covered contracts.

(4) A description of the disciplinary actions that have been taken against persons performing work under such covered contracts by the contractor, the United States Government, or the government of any country in which the area of contingency operations is located.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED CONTRACT.—The term ''covered contract'' means a contract for private security entered into by the Secretary of Defense in an amount greater than $5,000,000.

(2) CONTINGENCY OPERATION.—The term ''contingency operation'' has the meaning provided by section 101(a)(13) of title 10, United States Code.

(3) SPECIFIED CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''specified congressional committees'' means the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 339 OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. INCLUSION OF CERTAIN NAMES ON THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL.

The Secretary of Defense shall provide for the inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in the District of Columbia the names of the seventy-four crew members of the USS Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969.

AMENDMENT NO. 340 OFFERED BY MR. SCHIFF OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle D of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF MILITARY COMMISSION PROCEEDINGS.

Section 949d(c) of title 10, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(4) In the case of any proceeding of a military commission under this chapter that is made open to the public, the military judge may order arrangements for the availability of the proceeding to be watched remotely by the public through the internet.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 341 OFFERED BY MR. SCHNEIDER OF ILLINOIS

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8___. BOOTS TO BUSINESS PROGRAM.

Section 32 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 657b) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(h) BOOTS TO BUSINESS PROGRAM.—

''(1) COVERED INDIVIDUAL DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'covered individual' means—

''(A) a member of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves;

''(B) an individual who is participating in the Transition Assistance Program established under section 1144 of title 10, United States Code;

''(C) an individual who—

''(i) served on active duty in any branch of the Armed Forces, including the National Guard or Reserves; and

''(ii) was discharged or released from such service under conditions other than dishonorable; and

''(D) a spouse or dependent of an individual described in subparagraph (A), (B), or (C).

''(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—Beginning on the first October 1 after the enactment of this subsection and for the subsequent 4 fiscal years, the Administrator shall carry out a program to be known as the 'Boots to Business Program' to provide entrepreneurship training to covered individuals.

''(3) GOALS.—The goals of the Boots to Business Program are to—

''(A) provide assistance and in-depth training to covered individuals interested in business ownership; and

''(B) provide covered individuals with the tools, skills, and knowledge necessary to identify a business opportunity, draft a business plan, identify sources of capital, connect with local resources for small business concerns, and start up a small business concern.

''(4) PROGRAM COMPONENTS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Boots to Business Program may include—

''(i) a presentation providing exposure to the considerations involved in self-employment and ownership of a small business concern;

''(ii) an online, self-study course focused on the basic skills of entrepreneurship, the language of business, and the considerations involved in self-employment and ownership of a small business concern;

''(iii) an in-person classroom instruction component providing an introduction to the foundations of self employment and ownership of a small business concern; and

''(iv) in-depth training delivered through online instruction, including an online course that leads to the creation of a business plan.

''(B) COLLABORATION.—The Administrator may—

''(i) collaborate with public and private entities to develop course curricula for the Boots to Business Program; and

''(ii) modify program components in coordination with entities participating in a Warriors in Transition program, as defined in section 738(e) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2013 (10 U.S.C. 1071 note).

''(C) USE OF RESOURCE PARTNERS.—

''(i) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall—

''(I) ensure that Veteran Business Outreach Centers regularly participate, on a nationwide basis, in the Boots to Business Program; and

''(II) to the maximum extent practicable, use a variety of other resource partners and entities in administering the Boots to Business Program.

''(ii) GRANT AUTHORITY.—In carrying out clause (i), the Administrator may make grants to Veteran Business Outreach Centers, other resource partners, or other entities to carry out components of the Boots to Business Program.

''(D) AVAILABILITY TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—The Administrator shall make available to the Secretary of Defense information regarding the Boots to Business Program, including all course materials and outreach materials related to the Boots to Business Program, for inclusion on the website of the Department of Defense relating to the Transition Assistance Program, in the Transition Assistance Program manual, and in other relevant materials available for distribution from the Secretary of Defense.

''(E) AVAILABILITY TO VETERANS AFFAIRS.—In consultation with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, the Administrator shall make available for distribution and display at local facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs outreach materials regarding the Boots to Business Program which shall, at a minimum—

''(i) describe the Boots to Business Program and the services provided; and

''(ii) include eligibility requirements for participating in the Boots to Business Program.

''(5) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this subsection and every year thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship of the Senate and the Committee on Small Business of the House of Representatives a report on the performance and effectiveness of the Boots to Business Program, which may be included as part of another report submitted to such Committees by the Administrator, and which shall include—

''(A) information regarding grants awarded under paragraph (4)(C);

''(B) the total cost of the Boots to Business Program;

''(C) the number of program participants using each component of the Boots to Business Program;

''(D) the completion rates for each component of the Boots to Business Program;

''(E) to the extent possible—

''(i) the demographics of program participants, to include gender, age, race, relationship to military, military occupational specialty, and years of service of program participants;

''(ii) the number of small business concerns formed or expanded with assistance under the Boots to Business Program;

''(iii) the gross receipts of small business concerns receiving assistance under the Boots to Business Program;

''(iv) the number of jobs created with assistance under the Boots to Business Program;

''(v) the number of referrals to other resources and programs of the Administration;

''(vi) the number of program participants receiving financial assistance under loan programs of the Administration;

''(vii) the type and dollar amount of financial assistance received by program participants under any loan program of the Administration; and

''(viii) results of participant satisfaction surveys, including a summary of any comments received from program participants;

''(F) an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Boots to Business Program in each region of the Administration during the most recent fiscal year;

''(G) an assessment of additional performance outcome measures for the Boots to Business Program, as identified by the Administrator;

''(H) any recommendations of the Administrator for improvement of the Boots to Business Program, which may include expansion of the types of individuals who are covered individuals;

''(I) an explanation of how the Boots to Business Program has been integrated with other transition programs and related resources of the Administration and other Federal agencies; and

''(J) any additional information the Administrator determines necessary.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 342 OFFERED BY MR. SCHRADER OF OREGON

Add at the end of subtitle A of title VI the following new section (and update the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 606. EXEMPTION FROM REPAYMENT OF VOLUNTARY SEPARATION PAY.

Section 1175a(j) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking ''paragraphs (2) and (3)'' and inserting ''paragraphs (2), (3), and (4)'';

(2) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(3) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following new paragraph:

''(4) This subsection shall not apply to a member who—

''(A) is involuntarily recalled to active duty or full-time National Guard duty; and

''(B) in the course of such duty, incurs a service-connected disability rated as total under section 1155 of title 38.''.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chair, I currently have no speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I have no speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chairwoman, I encourage my colleagues to support the en bloc package, as well as the NDAA upon final passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SABLAN. Madam Chair, my amendment No. 337, which is included in the en bloc amendment No. 13, clarifies that students holding or expecting to receive their associate degree can apply for the Technology and National Security Fellowship.

Section 239 of H.R. 2500 creates a new Technology and National Security Fellowship program to help increase science, technology, engineering and math recruitment in our national security agencies. Those holding or expecting to receive undergraduate and graduate degrees may apply to be placed in national security-focused positions for one-year tours with pay.

In support expanding this kind of opportunity for young people to serve their country.

But why exclude otherwise qualified applicants simply because they are enrolled in an associate degree program at a community college? Over a third of students nationwide and over half of part-time students are in two-year colleges, according to the National Center for Education Statistics. In many parts of our country, including my district in the Northern Marianas, community college is the only option for students pursuing higher education. Other Defense Department programs for civilian students, such as the Science, Mathematics and Research for Transformation scholarship program, are already open to applicants from community college students. Let us include these students, too, as long as they meet program standards, and expand the selection pool of those who may serve as Technology and National Security Fellows.

I urge the adoption of my amendment, so we can be sure that the Technology and National Security Fellowship program is open to as many qualified students as possible, regardless of what type of college they happen to enroll in.

I ask my colleagues to support the en bloc amendment No. 13.

I would like to also express support for the following amendments to H.R. 2500 I cosponsored.

Amendment No. 390 offered by Representative VELÁZQUEZ of New York extends to all U.S. territories, including the Northern Mariana Islands, a provision in law that allows federal agencies to double the value of a contract awarded to a Puerto Rico business for purposes of the small business contracting goals. The amendment ensures equity and further incentivize contracting opportunities for small businesses in all the territories.

Amendment No. 182 offered by Representative HASTINGS of Florida conveys the sense of Congress that the United States should promptly begin negotiations on the renewal of the Compacts of Free Association with our trusted allies in the Pacific—the freely associated states of the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Republic of Palau, and the Federated States of Micronesia.

We understand the strategic importance of these Pacific island nations that provide the U.S. exclusive military use rights covering huge swaths of land and waters in the Western Pacific. And we know what is at stake for American interests and security with growing foreign influence in the region.

The compacts will expire in a few short years. To keep America strong in the Pacific, we must move towards expeditious negotiations on renewing the compacts with our close allies so that Congress may act on approving and funding the agreements.

Amendment No. 249 offered by Representative LEE of Nevada aims to improve benefits and services to veterans through better accountability measures and coordination between the Departments of Defense (DOD) and Veterans Affairs (VA). The amendment clarifies the purpose of the interagency program office (IPO) while also directing both departments to allocate sufficient resources and authorities for the IPO. Requires annual reports on IPO activities and quarterly reports on VA and DOD funding to the IPO.

Amendment No. 63 offered by Representative BANKS of Indiana helps ensure smooth implementation of electronic health records (EHR) for servicemembers and veterans by requiring the Department of Defense, Coast Guard, and the Department of Veterans Affairs jointly develop a comprehensive enterprise interoperability strategy.

Amendment No. 236 offered by Representative LAMB of Pennsylvania also helps ensure smooth implementation of the EHR for servicemembers and veterans by setting milestones for achieving interoperability of the EHR. The amendment further requires DOD and VA to work with an independent evaluator to assess and report to Congress on whether the joint EHR is achieving those milestones.

I urge my colleagues to support these amendments.

Mr. RATCLIFFE. Madam Chair, the United States' relationship with Taiwan is an indispensable component in our efforts to maintain peace and stability in Asia and across the globe.

And in today's digital age, this relationship should include a strong and robust partnership on cybersecurity.

Over the past few years, China has clearly demonstrated its capability and willingness to conduct cyber-attacks against our country, such as the state-sponsored economic espionage that led to the indictment of Beijing-linked hackers last year.

On top of implementing strict retaliatory measures to deter this malicious behavior, we should work proactively with our allies to establish preventative defense plans that leverage cybersecurity sharing strategies.

Taiwan is uniquely positioned to partner with us on our efforts to combat Chinese cyber-attacks, and this amendment will help us move closer to enhancing our collaboration in this space so that we stay ahead of our adversaries.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 14 OFFERED BY MS. KENDRA S. HORN OF OKLAHOMA

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 476, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 14 as the designee of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 14 consisting of amendment Nos. 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, and 417 printed in part B of House Report 116–143, offered by Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma:

AMENDMENT NO. 343 OFFERED BY MR. SCHRADER OF OREGON

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following:

SEC. ___. NOTICE TO SEPARATING SERVICEMEMBERS OF RIGHTS UNDER THE SERVICEMEMBERS CIVIL RELIEF ACT.

Section 105 of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act (50 U.S.C. 3915) is amended—

(1) by inserting ''(a) INITIAL NOTICE.—'' before ''The Secretary concerned''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''(b) NOTICE AFTER PERIOD OF MILITARY SERVICE.—The Secretary concerned shall ensure that a notice described in subsection (a) is provided in writing to each person not sooner than 150 days after and not later than 180 days after the date of the termination of a period of military service of that person.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 344 OFFERED BY MR. SCHRADER OF OREGON

At the end of subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF CHIEF MANAGEMENT OFFICE ANNUAL BUDGET REPORTS.

Section 132a(c)(1)(B) of title 10, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by striking ''The Chief Management Officer'' and inserting ''(i) The Chief Management Officer''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new clause:

''(ii) Each report required under clause (i) shall be made publicly available on an internet website in a searchable format.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 345 OFFERED BY MS. SCHRIER OFFERED BY OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle C of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. USE OF COMPETITIVE PROCEDURES FOR CVN-80 AND CVN-81 DUAL AIRCRAFT CARRIER CONTRACT.

To the extent practicable and unless otherwise required by law, the Secretary of the Navy shall ensure that competitive procedures are used with respect to any task order or delivery order issued under a dual aircraft carrier contract relating to the CVN-80 and CVN-81.

AMENDMENT NO. 346 OFFERED BY MR. AUSTIN SCOTT OF GEORGIA

At the end of subtitle A of title V, add the following:

SEC. 505. FUNCTIONAL BADGE OR INSIGNIA UPON COMMISSION FOR CHAPLAINS.

A military chaplain shall receive a functional badge or insignia upon commission.

AMENDMENT NO. 347 OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle G of title X, add the following:

SEC. 1075. REPORT REGARDING OUTSTANDING GAO RECOMMENDATIONS.

Not later than September 30, 2020, the Secretary of Defense shall submit a report to Congress regarding—

(1) each of the 91 priority recommendations of the Comptroller General regarding matters of Department of Defense in report GAO-19-366SP, dated March 2019, that the Secretary has not implemented by that date;

(2) an explanation for why the Secretary has not implemented such recommendations;

(3) if a reason under paragraph (2) is funding, the estimated cost for such implementation.

AMENDMENT NO. 348 OFFERED BY MS. SHALALA OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle C of title I, add the following new section:

SEC. 1___. OPEN SKIES TREATY AIRCRAFT RECAPITALIZATION PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Air Force shall ensure that any Request for Proposals for the procurement of an OC–135B aircraft under the Open Skies Treaty aircraft recapitalization program meets the requirements for full and open competition as set forth in section 2304 of title 10, United States Code, and incorporates a full competitive bidding process, to include both new production aircraft and recently manufactured low-hour, low-cycle aircraft

(b) OPEN SKIES TREATY DEFINED.—The term ''Open Skies Treaty'' means the Treaty on Open Skies, done at Helsinki March 24, 1992, and entered into force January 1, 2002.

AMENDMENT NO. 349 OFFERED BY MR. SHERMAN OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON UNITED STATES-INDIA DEFENSE RELATIONSHIP.

It is the sense of Congress that the United States should strengthen and enhance its major defense partnership with India and work toward the following mutual security and diplomatic objectives:

(1) Expanding engagement in multilateral frameworks, including the quadrilateral dialogue among the United States, India, Japan, and Australia, to promote regional security and defend shared values and common interests in the rules-based order.

(2) Increasing the frequency and scope of exchanges between senior civilian officials and military officers of the United States and India to support the development and implementation of the major defense partnership.

(3) Exploring additional steps to implement the major defense partner designation to better facilitate interoperability, information sharing, and appropriate technology transfers.

(4) Pursuing strategic initiatives to help develop the defense capabilities of India.

(5) Conducting additional combined exercises with India in the Persian Gulf, Indian Ocean, and western Pacific regions.

(6) Furthering cooperative efforts to promote stability and security in Afghanistan.

SEC. __. UNITED STATES-INDIA DEFENSE COOPERATION IN THE WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN.

(a) REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the relevant congressional committees a report on defense cooperation between the United States and India in the Western Indian Ocean.

(2) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A description of military activities of the United States and India, separately, in the Western Indian Ocean.

(B) A description of military cooperation activities between the United States and India in the areas of humanitarian assistance, counterterrorism, counter piracy, maritime security, and other areas as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(C) A description of how the relevant geographic combatant commands coordinate their activities with the Indian military in the Western Indian Ocean.

(D) A description of the mechanisms in place to ensure the relevant geographic combatant commands maximize defense cooperation with India in the Western Indian Ocean.

(E) A description of how the major defense partnership with India will be utilized to enhance cooperation with India in the Western Indian Ocean.

(F) Areas of future opportunity to increase military engagement with India in the Western Indian Ocean.

(3) FORM.—The report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''relevant congressional committees'' means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

(2) RELEVANT GEOGRAPHIC COMBATANT COMMANDS.—The term ''relevant geographic combatant commands'' means the United States Indo-Pacific Command, United States Central Command, and United States Africa Command.

(3) WESTERN INDIAN OCEAN.—The term ''Western Indian Ocean'' means the area in the Indian Ocean extending from the west coast of India to the east coast of Africa.

AMENDMENT NO. 350 OFFERED BY MS. SHERRILL OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING ARMY CONTRACTING COMMAND–NEW JERSEY.

It is the Sense of Congress that—

(1) Army Contracting Command–New Jersey (referred to in this section as ''ACC-NJ'') plays a vital role in planning, directing, controlling, managing, and executing the full spectrum of contracting, acquisition support, and business advisory services that support major weapons, armaments, ammunition systems, information technology. and enterprise systems for the Army and other Department of Defense customers;

(2) ACC-NJ has unique expertise executing grants, cooperative agreements, and other transaction agreements central to the work at Picatinny Arsenal; and

(3) the workforce of ACC-NJ has the unmatched experience and expertise to support innovative and rapid contracting necessary to accelerate acquisition and enhance readiness for a modernizing the United States Armed Forces.

AMENDMENT NO. 351 OFFERED BY MR. SHIMKUS OF ILLINOIS

At the appropriate place in subtitle F of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. EXTENSION AND MODIFICATION OF SECURITY ASSISTANCE FOR BALTIC COUNTRIES FOR JOINT PROGRAM FOR INTEROPERABILITY AND DETERRENCE AGAINST AGGRESSION.

(a) ADDITIONAL MAJOR DEFENSE ARTICLES AND SERVICES.—Subsection (c) of section 1279D of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (22 U.S.C. 2753 note) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting ''major'' before ''defense articles and services'';

(2) in paragraph (5), by inserting ''major'' before ''defense articles and services'';

(3) by redesignating paragraph (5), as so amended, as paragraph (6); and

(4) by inserting after paragraph (4) the following new paragraph:

''(5) Intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance equipment.''.

(b) FUNDING.—Subsection (f) of such section 1279D is amended—

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking ''$100,000,000'' and inserting ''$125,000,000''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) MATCHING AMOUNT.—The amount of assistance provided under subsection (a) for procurement described in subsection (b) may not exceed the aggregate amount contributed to such procurement by the Baltic nations.''.

(c) EXTENSION.—Subsection (g) of such section 1279D is amended by striking ''December 31, 2020'' and inserting ''December 31, 2021''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (b) of such section 1279D is amended by inserting ''major'' before ''defense articles and services'' each place it appears.

(e) REPORT ON USE OF FUNDING AUTHORITY.—Not later than January 1, 2021, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(1) Whether the authority to provide assistance pursuant to section 1279D was used in the previous calendar year.

(2) A description of the manner in which funds made available for assistance through such authority, if any, were used during such year.

(3) Whether alternative sources of funding exist to provide the assistance described in section 1279D.

(4) Whether any alternative authorities exist under which the Secretary can provide such assistance.

AMENDMENT NO. 352 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following new section:

SEC. 3121. CIVIL PENALTIES FOR VIOLATIONS OF CERTAIN WHISTLEBLOWER PROTECTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 234A of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2282a) is amended—

(1) in the heading, by inserting ''**AND WHISTLEBLOWER**'' after ''**SAFETY**'';

(2) in subsection a.—

(A) by inserting '', or who violates any applicable rule, regulation or order related to

whistleblower protections,'' before ''shall be subject to a civil penalty''; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new sentence: ''The Secretary of Energy may carry out this section with respect to the National Nuclear Security Administration by acting through the Administrator for Nuclear Security.''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

''e. In this section, the term 'whistleblower protections' means the protections for contractors from reprisals pursuant to section 4712 of title 41, United States Code, section 211 of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5851), or other provisions of Federal law affording such protections.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 353 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

At the end of subtitle B of title XXXI, add the following new section:

SEC. 3121. LIMITATION RELATING TO RECLASSIFICATION OF HIGH-LEVEL WASTE.

(a) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2020 for the Department of Energy may be obligated or expended by the Secretary of Energy to apply the interpretation of high-level radioactive waste described in the notice published by the Secretary titled ''Supplemental Notice Concerning U.S. Department of Energy Interpretation of High-Level Radioactive Waste'' (84 Fed. Reg. 26835), or successor notice, with respect to such waste located in the State of Washington.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in subsection (a) may be construed as an affirmation of the interpretation of high-level radioactive waste of the Secretary of Energy described in such subsection.

AMENDMENT NO. 354 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle G of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 567. PILOT PROGRAM REGARDING ONLINE APPLICATION FOR THE TRANSITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, and the Secretary of Labor should jointly carry out a pilot program that creates a one-stop source for online applications for the purposes of assisting members of the Armed Forces and Veterans participating in the Transition Assistance Program (in this section referred to as ''TAP'').

(b) DATA SOURCES.—The online application shall, in part, aggregate existing data from government resources and private sector under one uniform resource locator for the purpose of assisting members of the Armed Forces and veterans participating in TAP.

(c) ELEMENTS FOR VETERANS AND MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.—

(1) The online application shall be available as a mobile online application available on multiple devices (including smartphones and tablets), with responsive design, updated no less than once per year, and downloadable from the two online application stores most commonly used in the United States.

(2) The version of the online application accessible through a desktop or laptop computer shall be compatible with the most current versions of popular web browsers identified by the Secretaries.

(3) The online application shall by accessible to individuals with disabilities in accordance with section 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794d).

(4) The online application shall generate, for each individual who uses the online application, a personalized transition data dashboard that includes the following information with regards to the location in which the individual resides or intends to reside after separation from the Armed Forces:

(A) A current list of employment opportunities collected from employers.

(B) A current list of educational institutions.

(C) A current list of facilities of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

(D) A current list of local veterans service organizations.

(5) The dashboard under paragraph (4) shall include a list of benefits for which an individual as a veteran or separated member of the Armed Forces is eligible under the laws administered by the Secretaries, including educational assistance benefits.

(6) The dashboard under paragraph (4) shall keep track of the time remaining before the expiration of the following:

(A) Any civilian career certification waiver based on the military occupational specialty of the individual.

(B) Any active security clearance of the individual.

(7) The online application shall, to the extent practicable, match all current military occupational specialties, cross-referenced by grade, to current industries and jobs.

(8) The online application shall permit an individual to search jobs described in paragraph (4)(A) that match jobs described in paragraph (7).

(9) The online application shall alert individuals of new job opportunities relevant to the individual, based on military occupational specialty, interest, and search criteria used by the individual under paragraph (8).

(10) The online application shall permit an individual to maintain a history of job searches and submitted job applications.

(11) The online application shall include a resume generator that is compliant with industry-standard applicant tracking systems.

(12) The online application shall provide for career training through the use of learning management software, including training courses with a minimum of 100 soft skills and business courses.

(13) The online application shall include a career mentorship system, allowing individuals to communicate through text, chat, video calling, and email, with mentors who can use the online application to track the jobs mentees have applied for, the training mentees have undertaken, and any other appropriate mentorship matters.

(c) ELEMENTS FOR EMPLOYERS.—

(1) The online application shall include a mechanism (to be known as a ''military skills translator'') with which employers may identify military occupational specialties that align with jobs offered by the employers.

(2) The online application shall include a mechanism with which employers may search for individuals seeking employment, based criteria including military occupational specialty, grade, education, civilian career category, and location.

(3) The online application shall provide online training for employers regarding what military occupational specialties relate to what jobs.

(d) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) CYBERSECURITY.—To ensure the information of individuals and employers is protected from breaches, the Secretaries shall implement cybersecurity measures for the online application. These measures shall include the following:

(A) A security certificate produced by the online application that is updated each year of the pilot program.

(B) The online application shall be hosted by a provider the Secretaries determine to be secure and reputable.

(C) Ensuring that the online application has a live development team of dedicated engineers to address immediate concerns. No more than half of such team may be based outside the United States.

(D) Regular scans of the online application, host, and server for vulnerabilities.

(E) The system must not have had a security breach within the last 3 years.

(2) SYSTEM STABILITY.—To ensure system stability and continuity, all elements of the online application must pass testing no less than 1 year before the online application is made available for use by individuals and employers.

(3) PRIOR PROVIDERS BARRED.—No entity that applies to become the provider of the online application may have served as a contractor providing database management for TAP during the 5 years preceding such online application.

(e) ASSESSMENTS.—

(1) INTERIM ASSESSMENTS.—Not later than the dates that are one and two years after the date of the commencement of the pilot program, the Secretaries shall jointly assess the pilot program.

(2) FINAL ASSESSMENT.—Not later than the date that is three years after the date of the commencement of the pilot program, the Secretaries shall jointly carry out a final assessment of the pilot program.

(3) PURPOSE.—The general objective of each assessment under this subsection shall be to determine if the online application under the pilot program assists participants in TAP accomplish the goals of TAP, accounting for the individual profiles of participants, including military experience and geographic location.

(4) ELEMENTS.—Each assessment shall include the following:

(A) The aggregate number of profiles created on the online application since the commencement of the pilot program.

(B) Demographic information on individuals who use the online application.

(C) The average amount time individuals, employers, and community-based services providers, use the online application each month, since the commencement of the pilot program.

(D) A ranking of most frequently-used features of the online application.

(E) A satisfaction survey of individuals who use the online application during the periods of 30 days and 180 days after separation from the Armed Forces.

(F) A report regarding the attendance of members of the Armed Forces at online and in-person TAP classes.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than six months after completing the final assessment under subsection (e)(2), the Secretaries shall submit a report to Congress on its findings regarding the pilot program, including recommendations for legislation.

AMENDMENT NO. 355 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle H of title X, add the following:

SEC. ___. REVIEW AND REPORT ON EXPERIMENTATION WITH TICKS AND INSECTS.

(a) REVIEW.—The Inspector General of the Department of Defense shall conduct a review of whether the Department of Defense experimented with ticks and other insects regarding use as a biological weapon between the years of 1950 and 1975.

(b) REPORT.—If the Inspector General finds that any experiment described under subsection (a) occurred, the Inspector General shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report on—

(1) the scope of such experiment; and

(2) whether any ticks or insects used in such experiment were released outside of any laboratory by accident or experiment design.

AMENDMENT NO. 356 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF NEW JERSEY

At the end of subtitle G of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 898. GAO REPORT ON CONTRACTING PRACTICES OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

(a) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study on the contracting practices of the Corps of Engineers, with a specific focus on how the Corps of Engineers complies with and enforces the requirement to pay prevailing wages on federally financed construction jobs, as required by subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code (commonly referred to as the Davis-Bacon Act). The study shall consider the following:

(1) Any programs or protocols the Corps of Engineers has in place for the purpose of carrying out its Davis-Bacon Act enforcement obligations as set forth in the Federal Acquisition Regulation.

(2) Any programs or protocols the Corps of Engineers has in place for the purpose of identifying and addressing independent contractor misclassification on projects subject to the Davis-Bacon Act.

(3) The frequency with which the Corps of Engineers conducts site visits on each covered project to monitor Davis-Bacon Act compliance.

(4) The frequency with which the Corps of Engineers monitors certified payroll reports submitted by contractors and subcontractors on each covered project.

(5) Whether the Corps of Engineers accepts and investigates complaints of Davis-Bacon Act violations submitted by third parties, such as contractors and workers' rights organizations.

(6) Whether the Corps of Engineers maintains a database listing all contractors and subcontractors who have, in one way or another, violated the Davis-Bacon Act and whether the Corps consults this database as part of its contract award process.

(7) The frequency, over the last five years, with which the Corps of Engineers penalized, disqualified, terminated, or moved for debarment of a contractor for Davis-Bacon violations.

(8) How the Corps of Engineers verifies that the contractors it hires for its projects are properly licensed.

(b) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Committee on Education and Labor, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that summarizes the results of the study required under subsection (a), together with any recommendations for legislative or regulatory action that would improve the efforts of enforcing the requirement to pay prevailing wages on federally financed construction jobs.

AMENDMENT NO. 357 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. FUNDING FOR ANTI-TAMPER HETEROGENOUS INTEGRATED MICROELECTRONICS.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, advanced technology development, defense-wide manufacturing science and technology program, line 047 (PE 0603680D8Z) is hereby increased by $5,000,000 (with the amount of such increase to be made available for anti-tamper heterogeneous integrated microelectronics).

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for procurement, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, for other procurement, Army, elect equip-automation, general fund enterprise business systems fam, line 114 is hereby reduced by $5,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 358 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF FLORIDA

Add at the end of subtitle B of title II the following:

SEC. 241 TRUSTED SUPPLY CHAIN AND OPERATIONAL SECURITY STANDARDS FOR MICROELECTRONICS.

(a) TRUSTED SUPPLY CHAIN AND OPERATIONAL SECURITY STANDARDS.—

(1) STANDARDS REQUIRED.—Not later than January 1, 2021, the Secretary shall establish trusted supply chain and operational security standards for the purchase of microelectronics products and services by the Department.

(2) CONSULTATION REQUIRED.—In developing standards under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consult with the following:

(A) The Secretary of Homeland Security, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

(B) Suppliers of microelectronics products and services from the United States and allies and partners of the United States.

(C) Representatives of major United States industry sectors that rely on a trusted supply chain and the operational security of microelectronics products and services.

(D) Representatives of the United States insurance industry.

(3) TIERS OF TRUST AND SECURITY AUTHORIZED.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Secretary may establish tiers of trust and security within the supply chain and operational security standards for microelectronics products and services.

(4) GENERAL APPLICABILITY.—The standards established pursuant to paragraph (1) shall be, to the greatest extent practicable, generally applicable to the trusted supply chain and operational security needs and use cases of the United States Government and commercial industry, such that the standards could be widely adopted by government and commercial industry.

(5) ANNUAL REVIEW.—Not later than October 1 of each year, the Secretary shall review the standards established pursuant to paragraph (1) and issue updates or modifications as the Secretary considers necessary or appropriate.

(b) ENSURING ABILITY TO SELL COMMERCIALLY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, to the greatest extent practicable, ensure that suppliers of microelectronics products for the Federal Government who meet the standards established under subsection (a) are able and incentivized to sell products commercially that are produced on the same production lines as the microelectronics products supplied to the Federal Government.

(2) EFFECT OF REQUIREMENT AND ACQUISITIONS.—The Secretary shall, to the greatest extent practicable, ensure that the requirements of the Department and the acquisition by the Department of microelectronics enable the success of a dual-use microelectronics industry.

(c) MAINTAINING COMPETITION AND INNOVATION.—The Secretary shall take such actions as the Secretary considers necessary and appropriate, within the Secretary's authorized activities to maintain the health of the defense industrial base, to ensure that—

(1) providers of microelectronics products and services that meet the standards established under subsection (a) are exposed to competitive market pressures to achieve competitive pricing and sustained innovation; and

(2) the industrial base of microelectronics products and services that meet the standards established under subsection (a) includes providers producing in or belonging to countries that are allies or partners of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 359 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7_____. REPORT ON OPERATIONAL MEDICAL AND DENTAL PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS.

Not later than January 1, 2021, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report containing a discussion of the following:

(1) Methods—

(A) to establish joint planning assumptions for the development of operational medical and dental personnel, including establishing a definition of which personnel may be identified as ''operational'';

(B) to assess options to achieve joint efficiencies in medical and dental personnel requirements, including any associated risks;

(C) to apply joint planning assumptions and assess efficiencies and risks, for the purpose of determining operational medical and dental requirements;

(D) to identify and mitigate limitations in the clinical readiness metric, such as data reliability, information on reserve component providers and patient care workload performed outside of military medical treatment facilities established under section 1073d of title 10, United States Code, and the linkage between such metric and patient care and retention outcomes; and

(E) to determine which critical wartime specialties perform high-risk, high-acuity procedures and rely on perishable skill sets, for the purpose of prioritizing such specialities to which the clinical readiness metric may be expanded.

(2) Estimates of the costs and benefits relating to—

(A) providing additional training for medical personnel to achieve clinical readiness thresholds; and

(B) hiring additional civilian personnel in military medical treatment facilities to backfill medical providers of the Department of Defense who attend such training.

AMENDMENT NO. 360 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO OF FLORIDA

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. BRIEFING ON USE OF BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY FOR DEFENSE PURPOSES.

(a) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the potential use of distributed ledger technology for defense purposes.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The briefing under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An explanation of how distributed ledger technology may be used by the Department of Defense to—

(A) improve cybersecurity, beginning at the hardware level, of vulnerable assets such

as energy, water and transport grids, through distributed versus centralized computing;

(B) reduce single points of failure in emergency and catastrophe decision-making by subjecting the decision to consensus validation through distributed ledger technologies;

(C) improve the efficiency of defense logistics and supply chain operations;

(D) enhance the transparency of procurement auditing; and

(E) allow innovations to be adapted by the private sector for ancillary uses.

(2) Such other information as the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering determines to be appropriate.

AMENDMENT NO. 361 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

Page 836, line 22, strike ''and'' at the end.

Page 836, strike lines 23 through 25 and insert the following:

(3) in subsection (a)(2), by striking ''during the period'' and all that follows to the end and inserting ''from the preceding year, including—

''(A) a list of all foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals for which a determination has been made that force could legally be used under the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40), including—

''(i) the legal and factual basis for such determination; and

''(ii) a description of whether force has been used against each such foreign force, irregular force, group, or individual; and

''(B) the criteria and any changes to the criteria for designating a foreign force, irregular force, group, or individual as lawfully targetable, as a high value target, and as formally or functionally a member of a group covered under the Authorization for Use of Military Force.''; and

(4) in subsection (c), by adding at the end the following: ''The unclassified portion of each report shall, at a minimum, include each change made to the legal and policy frameworks during the preceding year and the legal, factual, and policy justifications for such changes, and shall be made available to the public at the same time it is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 362 OFFERED BY MS. SPANBERGER OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle E of title V, insert the following new section:

SEC. ___. INITIATIVE TO IMPROVE THE CAPACITY OF MILITARY CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIVE ORGANIZATIONS TO PREVENT CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall establish an initiative on improving the capacity of military criminal investigative organizations to prevent child sexual exploitation. Under the initiative, the Secretary shall work with an external partner to train military criminal investigative organization officials at Department of Defense installations from all military departments regarding—

(1) online investigative technology, tools, and techniques;

(2) computer forensics;

(3) complex evidentiary issues;

(4) child victim identification;

(5) child victim referral for comprehensive investigation and treatment services; and

(6) related instruction.

(b) PARTNERSHIPS AND AGREEMENTS.—Under the initiative, the Secretary shall develop partnerships and establish collaborative agreements with the following:

(1) The Department of Justice, Office of the Attorney General, in better coordinating the investigative jurisdictions and law enforcement authorities of the military criminal investigative organizations, and in improving the justice community's understanding of those law enforcement authorities to enforce Federal criminal statutes.

(2) Federal criminal investigative organizations responsible for enforcement of Federal criminal statutes related to combatting child sexual exploitation, in order to ensure a streamlined process for transferring criminal investigations into child exploitation to other jurisdictions, while maintaining the integrity of the evidence already collected.

(3) A highly qualified national child protection organization or law enforcement training center with demonstrated expertise in the delivery of law enforcement training—

(A) to detect, identify, investigate, and prosecute individuals engaged in the trading or production of child pornography and the online solicitation of children; and

(B) to train military criminal investigative organization officials at Department of Defense installations from all military departments.

(4) A highly qualified national child protection organization with demonstrated expertise in the development and delivery of multidisciplinary intervention training including evidence-based forensic interviewing, victim advocacy, trauma-informed mental health services, medical services, and multidisciplinary coordination between the Department of Defense and civilian experts to improve outcomes for victims of child sexual exploitation.

(5) Children's Advocacy Centers located in the same communities as military installations that coordinate the multidisciplinary team response and child-friendly approach to identifying, investigating, prosecuting, and intervening in child sexual exploitation cases that can partner with military installations on law enforcement, child protection, prosecution, mental health, medical, and victim advocacy to investigate sexual exploitation, help children heal from sexual exploitation, and hold offenders accountable.

(6) State and local authorities to address law enforcement capacity in communities where military installations are located, and to prevent lapses in jurisdiction that would undercut the Department's efforts to prevent child sexual exploitation.

(7) The National Association to Protect Children and the United States Special Operations Command Care Coalition to replicate successful outcomes of the Human Exploitation Rescue Operative (HERO) Child Rescue Corps, as established by section 890A of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 473), within military criminal investigative organizations and other Department components to combat child sexual exploitation.

(c) LOCATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall carry out the initiative—

(A) in at least two States where there is a high density of Department network users in comparison to the overall population of the States;

(B) in at least two States where there is a high population of Department network users;

(C) in at least two States where there is a large percentage of Indian children, including children who are Alaska Native or Native Hawaiian;

(D) in at least one State with a population with fewer than 2,000,000 people;

(E) in at least one State with a population with fewer than 5,000,000 people, but not fewer than 2,000,000 people;

(F) in at least one State with a population with fewer than 10,000,000 people, but not fewer than 5,000,000; and

(G) in at least one State with a population with 10,000,000 or more people.

(2) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION.—The Secretary shall ensure that the locations at which the initiative is carried out are distributed across different regions.

(d) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the initiative, the Secretary shall—

(1) participate in multi-jurisdictional task forces;

(2) establish cooperative agreements to facilitate co-training and collaboration with Federal, State, and local law enforcement; and

(3) develop a streamlined process to refer child sexual abuse cases to other jurisdictions.

AMENDMENT NO. 363 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title XVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 16___. FUNDING FOR DEFENSE COUNTERINTELLIGENCE AND SECURITY AGENCY.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operation and Maintenance as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Defense Security Service (line 320) is hereby increased by $5,206,997, for purposes of acquiring advanced cyber threat detection sensors, hunt and response mechanisms, and commercial cyber threat intelligence to ensure Defense Industrial Base networks remain protected from nation state adversaries.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for other procurement, Air Force, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, for Integrated personnel and pay system is hereby reduced by $5,206,997.

AMENDMENT NO. 364 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7_____. MODIFICATION TO REFERRALS FOR MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

If the Secretary of Defense is unable to provide mental health services in a military medical treatment facility to a member of the Armed Forces within 15 days of the date on which such services are first requested by the member, the Secretary may refer the member to a provider under the TRICARE program (as that term is defined in section 1072 of title 10, United States Code) to receive such services.

AMENDMENT NO. 365 OFFERED BY MS. SPEIER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle G of title XXVIII, insert the following new section:

SEC. 28___. RENAMING OF LEJEUNE HIGH SCHOOL IN HONOR OF CONGRESSMAN WALTER B. JONES.

(a) RENAMING.—The Lejeune High School at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, shall hereafter be known and designated as the ''Walter B. Jones Camp Lejeune High School''.

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in any law, map, regulation, map, document, paper, other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be considered to be a reference to the Walter B. Jones Camp Lejeune High School.

AMENDMENT NO. 366 OFFERED BY MR. STANTON OF ARIZONA

At the end of subtitle J of title V, add the following:

SEC. 5___. INCLUSION OF CERTAIN VETERANS ON TEMPORARY DISABILITY OR PERMANENT DISABLED RETIREMENT LISTS IN MILITARY ADAPTIVE SPORTS PROGRAMS.

(a) INCLUSION OF CERTAIN VETERANS.—Subsection (a)(1) of section 2564a of title 10, United States Code, is amended by striking ''for members of the armed forces who'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: ''for—

''(A) any member of the armed forces who is eligible to participate in adaptive sports because of an injury, illness, or wound incurred in the line of duty in the armed forces; and

''(B) any veteran (as defined in section 101 of title 38), during the one-year period following the veteran's date of separation, who—

''(i) is on the Temporary Disability Retirement List or Permanently Disabled Retirement List;

''(ii) is eligible to participate in adaptive sports because of an injury, illness, or wound incurred in the line of duty in the armed forces; and

''(iii) was enrolled in the program authorized under this section prior to the veteran's date of separation.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Subsection (b) of such section is amended by inserting ''and veterans'' after ''members''.

(c) CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) HEADING AMENDMENT.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

''§ 2564a. Provision of assistance for adaptive sports programs: members of the armed forces; certain veterans''.

(2) TABLE OF SECTIONS.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 152 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2564a and inserting the following new item:

''2564a. Provision of assistance for adaptive sports programs: members of the armed forces; certain veterans.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 367 OFFERED BY MR. STAUBER OF MINNESOTA

Page 642, after line 21, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. 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 allowing maintenance to be performed on naval vessels at shipyards other than shipyards in the vessels' homeports.

(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 current homeport shipyards to meet the naval vessel maintenance demands of a 355-ship Navy.

(3) An assessment of the ability of non-homeport firms to augment repair work at homeport shipyards, which shall include—

(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 required improvements to the capability of shipyards in the Great Lakes, Gulf Coast, East Coast, West Coast, and Alaska regions to enable performance of technical repair work on naval vessels at locations other than their homeports;

(C) an identification of naval vessel types (such as noncombatant 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; and

(D) the potential benefits to fleet readiness of expanding shipyard repair work to include shipyards not located at naval vessel homeports.

(4) An assessment of the benefits to the commercial shipyard industrial base 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.

(c) HOMEPORT SHIPYARDS DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''homeport shipyards'' means shipyards associated with firms 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.

AMENDMENT NO. 417 OFFERED BY MR. ZELDIN OF NEW YORK

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. ___. REPORT ON RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LEBANESE ARMED FORCES AND HIZBALLAH.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit a report to Congress—

(1) identifying all military officers, commanders, advisors, officials, or other personnel with significant influence over the policies or activities of the Lebanese Armed Forces who are members of, paid by, or significantly influenced by Hizballah; and

(2) describing military activities conducted by the Lebanese Armed Forces to disarm Hizballah pursuant to United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1701 (2006).

(b) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in an unclassified form but may have a classified annex.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chairwoman, I currently have no speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I have no speakers, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chairwoman, I encourage my colleagues to support the en bloc package, as well as the NDAA upon final passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Chair, current law requires servicemembers to participate in Transition Assistance Program (TAP) before their anticipated separation date, and more than 20,000 service members will transition into civilian life per month over the next 5 years.

As the former Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee, I have seen how vital TAP is in preparing all eligible members of the armed forces for transition to civilian life. Servicemembers currently undergo 4 hours of pre-separation counseling, 5 days of classroom-based instruction, and an optional 2-day Transition Goals, Plans, Success program. Yet, the abundant information provided in these multiple sessions can become an organizational challenge especially for servicemembers who are relocating and starting new lives.

While access and advancement in mobile technology has grown, TAP has yet to provide servicemembers with a comprehensive online application accessible through mobile application technology to assist with their transition needs after separation including a personalized profile for employment, education, benefits, mentorship, resume building, and career training. Additionally, there is currently no avenue for TAP officials to follow servicemembers' progress in completing their TAP requirements and ensure that immediate and accurate reports are kept.

My amendment calls for a three-year pilot program through the interagency partners of the Department of Defense, Department of Veterans Affairs, and the Department of Labor to develop an online application that would address the current shortfalls in the TAP program, consolidate online resources given to them upon separation, and provide support for the transitioning needs of servicemembers as they become veterans.

The online application that would be available as an app for smartphones or tablets and accessible through laptops or desktop computers, would create a transition data dashboard personalized to the veteran. This application would provide a resume generator, job search portal, access to career training, and mentorship and do it all based on the individual military experiences and current geographic location of the veteran.

This pilot program will ensure the valuable information provided at TAP is always at veterans' fingertips in order to help our nation's heroes seamlessly transition into civilian life.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Madam Chair, En Bloc amendment No. 14 includes my amendment—cosponsored by DONALD NORCROSS (D–NJ)—to require the GAO to investigate the contracting practices of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, specifically on how the agency complies with and enforces the Davis-Bacon Act to pay locally prevailing wages on federally-financed construction jobs.

Under Davis-Bacon, the government may terminate a contract if locally prevailing wages have not been paid to employees working on the project. Contracting agencies, such as the Army Corps, however, have the primary day-to-day responsibility for enforcement of the Davis-Bacon Act and its labor standards requirements. Unfortunately, I have heard persistent and credible reports that the Army Corps' enforcement efforts are lacking, specifically at Joint Base McGuire-Dix-Lakehurst, which is located in my district.

Irresponsible contractors and subcontractors often times avoid their prevailing wage obligations by engaging in two different types of misclassification: craft misclassification and independent contractor misclassification.

Craft misclassification occurs when dishonest contractors misclassify highskilled workers as general laborers or lower wage classifications in order to avoid paying the higher prevailing wage rate applicable to the high-skilled work actually performed. Independent contractor misclassification occurs when contractors misclassify employees as independent contractors to avoid paying prevailing wages in order to reduce labor costs and avoid state and federal taxes.

These practices deny workers access to critical benefits and protections, including prevailing wages, workers' compensation and unemployment insurance, and communities suffer because misclassification results in lower tax revenues for federal, state, and local governments. To top it off, the work is often substandard as it has been performed by people not properly trained for the job.

Our military installations deserve quality workmanship, not substandard facilities that could create potential hazards and diminish readiness.

In light of the intended federal investment of $11.5 billion for military construction projects included in this underlying bill for fiscal year 2020, we need to be sure that our taxpayer dollars—and critical investment in military infrastructure—are being spent in accordance with the law and on qualified workmanship. The GAO investigation of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers will help quantify the problem and hopefully usher in reform.

Mr. SOTO. Madam Chair, I would like to acknowledge that my amendment, floor amendment number 357, rules amendment number 117, included in en bloc package number 14, increases funding for the Defense-Wide Manufacturing Science and Technology program by $5 million for anti-tamper heterogeneous integrated microelectronics.

Microelectronics support nearly all Department of Defense activities, enabling capabilities such as the global position system, radar, command and control, and communications. Ensuring secure access to leading-edge microelectronics, however, is a challenge. The changing global semiconductor industry and the sophistication of U.S. adversaries, who might target military electronic components, require us to update our domestic microelectronics security framework.

Defense-Wide Manufacturing Science and Technology is an investment mechanism that allows the Department of Defense to advance state-of-the-art, defense-essential, manufacturing capabilities through the development of technologies and processes necessary to produce defense systems. This amendment would provide additional funding resources, through the use of a public-private-partnership structured microelectronics cybersecurity center, to support anti-tamper devices, hardware security, and other evolving new concept technologies that support trusted and assured manufacturing, combined with advanced system integration and packaging technologies.

I support the rapid modernization of domestic state-of-the-art foundry operations that produce trusted microelectronics and thank the Chairman and the Committee for all their work on this amendment.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendment to H.R. 2500, which would require the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress regarding the Department's progress implementing the 91 priority recommendations from the Comptroller General of the United States. I would like to thank my colleague Congresswoman BARBARA LEE for cosponsoring this amendment. I would also like to thank Chairman SMITH and the House Armed Services Committee for their work on this important legislation.

The 91 priority recommendations in GAO–19–366SP report was sent to the Department of Defense to address major challenges in nine key areas: Acquisitions and Contract Management, Readiness, Building Capacity to Drive Enterprise-Wide Business Reform, Defense Headquarters, Health care, Cybersecurity, Infrastructure, Financial Management, and Preventing Sexual Harassment. These recommendations address challenges that affect the Department's ability to accomplish its mission.

Every Congressional Black Caucus alternative budget for the past decade has made implementing GAO's recommendations a priority to encourage DoD to save taxpayer dollars and to be more prudent with the enormous amount of resources they are provided to defend our country. As we work to strengthen our nation's Armed Forces to counter threats from our adversaries, we must ensure that DoD roots out waste, fraud, and abuse within the agency. While DoD has successfully implemented some of the recommendations made by the GAO, there is more work to be done.

Today, DoD faces new challenges in our national security with the rise of cyber crimes, international terrorism and nuclear threats. Our military has been stretched and exhausted from being involved in two wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. We should be doing everything we can to ensure that DoD funds are used to strengthen our national security.

Each fiscal year, the Department is appropriated hundreds of billions of dollars and is the largest employer in the federal government. It is critical that DOD accounts for every dollar. The GAO report has 17 recommendations for financial management. GAO reports that DoD has failed to properly produce correct financial information. This is a serious problem for a Department that receives such a significant share of federal taxpayer dollars. Auditing the Pentagon and encouraging DoD to continue to implement the remaining GAO recommendations would lead to tens of billions in cost savings for taxpayers by bringing a culture of financial accountability to the Pentagon.

Madam Chair, it is imperative that DoD address and implement the GAO's remaining priority recommendations. If cost is the issue that is preventing the implementation, the required report to Congress will outline the estimated funding needed to assist DOD with the implementation.

I hope my colleagues will join me in supporting this important amendment to ensure DoD's efficient use of taxpayer dollars.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 15 OFFERED BY MS. KENDRA S. HORN OF OKLAHOMA

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 476, I rise to offer amendments en bloc No. 15 as the designee of the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 15 consisting of amendment Nos. 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 383, 384, 385, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, and 394 printed in part B of House Report 116–143, offered by Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma:

AMENDMENT NO. 369 OFFERED BY MS. STEFANIK OF NEW YORK

Add at the end of subtitle E of title V the following:

SEC. 5___. TREATMENT OF INFORMATION IN CATCH A SERIAL OFFENDER PROGRAM FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.

(a) EXCLUSION FROM FOIA.—Section 552 of title 5, United States Code (commonly referred to as the ''Freedom of Information Act''), shall not apply to any report for purposes of the Catch a Serial Offender Program.

(b) PRESERVATION OF RESTRICTED REPORT.—The transmittal or receipt in connection with the Catch a Serial Offender Program of a report on a sexual assault that is treated as a restricted report shall not operate to terminate its treatment or status as a restricted report.

AMENDMENT NO. 370 OFFERED BY MS. STEFANIK OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 8__. MODIFICATIONS TO BUDGET DISPLAY REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SMALL BUSINESS INNOVATION RESEARCH PROGRAM AND SMALL BUSINESS TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER PROGRAM.

Section 857 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 1891) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting ''Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) and the'' before ''Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering''; and

(B) by striking ''a budget display'' and inserting ''one or more budget displays'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''The budget display'' and inserting ''The budget displays''; and

(3) in subsection (d), by striking ''The budget display'' and inserting ''The budget displays''.

AMENDMENT NO. 371 OFFERED BY MR. STIVERS OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 729. ANNUAL REPORTS ON MILLENNIUM COHORT STUDY RELATING TO WOMEN MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES.

(a) ANNUAL REPORTS.—On an annual basis, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees, and make publicly available, a report on findings of the Millennium Cohort Study relating to the gynecological and perinatal health of women members of the Armed Forces participating in the study.

(b) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Each report under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following:

(1) A summary of general findings pertaining to gynecological and perinatal health, such as the diseases, disorders, and conditions that affect the functioning of reproductive systems, including regarding maternal mortality and severe maternal morbidity, birth defects, developmental disorders, low birth weight, preterm birth, reduced fertility, menstrual disorders, and other health concerns.

(2) All research projects that have concluded during the year covered by the report and the outcomes of such projects.

(3) Abstracts of all ongoing projects.

(4) Abstracts of all projects that have been considered for investigation.

(c) IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS.—The Secretary shall identify—

(1) areas in which the Millennium Cohort Study can increase efforts to capture data and produce studies in the field of gynecological and perinatal health of women members of the Armed Forces; and

(2) activities that are currently underway to achieve such efforts.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(A) the congressional defense committees; and

(B) the Committees on Veterans' Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

(2) The term ''Millennium Cohort Study'' means the longitudinal study authorized under section 743 of the Strom Thurmond National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1999 (Public Law 105–261; 112 Stat. 2074) to evaluate data on the health conditions of members of the Armed Forces upon their return from deployment.

AMENDMENT NO. 372 OFFERED BY MR. SUOZZI OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle B of title III, add the following:

SEC. _____. RADIUM TESTING AT CERTAIN LOCATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Navy shall provide for an independent third-party data quality review of all radium testing completed by contractors of the Department of the Navy at a covered location.

(b) COVERED LOCATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''covered location'' means any location where the Secretary of the Navy is undertaking a project or activity funded through one of the following accounts of the Department of Defense:

(1) Operation and Maintenance, Environmental Restoration, Navy.

(2) Operation and Maintenance, Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites.

AMENDMENT NO. 373 OFFERED BY MR. TAKANO OF CALIFORNIA

Amend section 912 to read as follows:

SEC. 912. LIMITATION ON AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS FOR CONSOLIDATION OF DEFENSE MEDIA ACTIVITY.

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

(1) the Defense Media Activity serves as a premier broadcasting and production center for America's servicemembers and their families worldwide; and

(2) as the Department of Defense considers relocating some or all of the functions of the Defense Media Activity, Congress must have the opportunity to consider the impact and scope that such a decision would have on the Department's ability to meet its current warfighting capabilities and ensure that the Defense Media Activity does not consolidate its facilities at the expense of satisfying its current mission requirements.

(b) LIMITATION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2020 or any subsequent fiscal year for the Department of Defense may be used to consolidate the Defense Media Activity until a period of 180 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits the report required under subsection (c).

(c) REPORT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report that includes the following:

(1) Any current or future plans to restructure, reduce, or eliminate the functions, personnel, facilities, or capabilities of the Defense Media Activity, including the timelines associated with such plans.

(2) Any modifications that have been made, or that may be made, to personnel compensation or funding accounts in preparation for, or in response to, efforts to consolidate the Defense Media Activity.

(3) Any contractual agreements that have been entered into to consolidate or explore the consolidation of the Defense Media Activity.

(4) Any Department of Defense directives or Administration guidance relating to efforts to consolidate the Defense Media Activity, including any directives or guidance intended to inform or instruct such efforts.

(d) CONSOLIDATE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''consolidate'', means any action to reduce or limit the functions, personnel, facilities, or capabilities of the Defense Media Activity, including entering into contracts or developing plans for such reduction or limitation.

AMENDMENT NO. 374 OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND PRESERVATION OF MARE ISLAND NAVAL CEMETERY, VALLEJO, CALIFORNIA.

(a) AUTHORITY TO ASSIST OPERATION, MAINTENANCE, AND PRESERVATION ACTIVITIES.—The Secretary of Defense may provide not more than $250,000 per fiscal year to aid in the operation, maintenance, and preservation of the Mare Island Naval Cemetery in Vallejo, California (in this section referred to as the ''Cemetery'') if, within one year after the date of the enactment of this Act—

(1) the city of Vallejo, California, enters into an agreement with a nonprofit historical preservation organization (in this section referred to as the ''organization'') to manage the day-to-day operation, maintenance, and preservation activities of the Cemetery; and

(2) the organization enters into a memorandum of agreement with the Secretary that outlines the organization's plan and commitment to preserve the Cemetery in perpetuity.

(b) RESTRICTION ON USE OF ASSISTANCE.—Assistance provided under subsection (a) shall only be used by the organization—

(1) for the direct operation, maintenance, and preservation of the Cemetery; and

(2) to conduct an annual audit and prepare an annual report of the organization's activities.

(c) REDUCTION IN ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary of Defense may reduce the amount of assistance provided under subsection (a) for a fiscal year, or forgo the provision of assistance for a fiscal year, whenever the Secretary determines that the organization has enough operational funds to function for at least a two-year period.

(d) ANNUAL AUDIT AND REPORT.—As a condition of receiving assistance under subsection (a), the organization shall submit to the Secretary of Defense an annual report containing an audit of the organization's financial revenues and expenditures for the previous year and describing how funds were used.

(e) OTHER FUND-RAISING.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to preclude the organization from raising additional funds to supplement the organization's activities.

AMENDMENT NO. 376 OFFERED BY MS. TORRES SMALL OF NEW MEXICO

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. PILOT PROGRAM TO PROVIDE BROADBAND ACCESS TO MILITARY FAMILIES AND MEDICAL FACILITIES ON REMOTE AND ISOLATED BASES.

(a) PILOT PROGRAM.—

(1) PURPOSE.—In order to extend residential broadband internet access to the thousands of military families on military installations within the United States located in unserved rural areas, the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Federal Communication Commission, shall carry out a pilot program under which the Secretary enters into an agreement with a broadband internet provider or providers to—

(A) provide broadband internet access to military families on installations within the United States located in unserved rural areas;

(B) ensure broadband internet is accessible in military hospitals and clinics to facilitate the expeditious use of telehealth services and electronic military records integration; and

(C) enhance broadband internet access that can support of military spouse employment, transition assistance for members of the Armed Forces, and workforce development.

(2) LOCATIONS.—The Secretary shall carry out the pilot program at no fewer than three military installations located in unserved rural areas.

(3) SERVICE PROVIDER REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall ensure that broadband internet service providers considered for participation in the pilot program—

(A) use low-cost broadband technologies, such as fixed wireless technologies, which are suitable for lower population density unserved and underserved rural areas; and

(B) possess the capability to expeditiously install and connect broadband internet capabilities on remote and isolated bases.

(4) FIFTH GENERATION INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGIES.—The pilot program under this section shall be carried out in accordance with the strategy and implementation plan required under section 233 of this Act.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report on the implementation of the pilot program under subsection (a).

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

(A) a list of the remote and isolated bases selected by the Secretary for purposes of the pilot program;

(B) an analysis of the success of the pilot program on improving access to broadband for families living on base, telehealth medicine services, and the processing of electronic health records;

(C) recommendations by the Secretary for improving, expanding, or modifying the program;

(D) recommendations from the Secretary, the Secretary of Commerce, and the Chairman of the Federal Communication Commission on aligning the pilot program with Federal rural broadband strategy and deployment efforts; and

(E) any other matters the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) The term ''broadband'' means internet access providing throughput speeds of at least 25 Mbps downstream and at least 3 Mbps upstream and having no data consumption caps.

(2) The term ''unserved rural areas'' means those rural census blocks reported by broadband providers as lacking access to broadband on the Federal Communications Commission's Form 477.

AMENDMENT NO. 377 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

In section 240—

(1) redesignate subsections (d) and (e) as subsections (e) and (f), respectively; and

(2) insert after subsection (c) the following new subsection (d):

(c) LIST OF COVERED INSTITUTIONS.—The Commission, in consultation with the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Defense, shall make available a list identifying each covered institution. The list shall be made available on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Defense and the Department of Education and shall be updated not less frequently than once annually during the life of the Commission.

AMENDMENT NO. 378 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS RELATING TO CENTRAL AMERICA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—No later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) on—

(1) each of the individuals listed in the report provided by to Congress by the Department of State on April 3, 2019, pursuant to section 1287 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232); and

(2) each of the individuals listed in the report provided to Congress by the Department of State on May 15, 2019, pursuant to section 7019(d) of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2019 (division F of Public Law 116–6).

(b) SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the sanctions described in section 1263(b) of the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (subtitle F of title XII of Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note).

(c) WAIVER.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under this section if the President determines that such waiver would be in the national security interests of the United States.

AMENDMENT NO. 379 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

At the appropriate place in subtitle G of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. PROHIBITION RELATING TO JOINT TASK FORCE WITH GUATEMALA.

(a) IN GENERAL.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be made available to transfer or purchase vehicles for any joint task force including the Ministry of Defense or the Ministry of the Interior of Guatemala unless the Secretary of Defense certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such ministries have made a credible commitment to use such equipment only for the uses for which they were intended.

(b) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Appropriations, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 380 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title II, add the following new section:

SEC. 2___. EFFORTS TO COUNTER MANIPULATED MEDIA CONTENT.

(a) BRIEFING REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on initiatives of the Department of Defense to identify and address, as appropriate and as authorized in support of Department of Defense operations, manipulated media content, specifically ''deepfakes''.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The briefing required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) Status of efforts to develop technology to identify manipulated content impacting the national security of the United States.

(B) Challenges to detecting, labeling, and preventing foreign actors' manipulation of images and video impacting national security.

(C) Plans to make deepfake detection technology available to the public and other Federal agencies for use in identifying manipulated media.

(D) The efforts of the Department of Defense, as appropriate, to engage academia and industry stakeholders to combat deliberately manipulated or deceptive information from state and non-state actors on social media platforms impacting operations overseas.

(E) An assessment of the ability of adversaries to generate deepfakes.

(F) Recommendations for a long-term transition partner organization.

(b) FUNDING.—

(1) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201, for research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense-wide, applied research, SOF technology development, line 022 (PE 1160401BB) is hereby increased by $5,000,000 (with the amount of such increase to be made available for Media Forensics).

(2) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4201 for research, development, test, and evaluation, Air Force, operational systems development, AF integrated personnel and pay system (AF-IPPS), line 158 (PE 0605018F) is hereby reduced by $5,000,000.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize an activity that will impact the privacy or civil liberties of United States persons.

AMENDMENT NO. 381 OFFERED BY MRS. TORRES OF CALIFORNIA

Page 472, line 7, insert after the period the following new sentence: ''The Department of Defense must also develop policies to assist small- and medium-sized manufacturers that provide goods or services in the supply chain for the Department to adopt robust cybersecurity standards.''.

Page 473, after line 10, insert the following new paragraph:

(3) CONSULTATION.—The Secretary of Defense shall consult with the Director of the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (established under section 25 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278k)) to provide education, guidance, and technical assistance to strengthen the cybersecurity of small- and medium-sized manufacturers that provide goods or services in the supply chain for the Department of Defense.

AMENDMENT NO. 383 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. EXPANSION OF PRE-REFERRAL MATTERS REVIEWABLE BY MILITARY JUDGES AND MILITARY MAGISTRATES IN THE INTEREST OF EFFICIENCY IN MILITARY JUSTICE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subsection (a) of section 830a of title 10, United States Code (article 30a of the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended by striking paragraphs (1) and (2) and inserting the following new paragraphs:

(1) The President shall prescribe regulations for matters relating to proceedings conducted before referral of charges and specifications to court-martial for trial, including the following:

(A) Pre-referral investigative subpoenas.

(B) Pre-referral warrants or orders for electronic communications.

(C) Pre-referral matters referred by an appellate court.

(D) Pre-referral matters under subsection (c) or (e) of section 806b of this title (article 6b).

(E) Pre-referral matters relating to the following:

(i) Pre-trial confinement of an accused.

(ii) The accused's mental capacity.

(iii) A request for an individual military counsel.

(2) In addition to the matters specified in paragraph (1), the regulations prescribed under that paragraph shall—

(A) set forth the matters that a military judge may rule upon in such proceedings;

(B) include procedures for the review of such rulings; and

(C) include appropriate limitations to ensure that proceedings under this section extend only to matters that would be subject to consideration by a military judge in a general or special court-martial.

(b) CONFORMING AND CLERICAL AMENDMENTS.—

(1) HEADING AMENDMENT.—The heading of such section is amended to read as follows:

''§ 830A. Art. 30a. proceedings conducted before referral''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter VI of chapter 47 of title 10, United States Code (the Uniform Code of Military Justice), is amended by striking the item relating to section 830 (article 30a) and inserting the following new item:

''830a. 30a. Proceedings conducted before referral.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 384 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle E of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. PRESERVATION OF RECOURSE TO RESTRICTED REPORT ON SEXUAL ASSAULT FOR VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ASSAULT BEING INVESTIGATED FOLLOWING CERTAIN VICTIM OR THIRD-PARTY COMMUNICATIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall establish a policy that allows a member of the Armed Forces who is the victim of a sexual assault that is or may be investigated as a result of a communication described in subsection (b) to elect to have the member's reporting on such sexual assault be treated as a Restricted Report without regard to the party initiating or receiving such communication.

(b) COMMUNICATION.—A communication described in this subsection is a communication on a sexual assault as follows:

(1) By the member concerned to a member of the Armed Forces in the chain of command of such member, whether a commissioned officer or a non-commissioned officer.

(2) By the member concerned to military law enforcement personnel or personnel of a military criminal investigation organization (MCIO).

(3) By any individual other than the member concerned.

AMENDMENT NO. 385 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER OF OHIO

At the end of subtitle D of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. TRAINING FOR COMMANDERS IN THE ARMED FORCES ON THEIR ROLE IN ALL STAGES OF MILITARY JUSTICE IN CONNECTION WITH SEXUAL ASSAULT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The training provided commanders in the Armed Forces shall include comprehensive training on the role of commanders in all stages of military justice in connection with sexual assaults by members of the Armed Forces against other members of the Armed Forces.

(b) ELEMENTS TO BE COVERED.—The training provided pursuant to subsection (a) shall include training on the following:

(1) The role of commanders in each stage of the military justice process in connection with sexual assault committed by a member of the Armed Forces against another member, including investigation and prosecution.

(2) The role of commanders in assuring that victims in sexual assault described in paragraph (1) are informed of, and have the opportunity to obtain, assistance available for victims of sexual assault by law.

(3) The role of commanders in assuring that victims in sexual assault described in paragraph (1) are afforded the due process rights and protections available to victims by law.

(4) The role of commanders in preventing retaliation against victims, their family members, witnesses, first responders, and bystanders for their complaints, statements, testimony, and status in connection with sexual assault described in paragraph (1), including the role of commanders in ensuring that subordinates in the command are aware of their responsibilities in preventing such retaliation.

(5) The role of commanders in establishing and maintaining a healthy command climate in connection with reporting on sexual assault described in paragraph (1) and in the response of the commander, subordinates in the command, and other personnel in the command to such sexual assault, such reporting, and the military justice process in connection with such sexual assault.

(6) Any other matters on the role of commanders in connection with sexual assault described in paragraph (1) that the Secretary of Defense considers appropriate for purposes of this section.

(c) INCORPORATION OF BEST PRACTICES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The training provided pursuant to subsection (a) shall incorporate best practices on all matters covered by the training.

(2) IDENTIFICATION OF BEST PRACTICES.—The Secretaries of the military departments shall, acting through the training and doctrine commands of the Armed Forces, undertake from time to time surveys and other reviews of the matters covered by the training provided pursuant to subsection (a) in order to identify and incorporate into such training the most current practicable best practices on such matters.

(d) UNIFORMITY.—The Secretary of Defense shall ensure that the training provided pursuant to subsection (a) is, to the extent practicable, uniform across the Armed Forces.

AMENDMENT NO. 387 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

Page 430, strike line 19 through line 24 and insert the following:

(2) REPORT.—Not later than February 1, 2022, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees which shall include the number of contracts awarded on the basis of competition restricted to Program Participants in the program established under section 8(a) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(a)) to small business concerns that are Native Hawaiian Organizations (as defined in paragraph (15) of such section (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(15))) or economically disadvantaged Indian tribes (or a wholly owned business entity of such a tribe) (as defined in paragraph (13) of such section (15 U.S.C. 637(a)(13))) or that exceed the dollar amount under paragraph (1)(D) of such section.

AMENDMENT NO. 388 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

Page 586, strike line 23 and all that follows through page 587, line 2, and insert the following:

(a) PERMANENT AUTHORIZATION.—

(1) REPEAL OF EXPIRATION OF AUTHORITY.—Section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) is amended by striking subsection (j).

(2) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall take effect on the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to Congress the small business strategy required under section 2283 of title 10, United States Code. The Secretary of Defense shall notify the Law Revision Counsel of the House of Representatives of the submission of the strategy so that the Law Revision Counsel may execute the amendment made by paragraph (1).

Page 589, after line 8, insert the following:

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until September 30, 2021, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the Mentor-Protege Program established under section 831 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510; 10 U.S.C. 2302 note) that describes—

(1) each mentor-protege agreement entered into under such section, disaggregated by the type of disadvantaged small business concern (as defined in subsection (o) of such section) receiving assistance pursuant to such an agreement;

(2) the type of assistance provided to protege firms (as defined in subsection (o) of such section) under each such agreement;

(3) the benefits provided to mentor firms (as defined in subsection (o) of such section) under each such agreement; and

(4) the progress of protege firms under each such agreement with respect to competing for Federal prime contracts and subcontracts.

AMENDMENT NO. 389 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 882. SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTING CREDIT FOR SUBCONTRACTORS THAT ARE PUERTO RICO BUSINESSES.

Section 15(x)(1) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(x)(1)) is amended—

(1) by inserting '', or a prime contractor awards a subcontract (at any tier) to a subcontractor that is a Puerto Rico business,'' after ''Puerto Rico business'';

(2) by inserting ''or subcontract'' after ''the contract''; and

(3) by striking ''subsection (g)(1)(A)(i)'' and inserting ''subsection (g)(1)(A)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 390 OFFERED BY MS. VELÁZQUEZ OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 882. SMALL BUSINESS CONTRACTING CREDIT FOR CERTAIN SMALL BUSINESSES LOCATED IN UNITED STATES TERRITORIES.

Section 15(x) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 644(x)) is amended—

(1) in the subsection heading, by inserting ''AND COVERED TERRITORY BUSINESSES'' after ''PUERTO RICO BUSINESSES'';

(2) in paragraph (1), by inserting ''or a covered territory business'' after ''Puerto Rico business''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

''(3) COVERED TERRITORY BUSINESS DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term 'covered territory business' means a small business concern that has its principal office located in one of the following:

''(A) The United States Virgin Islands.

''(B) American Samoa.

''(C) Guam.

''(D) The Northern Mariana Islands.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 391 OFFERED BY MRS. WAGNER OF MISSOURI

At the appropriate place in subtitle A of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. MULTINATIONAL REGIONAL SECURITY EDUCATION CENTER.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall provide to the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a briefing on the utility and feasibility of establishing a multinational regional security education center, including as a satellite entity of the Daniel K. Inouye Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies that is located in a member country of the Association for Southeast Asian Nations, to offer year-round training and educational courses to Southeast Asian and Indo-Pacific civilian and military security personnel to enhance engagement of territorial and maritime security, transnational and asymmetric threats, and defense sector governance in the Indo-Pacific region. Training may also include English-language training, human rights training, rule of law and legal studies, security governance and institution-building courses, and budget and procurement training.

(b) ELEMENTS OF BRIEFING.—The briefing required under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) the objectives for establishing a multinational regional security center in the region;

(2) the utility and feasibility of establishing such a center, including the benefits and challenges of doing so;

(3) the resources required;

(4) whether alternative centers and programs exist to provide the training and objectives specified in this provision; and

(5) the manner in which such a center would improve and strengthen cooperation with partner countries of the Association for Southeast Asian Nations.

AMENDMENT NO. 392 OFFERED BY MRS. WAGNER OF MISSOURI

At the appropriate place in subtitle A of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 12___. TRAINING FOR PARTICIPANTS IN PROFESSIONAL MILITARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

Any foreign person participating in professional military education programs authorized pursuant to section 541 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2347) from funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall also be required to participate in human rights training.

AMENDMENT NO. 393 OFFERED BY MR. WALDEN OF OREGON

At the end of subtitle B of title V, add the following:

SEC. 520. TEMPORARY AUTHORITY TO USE AIR FORCE RESERVE COMPONENT PERSONNEL TO PROVIDE TRAINING AND INSTRUCTION REGARDING PILOT TRAINING.

(a) AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During fiscal year 2020, the Secretary of the Air Force may authorize personnel described in paragraph (2) to provide training and instruction regarding pilot training to the following:

(A) Members of the Armed Forces on active duty.

(B) Members of foreign military forces who are in the United States.

(2) PERSONNEL.—The personnel described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) Members of the reserve components of the Air Force on active Guard and Reserve duty (as that term is defined in section 101(d) of title 10, United States Code) who are not otherwise authorized to conduct the training described in paragraph (1) due to the limitations in section 12310 of title 10, United States Code.

(B) Members of the Air Force who are military technicians (dual status) who are not otherwise authorized to conduct the training described in paragraph (1) due to the limitations in section 10216 of title 10, United States Code, and section 709(a) of title 32, United States Code.

(3) LIMITATION.—Not more than 50 members described in paragraph (2) may provide training and instruction under the authority in paragraph (1) at any one time.

(4) FEDERAL TORT CLAIMS ACT.—Members of the uniformed services described in paragraph (2) who provide training and instruction pursuant to the authority in paragraph (1) shall be covered by the Federal Tort Claims Act for purposes of any claim arising from the employment of such individuals under that authority.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Air Force shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report setting forth a plan to eliminate shortages in the number of pilot instructors within the Air Force using authorities available to the Secretary under current law.

AMENDMENT NO. 394 OFFERED BY MRS. WALORSKI OF INDIANA

Page 733, after line 15, insert the following new section:

SEC. 1092. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING MILITARY WORKING DOGS AND SOLDIER HANDLERS.

(a) CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(1) the 341st Training Squadron, 37th Training Wing at Lackland Air Force Base provides highly trained military working dogs to the Department of Defense and other government agencies;

(2) in 2010, the operational needs of the Army for military working dogs increased without an increase in resources to train a sufficient number of dogs for the detection of improvised explosive devices at the 341st Training Squadron;

(3) the Army initiated the tactical explosive detection dog program in August 2010 as a nontraditional military working dog program to train and field improvised explosive device detection dogs for use in Afghanistan as part of Operation Enduring Freedom;

(4) the tactical explosive detection dog program was created to reduce casualties from improvised explosive devices in response to an increase in the use of asymmetric weapons by the enemy;

(5) the tactical explosive detection dogs were a unique subset of military working dogs because the Army selected and trained soldiers from deploying units to serve as temporary handlers for only the duration of deployment to Operation Enduring Freedom;

(6) the tactical explosive detection dogs and their soldier handlers, like other military working dog and handler teams, formed strong bonds while training for combat and performing extremely dangerous improvised explosive device detection missions in service to the United States;

(7) the tactical explosive detection dog program was a nontraditional military working dog program that terminated in February 2014;

(8) at the termination of the tactical explosive detection dog program in February 2014, neither United States law nor Department of Defense policy established an adoption order priority, and Department of Defense policy only provided that military working dogs be adopted by former handlers, law enforcement agencies, and other persons capable of humanely caring for the animals;

(9) an August 2016 report to Congress by the Air Force entitled ''Tactical Explosive Detector Dog (TEDD) Adoption Report'' concluded that the Army had a limited transition window for the disposition of tactical explosive detection dogs and the lack of a formal comprehensive plan contributed to the disorganized disposition process for the tactical explosive detection dogs;

(10) the August 2016 report stated that, in 2014, the Army disposed of 229 tactical explosive detection dogs;

(11) 40 tactical explosive detection dogs were adopted by handlers, 47 dogs were adopted by private individuals, 70 dogs were transferred to Army units, 17 dogs were transferred to other government agencies, 46 dogs were transferred to law enforcement agencies, and 9 dogs were deceased;

(12) the disposition of tactical explosive detection dogs was poorly executed, proper procedures outlined in Department of Defense policy were ignored, and, as a result, the former soldier handlers were not provided the opportunity to adopt their tactical explosive detection dogs;

(13) the Army should have deliberately planned for the disposition of the tactical explosive detection dogs and provided appropriate time to review and consider adoption applications to mitigate handler and civilian adoption issues;

(14) section 342(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 793) amended section 2583(c) of title 10, United States Code, to modify the list of persons authorized to adopt a military animal and prioritize the list with preference, respectively, to former handlers, other persons capable of humanely caring for the animal, and law enforcement agencies;

(15) since 2000, Congress has passed legislation that protects military working dogs, promotes their welfare, and recognizes the needs of their veteran handlers;

(16) Congress continues to provide oversight of military working dogs to prevent a reoccurrence of the disposition issues that affected tactical explosive detection dogs;

(17) former soldier handlers should be reunited with their tactical explosive detection dogs;

(18) congressional recognition of the military service of tactical explosive detection dogs and their former soldier handlers is a small measure of gratitude this legislative body can convey;

(19) over 4 years have passed since the termination of the tactical explosive detection dog program;

(20) Congressman Walter B. Jones has been a long-time advocate for military working dogs and their handlers;

(21) Congressman Walter B. Jones has worked to ensure that handlers are given priority when their military working dogs reach retirement;

(22) Congressman Walter B. Jones was a strong proponent of the Wounded Warrior Service Dog program, which is a valuable program that helps wounded members of the Armed Forces manage and recover from post-traumatic stress;

(23) the advocacy of Congressman Walter B. Jones for military working dogs is well known throughout the nonprofit community that supports military working dogs;

(24) Congressman Walter B. Jones worked with the Department of Defense and the Senate to update the language in the Air Force Manual on Military Working Dogs to clarify that military working dogs are not equipment and to indicates the true level of appreciation and respect the Department of Defense has for these valuable members of the military team;

(25) Congressman Walter B. Jones was the chief legislative sponsor of the Military Working Dog Teams Monument, which was built with no taxpayer dollars but through corporate and private donations; and

(26) with the support of Congressman Walter B. Jones, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (Public Law 110–181) authorized the Burnam Foundation to design, fund, build, and maintain the Military Working Dog Teams National Monument.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress to—

(1) recognize the efforts of Congressman Walter B. Jones to promote military working dogs as unsung heroes on the battlefield and in helping wounded warriors recover from physical and mental injuries;

(2) recognize the service of military working dogs and soldier handlers from the tactical explosive detection dog program;

(3) acknowledge that not all tactical explosive detection dogs were adopted by their former soldier handlers;

(4) encourage the Army and other government agencies, including law enforcement agencies, with former tactical explosive detection dogs to prioritize adoption to former tactical explosive detection dog handlers; and

(5) honor the sacrifices made by tactical explosive detection dogs and their soldier handlers in combat.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Ms. KENDRA S. HORN) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Oklahoma.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chairwoman, I currently have no speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the distinguished gentleman from Florida (Mr. SPANO).

Mr. SPANO. Madam Chair, I thank Chairman SMITH and Ranking Member THORNBERRY for including amendment No. 341 in the en bloc package.

Madam Chair, I rise in strong support of amendment No. 341. This bipartisan amendment introduced by Representative SCHNEIDER and me will fully authorize the Boots to Business program, which ensures that our veterans and their spouses receive essential education on how to start and grow their own small businesses.

In the same way that we give our troops the tools that they need for service, we must also prepare our veterans for civilian life. This program has received broad support from many

of our veterans, and I strongly encourage my colleagues from both sides of the aisle to come together in support of this bipartisan amendment and give our veterans the training that they deserve.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chairwoman, I have no speakers, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma. Madam Chairwoman, I encourage my colleagues to support the en bloc package, as well as the NDAA upon final passage, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

AMENDMENTS EN BLOC NO. 16 OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Chair, pursuant to House Resolution 476, I offer amendments en bloc No. 16.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendments en bloc.

Amendments en bloc No. 16 consisting of amendment Nos. 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 419, 420, 422, 426, 427, and 431 printed in part B of House Report 116–143, offered by Mr. SMITH of Washington:

AMENDMENT NO. 395 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following new section:

SEC. 5___. INCREASE IN ASSISTANCE TO CERTAIN LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for Department of Defense Education Activity, line 410 is hereby increased by $10,000,000 (with the amount of such increase to be made available for support to local educational agencies that serve military communities and families).

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for procurement, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, for shipbuilding and conversion, Navy, ship to shore connector, line 024 is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 396 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 293, after line 16, insert the following:

(D) An assessment of the pilot program's minority outreach efforts, participation outcomes, and participation rates for individuals specified under subsection (a).

Page 293, line 17, strike ''(D)'' and insert ''(E)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 397 OFFERED BY MS. WATERS OF CALIFORNIA

Page 96, line 18, strike ''and'' at the end.

Page 96, line 24, strike the period at the end and insert ''; and''.

Page 96, after line 24, insert the following new paragraph:

(4) ensure that emerging technologies procured and used by the military will be tested, as applicable, for algorithmic bias and discriminatory outcomes.

AMENDMENT NO. 398 OFFERED BY MR. WELCH OF VERMONT

Page 765, line 12, strike ''and''.

Page 765, line 16, strike the period and insert ''; and''.

Page 765, after line 16, add the following:

(C) by adding at the end the following:

''(9) MONITORING AND EVALUATION MEASURES RELATING TO ASFF.—A description of the monitoring and evaluation measures that the Department of Defense and the Government of Afghanistan are taking to ensure that funds of the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund provided to the Government of Afghanistan as direct government-to-government assistance are not subject to waste, fraud, or abuse.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 399 OFFERED BY MR. WELCH OF VERMONT

Page 868, after line 11, insert the following:

(e) ADDITIONAL REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary of Defense shall include in the materials submitted in support of the budget for fiscal year 2021 that is submitted by the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, each of the following:

(1) The amount of funding provided in fiscal year 2019 through the Afghanistan Security Forces Fund to the Government of Afghanistan in the form of direct government-to-government assistance or on-budget assistance for the purposes of supporting any entity of such government, including the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces, the Afghan Ministry of Interior, or the Afghan Ministry of Defense.

(2) The amount of funding provided and anticipated to be provided, as of the date of the submission of the materials, in fiscal year 2020 through such Fund in such form.

(3) To the extent the amount described in paragraph (2) exceeds the amount described in paragraph (1), an explanation as to the reason why the such amount is greater and the specific entities and purposes that were supported by such increase.

AMENDMENT NO. 400 OFFERED BY MR. WELCH OF VERMONT

At the end of subtitle H of title V, add the following:

SEC. 580a. ASSISTANCE FOR DEPLOYMENT-RELATED SUPPORT OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES UNDERGOING DEPLOYMENT AND THEIR FAMILIES BEYOND THE YELLOW RIBBON REINTEGRATION PROGRAM.

Section 582 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (10 U.S.C. 10101 note) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (k) and (l) as subsections (l) and (m), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after subsection (j) the following new subsection (k):

''(k) SUPPORT BEYOND PROGRAM.—The Secretary of Defense shall provide funds to States, Territories, and government entities to carry out programs, and other activities as the Secretary considers appropriate, that provide deployment cycle information, services, and referrals to members of the armed forces, and their families, throughout the deployment cycle. Such programs may include the provision of access to outreach services, including the following:

''(1) Employment counseling.

''(2) Behavioral health counseling.

''(3) Suicide prevention.

''(4) Housing advocacy.

''(5) Financial counseling.

''(6) Referrals for the receipt of other related services.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 401 OFFERED BY MS. WEXTON OF VIRGINIA

At the end of subtitle B of title XVI, add the following new section:

SEC. 1614. REPORT ON POTENTIAL DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE POLYGRAPH EXAMINATION MILITARY TRANSITION PROGRAM.

(a) REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report assessing the feasibility of establishing a Defense Intelligence Polygraph Examination Military Transition Program for members of the Armed Forces transitioning to civilian employment.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) A review of the feasibility of establishing a program in the Department of Defense under which members of the Armed Forces with an active top secret security clearance that provides for access to sensitive compartmented information and a current counterintelligence scope polygraph examination can be provided an opportunity to obtain an expanded scope polygraph (ESP) if the member receives a written offer of employment, subject to suitability or security vetting, with an element of the intelligence community or a contractor of such an element.

(2) The cost to the Department of Defense for implementing such program and whether such cost could be shared by other departments or agencies of the Federal Government or the private sector.

(3) The factors the Department needs to consider in determining whether such program would be viable.

(4) The obstacles that exist in implementing such program.

(5) Whether such a program could increase workforce diversity in the intelligence community.

(6) Whether such a program could increase or decrease retention among members of the Armed Forces serving in defense intelligence roles.

(7) Whether any changes are required to be made to policies of the Department or to Federal law to implement such a program.

(8) Identification of the current average length of time in the intelligence community to investigate and adjudicate an initial and a periodic update top secret security clearance that provides for access to sensitive compartmented information and conduct an expanded scope polygraph.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees; and

(2) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives and the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 402 OFFERED BY MS. WILD OF PENNSYLVANIA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following new section:

SEC. 7___. PARTNERSHIPS WITH ACADEMIC HEALTH CENTERS.

The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs shall establish a University Affiliated Research Center and partner with Academic Health Centers to focus on the unique challenges wounded members of the Armed Forces experience. In carrying out this section, the Assistant Secretary shall emphasize research that reduces dependency on opioids, develops novel pain management and mental health strategies, and leverages

partnerships with industry and medical device manufacturers to advance promising technologies for wounded members.

AMENDMENT NO. 403 OFFERED BY MR. WITTMAN OF VIRGINIA

At the end of title XXXV, add the following new subtitle:

Subtitle C—Cable Security Fleet

SEC. 3521. ESTABLISHMENT OF CABLE SECURITY FLEET.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting before chapter 533 the following new chapter:

"CHAPTER 532—CABLE SECURITY FLEET

''Sec.
''53201. Definitions.
''53202. Establishment of the Cable Security Fleet.
''53203. Award of operating agreements.
''53204. Effectiveness of operating agreements.
''53205. Obligations and rights under operating agreements.
''53206. Payments.
''53207. National security requirements.
''53208. Regulatory relief.
''53209. Authorization of appropriations.

"§ 53201. Definitions

''In this chapter:

''(1) CABLE SERVICES.—The term 'cable services' means the installation, maintenance, or repair of submarine cables and related equipment, and related cable vessel operations.

''(2) CABLE VESSEL.—The term 'cable vessel' means a vessel—

''(A) classed as a cable ship or cable vessel by, and designed in accordance with the rules of, the American Bureau of Shipping, or another classification society accepted by the Secretary; and

''(B) capable of installing, maintaining, and repairing submarine cables.

''(3) CABLE FLEET.—The term 'Cable Fleet' means the Cable Security Fleet established under section 53202(a).

''(4) CONTINGENCY AGREEMENT.—The term 'Contingency Agreement' means the agreement required by section 53207.

''(5) CONTRACTOR.—The term 'Contractor' means an owner or operator of a vessel that enters into an Operating Agreement for a cable vessel with the Secretary under section 53203.

''(6) FISCAL YEAR.—The term 'fiscal year' means any annual period beginning on October 1 and ending on September 30.

''(7) OPERATING AGENCY.—The term 'Operating Agency' means that agency or component of the Department of Defense so designated by the Secretary of Defense under this chapter.

''(8) OPERATING AGREEMENT OR AGREEMENT.—The terms 'Operating Agreement' or 'Agreement' mean the agreement required by section 53203.

''(9) PERSON.—The term 'person' includes corporations, partnerships, and associations existing under or authorized by the laws of the United States, or any State, Territory, District, or possession thereof, or of any foreign country.

''(10) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Transportation.

''(11) UNITED STATES.—The term 'United States' includes the States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Virgin Islands.

''(12) UNITED STATES CITIZEN TRUST.—

''(A) Subject to paragraph (C), the term 'United States citizen trust' means a trust that is qualified under this paragraph.

''(B) A trust is qualified under this paragraph with respect to a vessel only if—

''(i) it was created under the laws of a state of the United States;

''(ii) each of the trustees is a citizen of the United States; and

''(iii) the application for documentation of the vessel under chapter 121 of this title includes the affidavit of each trustee stating that the trustee is not aware of any reason involving a beneficiary of the trust that is not a citizen of the United States, or involving any other person that is not a citizen of the United States, as a result of which the beneficiary or other person would hold more than 25 percent of the aggregate power to influence, or limit the exercise of the authority of, the trustee with respect to matters involving any ownership or operation of the vessel that may adversely affect the interests of the United States.

''(C) If any person that is not a citizen of the United States has authority to direct, or participate in directing, the trustee for a trust in matters involving any ownership or operation of the vessel that may adversely affect the interests of the United States or in removing a trustee for a trust without cause, either directly or indirectly through the control of another person, the trust is not qualified under this paragraph unless the trust instrument provides that persons who are not citizens of the United States may not hold more than 25 percent of the aggregate authority to direct or remove a trustee.

''(D) This paragraph shall not be considered to prohibit a person who is not a citizen of the United States from holding more than 25 percent of the beneficial interest in a trust.

"§ 53202. Establishment of the Cable Security Fleet

''(a) IN GENERAL.—

''(1) The Secretary, in consultation with the Operating Agency, shall establish a fleet of active, commercially viable, cable vessels to meet national security requirements. The fleet shall consist of privately owned, United States-documented cable vessels for which there are in effect Operating Agreements under this chapter, and shall be known as the Cable Security Fleet.

''(2) The Fleet described under this section shall include two vessels.

''(b) VESSEL ELIGIBILITY.—A cable vessel is eligible to be included in the Fleet if—

''(1) the vessel meets the requirements of paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of subsection (c);

''(2) the vessel is operated (or in the case of a vessel to be constructed, will be operated) in commercial service providing cable services;

''(3) the vessel is 40 years of age or less on the date the vessel is included in the Fleet;

''(4) the vessel is—

''(A) determined by the Operating Agency to be suitable for engaging in cable services by the United States in the interest of national security; and

''(B) determined by the Secretary to be commercially viable, whether independently or taking any payments which are the consequence of participation in the Cable Fleet into account; and

''(5) the vessel—

''(A) is a United States-documented vessel; or

''(B) is not a United States-documented vessel, but—

''(i) the owner of the vessel has demonstrated an intent to have the vessel documented under chapter 121 of this title if it is included in the Cable Fleet; and

''(ii) at the time an Operating Agreement is entered into under this chapter, the vessel is eligible for documentation under chapter 121 of this title.

''(c) REQUIREMENTS REGARDING CITIZENSHIP OF OWNERS AND OPERATORS.—

''(1) VESSELS OWNED AND OPERATED BY SECTION 50501 CITIZENS.—A vessel meets the requirements of this paragraph if, during the period of an Operating Agreement under this chapter that applies to the vessel, the vessel will be owned and operated by one or more persons that are citizens of the United states under section 50501 of this title.

''(2) VESSELS OWNED BY A SECTION 50501 CITIZEN, OR UNITED STATES CITIZEN TRUST, AND CHARTERED TO A DOCUMENTATION CITIZEN.—A vessel meets the requirements of this paragraph if—

''(A) during the period of an Operating Agreement under this chapter that applies to the vessel, the vessel will be—

''(i) owned by a person that is a citizen of the United States under section 50501 of this title or that is a United States citizen trust; and

''(ii) demise chartered to and operated by a person—

''(I) that is eligible to document the vessel under chapter 121 of this title;

''(II) the chairman of the board of directors, chief executive officer, and a majority of the members of the board of directors of which are citizens of the United States under section 50501 of this title, and are appointed and subject to removal only upon approval by the Secretary; and

''(III) that certifies to the Secretary that there are no treaties, statutes, regulations, or other laws that would prohibit the Contractor for the vessel from performing its obligations under an Operating Agreement under this chapter;

''(B) in the case of a vessel that will be demise chartered to a person that is owned or controlled by another person that is not a citizen of the United States under section 50501 of this title, the other person enters into an agreement with the Secretary not to influence the operation of the vessel in a manner that will adversely affect the interests of the United States; and

''(C) the Secretary and the Operating Agency notify the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation of the Senate, and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that they concur, and have reviewed the certification required under subparagraph (A)(ii)(III) and determined that there are no legal, operational, or other impediments that would prohibit the Contractor for the vessel from performing its obligations under an Operating Agreement under this chapter.

''(3) VESSEL OWNED AND OPERATED BY A DEFENSE CONTRACTOR.—A vessel meets the requirements of this paragraph if—

''(A) during the period of an Operating Agreement under this chapter that applies to the vessel, the vessel will be owned and operated by a person that—

''(i) is eligible to document a vessel under chapter 121 of this title;

''(ii) operates or manages other United States-documented vessels for the Secretary of Defense, or charters other vessels to the Secretary of Defense;

''(iii) has entered into a special security agreement for purposes of this paragraph with the Secretary of Defense;

''(iv) makes the certification described in paragraph (2)(A)(ii)(III); and

''(v) in the case of a vessel described in paragraph (2)(B), enters into an agreement referred to in that paragraph; and

''(B) the Secretary and the Secretary of Defense notify the Committee on Armed Services and Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that they have reviewed the certification required by subparagraph (A)(iv) and determined that there are no other legal, operational, or other impediments that would prohibit the Contractor for

the vessel from performing its obligations under an Operating Agreement under this chapter.

''(4) VESSEL OWNED BY A DOCUMENTATION CITIZEN AND CHARTERED TO A SECTION 50501 CITIZEN.—A vessel meets the requirements of this paragraph if, during the period of an Operating Agreement under this chapter that applies to the vessel, the vessel will be—

''(A) owned by a person that is eligible to document a vessel under chapter 121 of this title; and

''(B) demise chartered to a person that is a citizen of the United States under section 50501 of this title.

''(d) VESSEL STANDARDS.—

''(1) CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION.—A cable vessel which the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating determines meets the criteria of subsection (b) of this section but which, on the date of enactment of the Act, is not documented under chapter 121 of this title, shall be eligible for a certificate of inspection if that Secretary determines that—

''(A) the vessel is classed by, and designed in accordance with the rules of, the American Bureau of Shipping, or another classification society accepted by that Secretary;

''(B) the vessel complies with applicable international agreements and associated guidelines, as determined by the country in which the vessel was documented immediately before becoming documented under chapter 121; and

''(C) that country has not been identified by that Secretary as inadequately enforcing international vessel regulations as to that vessel.

''(2) CONTINUED ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTIFICATE.—Paragraph (1) does not apply to a vessel after any date on which the vessel fails to comply with the applicable international agreements and associated guidelines referred to in paragraph (1)(B).

''(3) RELIANCE ON CLASSIFICATION SOCIETY.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating may rely on a certification from the American Bureau of Shipping or, subject to subparagraph (B), another classification society accepted by that Secretary to establish that a vessel is in compliance with the requirements of paragraphs (1) and (2).

''(B) FOREIGN CLASSIFICATION SOCIETY.—The Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating may accept certification from a foreign classification society under subparagraph (A) only—

''(i) to the extent that the government of the foreign country in which the society is headquartered provides access on a reciprocal basis to the American Bureau of Shipping; and

''(ii) if the foreign classification society has offices and maintains records in the United States.

''(e) WAIVER OF AGE REGISTRATION.—The Secretary, in conjunction with the Operating Agency, may waive the application of the age restriction under subsection (b)(3) if they jointly determine that the waiver—

''(1) is in the national interest;

''(2) the subject cable vessel and any associated operating network is and will continue to be economically viable; and

''(3) is necessary due to the lack of availability of other vessels and operators that comply with the requirements of this chapter.

''§ 53203. Award of operating agreements

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall require, as a condition of including any vessel in the Cable Fleet, that the person that is the owner or operator of the vessel for purposes of section 53202(c) enter into an Operating Agreement with the Secretary under this section.

''(b) PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATIONS.—

''(1) ACCEPTANCE OF APPLICATIONS.—Beginning no later than 60 days after the effective date of this chapter, the Secretary shall accept applications for enrollment of vessels in the Cable Fleet.

''(2) ACTION ON APPLICATIONS.—Within 120 days after receipt of an application for enrollment of a vessel in the Cable Fleet, the Secretary shall approve the application in conjunction with the Operating Agency, and shall enter into an Operating Agreement with the applicant, or provide in writing the reason for denial of that application.

''(c) PRIORITY FOR AWARDING AGREEMENTS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary shall enter into Operating Agreements with those vessels determined by the Operating Agency, in its sole discretion, to best meet the national security requirements of the United States. After consideration of national security requirements, priority shall be given to an applicant that is a United States citizen under section 50501 of this title.

''§ 53204. Effectiveness of operating agreements

''(a) EFFECTIVENESS GENERALLY.—The Secretary may enter into an Operating Agreement under this chapter for fiscal year 2021. Except as provided in subsection (d), the agreement shall be effective only for one fiscal year, but shall be renewable, subject to available appropriations, for each subsequent year.

''(b) VESSELS UNDER CHARTER TO THE UNITED STATES.—Vessels under charter to the United States are eligible to receive payments pursuant to their Operating Agreements.

''(c) TERMINATION.—

''(1) TERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.—If the Contractor with respect to an Operating Agreement materially fails to comply with the terms of the Agreement—

''(A) the Secretary shall notify the Contractor and provide a reasonable opportunity for it to comply with the Operating Agreement;

''(B) the Secretary shall terminate the Operating Agreement if the Contractor fails to achieve such compliance; and

''(C) upon such termination, any funds obligated by the Agreement shall be available to the Secretary to carry out this chapter.

''(2) EARLY TERMINATION BY A CONTRACTOR.—An Operating Agreement under this chapter shall terminate on a date specified by the Contractor if the Contractor notifies the Secretary, not fewer than 60 days prior to the effective date of the termination, that the Contractor intends to terminate the Agreement.

''(d) NONRENEWAL FOR LACK OF FUNDS.—If, by the first day of a fiscal year, sufficient funds have not been appropriated under the authority provided by this chapter for that fiscal year for all Operating Agreements, then the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives that Operating Agreements authorized under this chapter for which sufficient funds are not available will not be renewed for that fiscal year if sufficient funds are not appropriated by the 60th day of that fiscal year. If only partial funding is appropriated by the 60th day of such fiscal year, then the Secretary, in consultation with the Operating Agency, shall select the vessels to retain under Operating Agreements, based on their determinations of which vessels are most useful for national security. In the event that no funds are appropriated, then no Operating Agreements shall be renewed and each Contractor shall be released from its obligations under the Operating Agreement. Final payments under an Operating Agreement that is not renewed shall be made in accordance with section 53206. To the extent that sufficient funds are appropriated in a subsequent fiscal year, an Operating Agreement that has not been renewed pursuant to this subsection may be reinstated if mutually acceptable to the Secretary, in consultation with the Operating Agency, and the Contractor, provided the vessel remains eligible for participation pursuant to section 53202, without regard to subsection 53202 (b)(3).

''(e) RELEASE OF VESSELS FROM OBLIGATIONS.—If funds are not appropriated for payments under an Operating Agreement under this chapter for any fiscal year by the 60th day of a fiscal year, and the Secretary, in consultation with the Operating Agency determines to not renew a Contractor's Operating Agreement for a vessel, then—

''(1) each vessel covered by the Operating Agreement that is not renewed is thereby released from any further obligation under the Operating Agreement;

''(2) the owner or operator of the vessel whose Operating Agreement was not renewed may transfer and register such vessel under a foreign registry that is acceptable to the Secretary and the Operating Agency, notwithstanding section 56101 of this title; and

''(3) if chapter 563 of this title is applicable to such vessel after registration, then the vessel is available to be requisitioned by the Secretary pursuant to chapter 563.

''§ 53205. Obligations and rights under operating agreements

''(a) OPERATION OF VESSEL.—An Operating Agreement under this chapter shall require that, during the period the vessel is operating under the Agreement, the vessel—

''(1) shall be operated in the trade for Cable Services, or under a charter to the United States; and

''(2) shall be documented under chapter 121 of this title.

''(b) ANNUAL PAYMENTS BY THE SECRETARY.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—An Operating Agreement under this chapter shall require, subject to the availability of appropriations, that the Secretary make payment to the Contractor in accordance with section 53206.

''(2) OPERATING AGREEMENT IS AN OBLIGATION OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.—An Operating Agreement under this chapter constitutes a contractual obligation of the United States Government to pay the amounts provided for in the Operating Agreement to the extent of actual appropriations.

''(c) DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENT.—Each vessel covered by an Operating Agreement (including an Agreement terminated under section 53204(c)(2)) shall remain documented under chapter 121 of this title, until the date the Operating Agreement would terminate according to its own terms.

''(d) NATIONAL SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A Contractor with respect to an Operating Agreement (including an Agreement terminated under section 53204(c)(2)) shall continue to be bound by the provisions of section 53207 until the date the Operating Agreement would terminate according to its terms.

''(2) CONTINGENCY AGREEMENT WITH OPERATING AGENCY.—All terms and conditions of a Contingency Agreement entered into under section 53207 shall remain in effect until a date the Operating Agreement would terminate according to its terms, except that the terms of such Contingency Agreement may be modified by the mutual consent of the Contractor, and the Operating Agency.

''(e) TRANSFER OF OPERATING AGREEMENTS.—Operating Agreements shall not be transferrable by the Contractor.

''(f) REPLACEMENT VESSEL.—A Contractor may replace a vessel under an Operating Agreement with another vessel that is eligible to be included in the Fleet under section 53202(b), if the Secretary and the Operating Agency jointly determine that the replacement vessel meets national security requirements and approve the replacement.

''§ 53206. Payments

''(a) ANNUAL PAYMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, subject to availability of appropriations and other provisions of this section, shall pay to the Contractor for an operating agreement, for each vessel that is covered by the operating agreement, an amount equal to $5,000,000 for each fiscal year 2021 through 2035.

''(2) TIMING.—This amount shall be paid in equal monthly installments at the end of each month. The amount shall not be reduced except as provided by this section.

''(b) CERTIFICATION REQUIRED FOR PAYMENT.—As a condition of receiving payment under this section for a fiscal year for a vessel, the Contractor for the vessel shall certify that the vessel has been and will be operated in accordance with section 53205(a)(1) for 365 days in each fiscal year. Up to thirty (30) days during which the vessel is drydocked, surveyed, inspected, or repaired shall be considered days of operation for purposes of this subsection.

''(c) GENERAL LIMITATIONS.—The Secretary shall not make any payment under this chapter for a vessel with respect to any days for which the vessel is—

''(1) not operated or maintained in accordance with an Operating Agreement under this chapter; or

''(2) more than 40 years of age.

''(d) REDUCTIONS IN PAYMENTS.—With respect to payments under this chapter for a vessel covered by an Operating Agreement, the Secretary shall make a pro rata reduction for each day less than 365 in a fiscal year that the vessel is not operated in accordance with section 53205(a)(1), with days during which the vessel is drydocked or undergoing survey, inspection or repair to be considered days on which the vessel is operated as provided in subsection (b).

''§ 53207. National security requirements

''(a) CONTINGENCY AGREEMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary shall include in each Operating Agreement under this chapter a requirement that the Contractor enter into a Contingency Agreement with the Operating Agency. The Operating Agency shall negotiate and enter into a Contingency Agreement with each Contractor as promptly as practicable after the Contractor has entered into an Operating Agreement under this chapter.

''(b) TERMS OF CONTINGENCY AGREEMENT.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—A Contingency Agreement under this section shall require that a Contractor for a vessel covered by an Operating Agreement under this chapter make the vessel, including all necessary resources to engage in Cable Services required by the Operating Agency, available upon request by the Operating Agency.

''(2) TERMS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—The basic terms of a Contingency Agreement shall be established (subject to subparagraph (B)) by the Operating Agency.

''(B) ADDITIONAL TERMS.—The Operating Agency and a Contractor may agree to additional or modifying terms appropriate to the Contractor's circumstances.

''(c) DEFENSE MEASURES AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED SEIZURES.—

''(1) The Contingency Agreement shall require that any vessel operating under the direction of the Operating Agency operating in area that is designated by the Coast Guard as an area of high risk of piracy shall be equipped with, at a minimum, appropriate non-lethal defense measures to protect the vessel and crew from unauthorized seizure at sea.

''(2) The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating shall jointly prescribe the non-lethal defense measures that are required under this paragraph.

''(d) PARTICIPATION AFTER EXPIRATION OF OPERATING AGREEMENT.—Except as provided by section 53205(d), the Operating Agency may not require, through a Contingency Agreement or an Operating Agreement, that a Contractor continue to participate in a Contingency Agreement after the Operating Agreement with the Contractor has expired according to its terms or is otherwise no longer in effect.

''(e) RESOURCES MADE AVAILABLE.—The resources to be made available in addition to the vessel under a Contingency Agreement shall include all equipment, personnel, supplies, management services, and other related services as the Operating Agency may determine to be necessary to provide the Cable Services required by the Operating Agency.

''(f) COMPENSATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The Operating Agency shall include in each Contingency Agreement provisions under which the Operating Agency shall pay fair and reasonable compensation for use of the vessel and all Cable Services provided pursuant to this section and the Contingency Agreement.

''(2) SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS.—Compensation under this subsection—

''(A) shall be at the rate specified in the Contingency Agreement;

''(B) shall be provided from the time that a vessel is required by the Operating Agency under the Contingency Agreement until the time it is made available by the Operating Agency available to reenter commercial service; and

''(C) shall be in addition to and shall not in any way reflect amounts payable under section 53206.

''(g) LIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR DAMAGES.—

''(1) LIMITATION ON THE LIABILITY OF THE U.S.—Except as otherwise provided by law, the Government shall not be liable for disruption of a Contractor's commercial business or other consequential damages to a Contractor arising from the activation of the Contingency Agreement.

''(2) AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.—In any action in any Federal or State court for breach of third-party contract, there shall be available as an affirmative defense that the alleged breach of contract was caused predominantly by action taken to carry out a Contingent Agreement. Such defense shall not release the party asserting it from any obligation under applicable law to mitigate damages to the greatest extent possible.

''§ 53208. Regulatory relief

''(a) APPLICABILITY OF COASTWISE LAWS.—A vessel covered by an Operating Agreement that is operating pursuant to a Contingency Agreement, shall not be subject to the coastwise laws (46 U.S.C. 55101, et seq.).

''(b) TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT.—The telecommunications and other electronic equipment on an existing vessel that is redocumented under the laws of the United States for operation under an Operating Agreement under this chapter shall be deemed to satisfy all Federal Communication Commission equipment certification requirements, if—

''(1) such equipment complies with all applicable international agreements and associated guidelines as determined by the country in which the vessel was documented immediately before becoming documented under the laws of the United States;

''(2) that country has not been identified by the Secretary of the Department in which the Coast Guard is operating as inadequately enforcing international regulations as to that vessel; and

''(3) at the end of its useful life, such equipment shall be replaced with equipment that meets Federal Communication Commission equipment certification standards.

''§ 53209. Authorization of appropriations

''There are authorized to be appropriated for payments under section 53206, $10,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2021 through 2035.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of chapters at the beginning of subtitle V of title 46, United States Code, is amended by inserting before the item relating to chapter 533 the following new item:

''532. Cable Security Fleet ..... 53201''.

AMENDMENT NO. 404 OFFERED BY MR. YOHO OF FLORIDA

Page 476, strike line 5 through line 12.

Page 476, line 13, strike ''(c)'' and insert ''(b)''.

Page 476, line 16, strike ''that'' and insert ''that—''.

Page 476, line 16, strike ''the operation'' and all that follows through ''United States.'' on line 17 and insert the following:

(1) the operation or procurement is required in the national interest of the United States;

(2) counter-UAS surrogate testing and training; or

(3) intelligence, electronic warfare, and information warfare operations, testing, analysis, and training.

Page 476, line 13, strike ''(d)'' and insert ''(c)''.

AMENDMENT NO. 405 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. DESIGNATION OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE STRATEGIC ARCTIC PORTS.

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

(1) the Arctic is a region of strategic importance to the national security interests of the United States and the Department of Defense must better align its presence, force posture, and capabilities to meet the growing array of challenges in the region; and

(2) although much progress has been made to increase awareness of Arctic issues and to promote increased presence in the region, additional measures, including the designation of one or more strategic Arctic ports, are needed to show the commitment of the United States to this emerging strategic choke point of future great power competition.

(b) REPORT REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Commanding General of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report evaluating potential sites for one or more strategic ports in the Arctic.

(2) ELEMENTS.—Consistent with the updated military strategy for the protection of United States national security interests in the Arctic region set forth in the report required under section 1071 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019

(Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 992), the report required under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) an evaluation of the amount of sufficient and suitable space needed to create capacity for port and other necessary infrastructure for at least one of each of type of Navy or Coast Guard vessel, including an Arleigh Burke class destroyer of the Navy, a national security cutter, and a heavy polar ice breaker of the Coast Guard;

(B) an evaluation of the amount of sufficient and suitable space needed to create capacity for equipment and fuel storage, technological infrastructure, and civil infrastructure to support military and civilian operations, including—

(i) aerospace warning;

(ii) maritime surface and subsurface warning;

(iii) maritime control and defense;

(iv) maritime domain awareness;

(v) homeland defense;

(vi) defense support to civil authorities;

(vii) humanitarian relief;

(viii) search and rescue;

(ix) disaster relief;

(x) oil spill response;

(xi) medical stabilization and evacuation; and

(xii) meteorological measurements and forecasting;

(C) an identification of proximity and road access required to an airport designated as a commercial service airport by the Federal Aviation Administration that is capable of supporting military and civilian aircraft for operations designated in subparagraph (B);

(D) a description of the requirements, to include infrastructure and installations, communications, and logistics necessary to improve response effectiveness to support military and civilian operations described in subparagraph (B);

(E) an identification of the sites that the Secretary recommends as potential sites for designation as Department of Defense Strategic Arctic Ports;

(F) the estimated cost of sufficient construction necessary to initiate and sustain expected operations at such sites; and

(G) such other information as the Secretary deems relevant.

(c) DESIGNATION OF STRATEGIC ARCTIC PORTS.—Not later than 90 days after the date on which the report required under subsection (b) is submitted, the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Commanding General of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, the Commandant of the Coast Guard, and the Administrator of the Maritime Administration, may designate one or more ports as Department of Defense Strategic Arctic Ports from the sites identified under subsection (b)(2)(E).

(d) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize any additional appropriations for the Department of Defense for the establishment of any port designated pursuant to this section.

(e) ARCTIC DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''Arctic'' has the meaning given that term in section 112 of the Arctic Research and Policy Act of 1984 (15 U.S.C. 4111).

AMENDMENT NO. 406 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of subtitle G of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. PLAN TO INCREASE AND EXPAND COLD WEATHER TRAINING.

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

(1) The strategic importance of the Arctic continues to increase as the United States and other countries recognize the military and economic importance of the region. However, the operational capabilities of the United States Armed Forces in extreme cold weather or Arctic environments have atrophied when compared to regional adversaries.

(2) The 2018 national defense strategy stated ''The central challenge to U.S. prosperity and security is the reemergence of long-term, strategic competition by what the National Security Strategy classifies as revisionist powers.''

(3) The Government of the Russian Federation–

(A) has made significant military investments in the Arctic, including the creation of an Arctic Command, the Northern Fleet Joint Strategic Command;

(B) has emplaced an Air Defense Missile Regiment throughout the Arctic;

(C) has invested in the construction or refurbishment of 16 deepwater ports and 14 airfields in the region and has conducted significant military exercises.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the Arctic is a region of strategic importance to the national security interests of the United States and the Department of the Army must increase and expand its cold weather training capabilities to ensure that United States Armed Forces can operate in Arctic conditions necessary to compete against a near peer adversary and to execute the national defense strategy of the United States.

(c) ASSESSMENT REQUIRED.—The Secretary of the Army shall—

(1) conduct an assessment of cold weather training requirements in light of increased operations and vulnerability to great power competition in the Arctic; and

(2) develop a plan to increase and expand cold weather training opportunities.

(d) ELEMENTS.—In conducting the assessment and developing the plan as required under subsection (c), the Secretary shall—

(1) assess all existing cold weather training requirements to include requirements for extreme cold, or Arctic conditions;

(2) identify capability gaps in confronting adversaries in the Arctic that can be addressed by increased and improved training;

(3) make recommendations for strengthening and improving those training requirements and mitigation measures needed to address the capabilities gaps necessary to confront adversaries;

(4) assess existing cold weather training sites;

(5) consider steps necessary to increase student capacity at such sites;

(6) consider manpower and supply requirements, including cadre needed to support increased student capacity; and

(7) address any other matters the Secretary of the Army considers relevant.

(e) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives the plan required by subsection (c).

AMENDMENT NO. 407 OFFERED BY MR. YOUNG OF ALASKA

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. CHINESE FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT IN COUNTRIES OF THE ARCTIC REGION.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) China is projecting a physical presence in the Arctic through upgrading to advanced icebreakers, utilizing the Arctic Ocean more regularly through subsidizing arctic shipping, deploying unmanned ice stations, and engaging in large and sophisticated data collection efforts in countries of the Arctic region, including Iceland, Greenland, and Canada.

(2) The 2017 Center for Naval Analysis (CNA) report ''Unconstrained Foreign Direct Investment: An Emerging Challenge to Arctic Security'' concluded that China has been actively engaged in economies of countries of the Arctic region.

(3) The CNA report documented a pattern of strategic investment by China in the economies of countries of the Arctic region, including the United States, Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, and Russia, in areas such as raw land, oil and gas, minerals, and infrastructure.

(4) Chinese investments in countries of the Arctic region are significant. For instance, Chinese foreign direct investment constituted nearly 12 percent of Greenland's gross domestic product for the period from 2012 to 2017.

(5) China's 2018 Arctic Policy White Paper documented the Chinese intent to create a ''Polar Silk Road'' in the Arctic.

(6) China's ''Polar Silk Road'' is an extension of China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).

(7) China is increasingly using the BRI as the impetus for increasing People's Liberation Army deployments to regions where China has significant investments, primarily through BRI.

(8) China has demonstrated an interest in using BRI to gain military access to strategic regions.

(9) Understanding how China's foreign direct investment in countries of the Arctic region affects such countries is critical to understanding the degree to which China is able to access the region.

(b) INDEPENDENT STUDY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall seek to enter into a contract with a federally-funded research and development center described in paragraph (2) to complete an independent study of Chinese foreign direct investment in countries of the Arctic region, with a focus on the effects of such foreign direct investment on United States national security and near-peer competition in the Arctic region.

(2) FEDERALLY-FUNDED RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER DESCRIBED.—A federally-funded research and development center described in this paragraph is a federally-funded research and development center that—

(A) has access to relevant data and demonstrated data-sets regarding foreign direct investment in the Arctic region; and

(B) has access to policy experts throughout the United States and the Arctic region.

(c) ELEMENTS.—The study required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

(1) Projects in the Arctic that are directly or indirectly funded by public and private Chinese entities, to—

(A) build public infrastructure;

(B) finance of infrastructure;

(C) lease mineral and oil and gas leases;

(D) purchase real estate;

(E) extract or process, including smelting, minerals and oil and gas;

(F) engage in shipping or to own and operate or construct shipping infrastructure, including ship construction;

(G) lay undersea cables; and

(H) manufacture, own or operate telecommunications capabilities and infrastructure.

(2) An analysis the legal environment in which Chinese foreign direct investment are occurring in the United States, Russia, Canada, Greenland, Norway, and Iceland. The analysis should include—

(A) an assessment of the efficacy of mechanisms for screening foreign direct investment in the United States, Russia, Canada, Greenland, Norway, and Iceland;

(B) an assessment of the degree to which there is transparency in Chinese foreign direct investment in countries of the Arctic region;

(C) an assessment of the criteria used to assess potential Chinese foreign direct investment in countries of the Arctic region;

(D) an assessment of the efficacy of methods for monitoring approved Chinese foreign direct investment in countries of the Arctic region; and

(E) an assessment of public reporting of the decision to approve such Chinese foreign direct investment.

(3) A comparison of Chinese foreign direct investment in countries of the Arctic region to other countries with major investments in such countries, including India, Japan, South Korea, the Netherlands, and France.

(4) An assessment of the environmental impact of past Chinese investments in oil and gas, mineral, and infrastructure projects in the Arctic region, including the degree to which Chinese investors are required to comply with local environmental laws and post bonds to assure remediation if a project becomes bankrupt.

(5) A review of the 2018 Chinese Arctic Policy and other relevant public and nonpublic Chinese policy documents to determine the following:

(A) China's strategic objectives in the Arctic region from a military, economic, territorial, and political perspective.

(B) China's goals in the Arctic region with respect to its relations with the United States and Russia, including the degree to which activities of China in the region are an extension of China's strategic competition with the United States.

(C) Whether any active or planned infrastructure investments are likely to result in a regular presence of Chinese military vessels or the establishment of military bases in the Arctic region.

(D) The extent to which Chinese research activities in the Arctic region are a front for economic activities, including illegal economic espionage, intelligence gathering, and support for future Chinese military activities in the region.

(E) The degree to which Arctic littoral states are susceptible to the political and economic risks of unregulated foreign direct investment.

(F) The vulnerability of semi-autonomous regions, such as tribal lands, to Chinese foreign direct investment, including the influence of legal controls and political or economic manipulation with respect to such vulnerability.

(G) The implications of China's Arctic development and participation model with respect to forecasting China's military, economy, territorial, and political activities.

(6) Policy and legislative recommendations to enhance the position of the United States in affairs of the Arctic region, including—

(A) recommendations for how the United States would best interact with nongovernmental organizations such as the World Bank, Arctic Council, United Nations General Assembly, and International Maritime Organization;

(B) recommendation to pursue or not pursue the formation of an Arctic Development Bank and, if pursued, how to organize, fund, and operate the bank;

(C) measures the United States can take to promote regional governance and eliminate the soft-power influence from Chinese foreign direct investment, in particular, steps where the United States and Russia should cooperate; and

(D) the possibility of negotiating a regional arrangement to regulate foreign direct investment in countries of the Arctic region.

(d) REPORT TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.—Not later than 720 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the federally-funded research and development center with respect to which the Secretary of Defense has entered into a contract under subsection (b) shall submit to the Secretary a report containing the study under subsections (b) and (c).

(e) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 750 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees the report under subsection (d), without change.

(f) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the congressional defense committees;

(2) the Committee on Foreign Relations and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate; and

(3) the Committee on Foreign Affairs and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 408 OFFERED BY MR. MCCARTHY OF CALIFORNIA

In section 232, redesignate subsections (b) through (e) as subsections (c) through (f), respectively.

In section 232, insert after subsection (a) the following:

(b) EARTHQUAKE-DAMAGED INFRASTRUCTURE RESTORATION MASTER PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In the case of any base damaged by the July 2019 earthquakes within the R-2508 Special Use Airspace Complex (including U.S. Air Force Plant 42), the Secretary of Defense shall complete and submit to the congressional defense committees the master plan required by subsection (a), by not later than October 1, 2019. If additional funding is required to repair or improve the installations' research, development, test, evaluation, training, and related infrastructure to a modern standard as a result of damage caused by the earthquakes, the request for funding shall be made in either a disaster or supplemental appropriations request to Congress or the Secretary of Defense shall include the request for funding in the annual budget submission of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, whichever comes first. The request for additional funding may be included in both requests if appropriate.

(2) POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.—

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

(i) the military installations located within the R-2508 Special Use Airspace Complex, including Edwards Air Force Base, Fort Irwin, and Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, are national assets of critical importance to our country's defense system;

(ii) the R-2508 Special Use Airspace Complex is comprised of all airspace and associated land used and managed by the 412 Test Wing at Edwards Air Force Base, the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, and the Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division at China Lake, California;

(iii) the essential research, development, test, and evaluation missions conducted at Edwards Air Force Base and Naval Air Weapons Station China Lake, along with the critical combat preparation training conducted at Fort Irwin, make these installations vital cornerstones within our National Defense architecture integrating all operational domains, air, land, sea, space, and cyberspace;

(iv) any damage to these military installations caused by the earthquakes and the negative impact on the installations' missions as a result are a cause for concern;

(v) the proud men and women, both in uniform and their civilian counterparts, who work at these military installations develop, test, and evaluate the best tools and impart the training needed for our warfighters, so that our military remains second to none;

(vi) in light of the earthquakes in July 2019, the Secretary of Defense should reprogram or marshal, to the fullest extent the law allows, all available resources that are necessary and appropriate to ensure—

(I) the safety and security of the base employees, both civilian and those in uniform, including those who have been evacuated;

(II) the bases are mission capable; and

(III) that all the damage caused by any earthquake is repaired and improved as expeditiously as possible.

(B) POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States, when planning or making repairs on military installations damaged by natural disasters, the current and future requirements of these military installations, as identified in the National Defense Strategy, shall, to the fullest extent practical, be made.

Page 1052, line 13, strike ''Pursuant to'' and insert the following:

(a) NAVY AUTHORIZATION.—Subject to subsection (c), pursuant to

Page 1052, after the table insert the following:

(b) AUTHORIZED NAVY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS.—In addition to the projects authorized under subsection (a) and subject to subsection (c), pursuant to section 2802 of title 10, United States Code, the Secretary of Defense may carry out military construction projects, including planning and design related to military construction projects, at facilities damaged by earthquakes or other natural disasters in 2019, in the amount of $100,000,000.

(c) REPORT REQUIRED AS A CONDITION OF AUTHORIZATION.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report containing a plan to carry out the military construction projects authorized by this section. The plan shall include an explanation of how each military construction project will incorporate mitigation measures that reduce the threat from natural disasters, including a list of any areas in which there is a variance from the local building requirements and an explanation of the reason for the variance. The plan shall also include a Department of Defense Form 1391 for each proposed project. The Secretary may not commence a project until the report required from the Secretary has been submitted.

(d) REVISION OF FUNDING.—

(1) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 3001(b) for military construction projects carried out under this section, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4601, is hereby increased by $100,000,000, to be available for the purpose specified in subsection (b).

(2) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 2403 for Defense Agencies planning and design at various worldwide locations, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4601, is hereby reduced by $40,000,000.

(3) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 2403 for Defense Agencies unspecified minor construction at various worldwide locations, as specified in the corresponding

funding table in section 4601, is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

(4) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 2304 for Air Force planning and design at various worldwide locations, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4601, is hereby reduced by $20,000,000.

(5) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 2103 for Army planning and design at various worldwide locations, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4601, is hereby reduced by $20,000,000.

(6) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 2204 for Navy planning and design at various worldwide locations, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4601, is hereby reduced by $10,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 409 OFFERED BY MS. SHERRILL OF NEW JERSEY

Add at the end of subtitle A of title VII the following new section:

SEC. 7____. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR TRICARE LEAD SCREENING AND TESTING FOR CHILDREN.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 1405 for the Defense Health Program, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4501, for Undistributed, TRICARE lead level screening and testing for children, is hereby increased by $5,000,000.

(b) OFFSET.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D, the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for Procurement of Wheeled and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, for Bradley Program (Mod) is hereby reduced by $5,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 411 OFFERED BY MR. LAMALFA OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28___. RESTRICTIONS ON REHABILITATION OF OVER-THE-HORIZON BACKSCATTER RADAR SYSTEM RECEIVING STATION, MODOC COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

(a) RESTRICTIONS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Secretary of the Air Force may not use any funds or resources of the Department of the Air Force to carry out the rehabilitation of the obsolete Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar System receiving station located in Modoc National Forest in the State of California

(b) EXCEPTION FOR REMOVAL OF PERIMETER FENCE.—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary of the Air Force may use funds and resources of the Department of the Air Force—

(1) to remove the perimeter fence, which was treated with an arsenic-based weatherproof coating, surrounding the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar System receiving station referred to in such subsection; and

(2) to carry out the mitigation of soil contamination associated with such fence.

(c) SUNSET.—The restrictions in subsection (a) shall terminate on the date of the enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2021.

AMENDMENT NO. 412 OFFERED BY MRS. LURIA OF VIRGINIA

At the end of title XI, add the following (and amend the table of contents accordingly):

SEC. 1113. REIMBURSEMENT FOR FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL INCOME TAXES INCURRED DURING TRAVEL, TRANSPORTATION, AND RELOCATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 5724b of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by striking ''**of employees transferred**'';

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the first sentence, by striking ''employee, or by an employee and such employee's spouse (if filing jointly), for any moving or storage'' and inserting ''individual, or by an individual and such individual's spouse (if filing jointly), for any travel, transportation, or relocation''; and

(B) in the second sentence, by striking ''employee'' and inserting ''individual, or the individual''; and

(3) by striking subsection (b) and inserting the following:

''(b) For purposes of this section, the term 'travel, transportation, or relocation expenses' means all travel, transportation, or relocation expenses reimbursed or furnished in kind pursuant to this subchapter.''.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 57 of title 5, United States Code, is amended by striking the item relating to section 5724b and inserting the following:

''5724b. Taxes on reimbursements for travel, transportation, and relocation expenses''.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall—

(1) take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) apply to travel, transportation, or relocation expenses incurred on or after that date.

AMENDMENT NO. 413 OFFERED BY MR. PHILLIPS OF MINNESOTA

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. REPORT ON PLAN TO TRANSFER FUNDS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT UNDER SECTION 385 OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on its plan to transfer funds in connection with the provision of support under section 385 of title 10, United States Code, for fiscal year 2020.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a list of foreign assistance programs and activities that should receive support under such authority on a priority basis, including foreign assistance programs and activities of the United States Agency for International Development and the Department of State; and

(2) a justification for providing such support to such programs and activities, including as to how such programs and activities relate to the National Security Strategy and National Military Strategy.

(c) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT NO. 414 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle C of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 7____. STUDY ON USE OF ROUTINE NEUROIMAGING MODALITIES IN DIAGNOSIS, TREATMENT, AND PREVENTION OF BRAIN INJURY DUE TO BLAST PRESSURE EXPOSURE DURING COMBAT AND TRAINING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense shall conduct a study on the feasibility and effectiveness of the use of routine neuroimaging modalities in the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of brain injury among members of the Armed Forces due to one or more blast pressure exposures during combat and training.

(b) REPORTS.—

(1) INTERIM REPORT.—Not later than one year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives an interim report on the methods and action plan for the study under subsection (a).

(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than two years after the date on which the Secretary begins the study under subsection (a), the Secretary shall submit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report on the results of such study.

AMENDMENT NO. 415 OFFERED BY MS. PORTER OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle G of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 8____. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT ON DEFENSE BUSINESS PROCESSES.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the use of defense business processes (as described under section 2222 of title 10, United States Code) that includes—

(1) an analysis of the extent to which the Department of Defense is developing a culture that recognizes the importance of business processes to achieving operational success;

(2) an analysis of the extent to which the Department of Defense components are implementing business process reengineering initiatives necessary to achieving improved financial management;

(3) an analysis of the quality of financial management training provided to employees of the Department; and

(4) an identification of the steps taken by the Department of the Defense to institutionalize a culture that recognizes the importance of financial management.

AMENDMENT NO. 416 OFFERED BY MR. TONKO OF NEW YORK

Page 733, after line 15, add the following new section:

SEC. 10____. FUNDING LIMITATION FOR THE ERIE CANALWAY NATIONAL HERITAGE CORRIDOR.

Section 810(a)(1) of the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor Act (Public Law 106–554; 114 Stat. 2763A–303) is amended, in the second sentence, by striking ''$12,000,000'' and inserting ''$14,000,000''.

AMENDMENT NO. 419 OFFERED BY MR. CUNNINGHAM OF SOUTH CAROLINA

At the end of subtitle A of title XXVIII, add the following new section:

SEC. 28____. TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO DEFENSE ACCESS ROAD RESILIENCE.

Section 210 of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''(a)(1) The Secretary'' and all that follows through the end of paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

''(a) AUTHORIZATION.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—When defense access roads are certified to the Secretary as important to the national defense by the Secretary

of Defense or such other official as the President may designate, the Secretary is authorized, out of the funds appropriated for defense access roads, to provide for—

''(A) the construction and maintenance of defense access roads (including bridges, tubes, tunnels, and culverts or other hydraulic appurtenances on those roads) to—

''(i) military reservations;

''(ii) defense industry sites;

''(iii) air or sea ports that are necessary for or are planned to be used for the deployment or sustainment of members of the Armed Forces, equipment, or supplies; or

''(iv) sources of raw materials;

''(B) the reconstruction or enhancement of, or improvements to, those roads to ensure the continued effective use of the roads, regardless of current or projected increases in mean tides, recurrent flooding, or other weather-related conditions or natural disasters; and

''(C) replacing existing highways and highway connections that are shut off from general public use by necessary closures, closures due to mean sea level fluctuation and flooding, or restrictions at—

''(i) military reservations;

''(ii) air or sea ports that are necessary for or are planned to be used for the deployment or sustainment of members of the Armed Forces, equipment, or supplies; or

''(iii) defense industry sites.'';

(2) in subsection (b), by striking ''the construction and maintenance of'' and inserting ''construction, reconstruction, resurfacing, restoration, rehabilitation, and preservation of, or enhancements to,'';

(3) in subsection (c)—

(A) by striking ''him'' and inserting ''the Secretary'';

(B) by striking ''construction, maintenance, and repair work'' and inserting ''activities for construction, maintenance, reconstruction, enhancement, improvement, and repair'';

(C) by striking ''therein'' and inserting ''in those areas''; and

(D) by striking ''condition for such training purposes and for repairing the damage caused to such highways by the operations of men and equipment in such training.'' and inserting the following: ''condition for—

''(1) that training; and

''(2) repairing the damage to those highways caused by—

''(A) weather-related events, increases in mean high tide levels, recurrent flooding, or natural disasters; or

''(B) the operations of men and equipment in such training.'';

(4) in subsection (g)—

(A) by striking ''he'' and inserting ''the Secretary'';

(B) by striking ''construction which has been'' and inserting ''construction and other activities''; and

(C) by striking ''upon his demand'' and inserting ''upon demand by the Secretary''; and

(5) by striking subsection (i) and inserting the following:

''(i) REPAIR OF CERTAIN DAMAGES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.—The funds appropriated to carry out this section may be used to pay the cost of repairing damage caused, or any infrastructure to mitigate a risk posed, to a defense access road by recurrent or projected recurrent flooding, sea level fluctuation, a natural disaster, or any other current or projected change in applicable environmental conditions, if the Secretary determines that continued access to a military installation, defense industry site, air or sea port necessary for or planned to be used for the deployment or sustainment of members of the Armed Forces, equipment, or supplies, or to a source of raw materials, has been or is projected to be impacted by those events or conditions.''.

AMENDMENT NO. 420 OFFERED BY MR. ROSE OF NEW YORK

At the end of division A, add the following:

TITLE XVII—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN TRAFFICKERS OF ILLICIT SYNTHETIC OPIOIDS

SEC. 1701. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ''Fentanyl Sanctions Act''.

SEC. 1702. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimate that from September 2017 through September 2018 more than 48,200 people in the United States died from an opioid overdose, with synthetic opioids (excluding methadone), contributing to a record 31,900 overdose deaths. While drug overdose death estimates from methadone, semi-synthetic opioids, and heroin have decreased in recent months, overdose deaths from synthetic opioids have continued to increase.

(2) Congress and the President have taken a number of actions to combat the demand for illicit opioids in the United States, including enacting into law the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271; 132 Stat. 3894). While new statutes and regulations have reduced the rate of opioid prescriptions in recent years, fully addressing the United States opioid crisis will involve dramatically restricting the foreign supply of illicit opioids.

(3) The People's Republic of China is the world's largest producer of illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogues, and their immediate precursors. From the People's Republic of China, those substances are shipped primarily through express consignment carriers or international mail directly to the United States, or, alternatively, shipped directly to transnational criminal organizations in Mexico, Canada, and the Caribbean.

(4) The United States and the People's Republic of China, Mexico, and Canada have made important strides in combating the illicit flow of opioids through bilateral efforts of their respective law enforcement agencies.

(5) The objective of preventing the proliferation of illicit opioids though existing multilateral and bilateral initiatives requires additional efforts to deny illicit actors the financial means to sustain their markets and distribution networks.

(6) The implementation on May 1, 2019, of the regulations of the People's Republic of China to schedule all fentanyl analogues as controlled substances is a major step in combating global opioid trafficking and represents a major achievement in United States-China law enforcement dialogues. However, that step will effectively fulfill the commitment that President Xi Jinping of the People's Republic of China made to President Donald Trump at the Group of Twenty meeting in December 2018 only if the Government of the People's Republic of China devotes sufficient resources to full implementation and strict enforcement of the new regulations. The effective enforcement of the new regulations should result in diminished trafficking of illicit fentanyl originating from the People's Republic of China into the United States.

(7) While the Department of the Treasury used the Foreign Narcotics Kingpin Designation Act (21 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.) to sanction the first synthetic opioid trafficking entity in April 2018, additional economic and financial sanctions policy tools are needed to help combat the flow of synthetic opioids into the United States.

SEC. 1703. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States should apply economic and other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids to protect the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States and the health of the people of the United States;

(2) it is imperative that the People's Republic of China follow through on full implementation of the new regulations, adopted May 1, 2019, to treat all fentanyl analogues as controlled substances under the laws of the People's Republic of China, including by devoting sufficient resources for implementation and strict enforcement of the new regulations; and

(3) the effective enforcement of the new regulations should result in diminished trafficking of illicit fentanyl originating from the People's Republic of China into the United States.

SEC. 1704. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) ALIEN; NATIONAL; NATIONAL OF THE UNITED STATES.—The terms ''alien'', ''national'', and ''national of the United States'' have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND LEADERSHIP.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees and leadership'' means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the majority leader and the minority leader of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Homeland Security, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Oversight and Reform, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Speaker and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(3) CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE; LISTED CHEMICAL.—The terms ''controlled substance'', ''listed chemical'', ''narcotic drug'', and ''opioid'' have the meanings given those terms in section 102 of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802).

(4) ENTITY.—The term ''entity'' means a partnership, joint venture, association, corporation, organization, network, group, or subgroup, or any form of business collaboration.

(5) FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKER.—The term ''foreign opioid trafficker'' means any foreign person that the President determines plays a significant role in opioid trafficking.

(6) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ''foreign person''—

(A) means—

(i) any citizen or national of a foreign country; or

(ii) any entity not organized under the laws of the United States or a jurisdiction within the United States; and

(B) does not include the government of a foreign country.

(7) KNOWINGLY.—The term ''knowingly'', with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(8) OPIOID TRAFFICKING.—The term ''opioid trafficking'' means any illicit activity—

(A) to produce, manufacture, distribute, sell, or knowingly finance or transport illicit synthetic opioids, controlled substances that are synthetic opioids, listed chemicals that are synthetic opioids, or active pharmaceutical ingredients or chemicals that are

used in the production of controlled substances that are synthetic opioids;

(B) to attempt to carry out an activity described in subparagraph (A); or

(C) to assist, abet, conspire, or collude with other persons to carry out such an activity.

(9) PERSON.—The term ''person'' means an individual or entity.

(10) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ''United States person'' means—

(A) any citizen or national of the United States;

(B) any alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence in the United States;

(C) any entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States (including a foreign branch of such an entity); or

(D) any person located in the United States.

Subtitle A—Sanctions With Respect to Foreign Opioid Traffickers

SEC. 1711. IDENTIFICATION OF FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKERS.

(a) PUBLIC REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, in accordance with subsection (c), a report—

(A) identifying the foreign persons that the President determines are foreign opioid traffickers;

(B) detailing progress the President has made in implementing this subtitle; and

(C) providing an update on cooperative efforts with the Governments of Mexico and the People's Republic of China with respect to combating foreign opioid traffickers.

(2) IDENTIFICATION OF ADDITIONAL PERSONS.—If, at any time after submitting a report required by paragraph (1) and before the submission of the next such report, the President determines that a foreign person not identified in the report is a foreign opioid trafficker, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership an additional report containing the information required by paragraph (1) with respect to the foreign person.

(3) EXCLUSION.—The President shall not be required to include in a report under paragraph (1) or (2) any persons with respect to which the United States has imposed sanctions before the date of the report under this subtitle or any other provision of law with respect to opioid trafficking.

(4) FORM OF REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each report required by paragraph (1) or (2) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

(B) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.—The unclassified portion of a report required by paragraph (1) or (2) shall be made available to the public.

(b) CLASSIFIED REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, in accordance with subsection (c), a report, in classified form—

(A) describing in detail the status of sanctions imposed under this subtitle, including the personnel and resources directed toward the imposition of such sanctions during the preceding fiscal year;

(B) providing background information with respect to persons newly identified as foreign opioid traffickers and their illicit activities;

(C) describing actions the President intends to undertake or has undertaken to implement this subtitle; and

(D) providing a strategy for identifying additional foreign opioid traffickers.

(2) EFFECT ON OTHER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—The report required by paragraph (1) is in addition to, and in no way delimits or restricts, the obligations to keep Congress fully and currently informed pursuant to the provisions of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.).

(c) SUBMISSION OF REPORTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until the date that is 5 years after such date of enactment, the President shall submit the reports required by subsections (a) and (b) to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership.

(d) EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.—

(1) INTELLIGENCE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a report required by subsection (a) or (b) shall not disclose the identity of any person if the Director of National Intelligence determines that such disclosure could compromise an intelligence operation, activity, source, or method of the United States.

(2) LAW ENFORCEMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, a report required by subsection (a) or (b) shall not disclose the identity of any person if the Attorney General, in coordination, as appropriate, with the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the head of any other appropriate Federal law enforcement agency, determines that such disclosure could reasonably be expected—

(A) to compromise the identity of a confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution that furnished information on a confidential basis;

(B) to jeopardize the integrity or success of an ongoing criminal investigation or prosecution;

(C) to endanger the life or physical safety of any person; or

(D) to cause substantial harm to physical property.

(3) NOTIFICATION REQUIRED.—If the Director of National Intelligence makes a determination under paragraph (1) or the Attorney General makes a determination under paragraph (2), the Director or the Attorney General, as the case may be, shall notify the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the determination and the reasons for the determination.

(4) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section may be construed to authorize or compel the disclosure of information determined by the President to be law enforcement information, classified information, national security information, or other information the disclosure of which is prohibited by any other provision of law.

(e) PROVISION OF INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR REPORTS.—The Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Homeland Security, and the Director of National Intelligence shall consult among themselves and provide to the President and the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy the appropriate and necessary information to enable the President to submit the reports required by subsection (a).

SEC. 1712. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON INTERNATIONAL OPIOID CONTROL REGIME.

It is the sense of Congress that, in order to apply economic and other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids to protect the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States—

(1) the President should instruct the Secretary of State to commence immediately diplomatic efforts, both in appropriate international fora such as the United Nations, the Group of Seven, the Group of Twenty, and trilaterally and bilaterally with partners of the United States, to combat foreign opioid trafficking, including by working to establish a multilateral sanctions regime with respect to foreign opioid trafficking; and

(2) the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury, should intensify efforts to maintain and strengthen the coalition of countries formed to combat foreign opioid trafficking.

SEC. 1713. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.

The President shall impose five or more of the sanctions described in section 1714 with respect to each foreign person that is an entity, and four or more of such sanctions with respect to each foreign person that is an individual, that—

(1) is identified as a foreign opioid trafficker in a report submitted under section 1711(a); or

(2) the President determines is owned, controlled, directed by, knowingly supplying or sourcing precursors for, or acting for or on behalf of, such a foreign opioid trafficker.

SEC. 1714. DESCRIPTION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The sanctions that may be imposed with respect to a foreign person under section 1713 are the following:

(1) LOANS FROM UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The United States Government may prohibit any United States financial institution from making loans or providing credits to the foreign person.

(2) PROHIBITIONS ON FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The following prohibitions may be imposed with respect to a foreign person that is a financial institution:

(A) PROHIBITION ON DESIGNATION AS PRIMARY DEALER.—Neither the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System nor the Federal Reserve Bank of New York may designate, or permit the continuation of any prior designation of, the financial institution as a primary dealer in United States Government debt instruments.

(B) PROHIBITION ON SERVICE AS A REPOSITORY OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS.—The financial institution may not serve as agent of the United States Government or serve as repository for United States Government funds.

The imposition of either sanction under subparagraph (A) or (B) shall be treated as one sanction for purposes of section 1713, and the imposition of both such sanctions shall be treated as 2 sanctions for purposes of that section.

(3) PROCUREMENT BAN.—The United States Government may not procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from the foreign person.

(4) FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transactions in foreign exchange that are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and in which the foreign person has any interest.

(5) BANKING TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any transfers of credit or payments between financial institutions or by, through, or to any financial institution, to the extent that such transfers or payments are subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and involve any interest of the foreign person.

(6) PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations as the President may prescribe, prohibit any person from—

(A) acquiring, holding, withholding, using, transferring, withdrawing, or transporting any property that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and with respect to which the foreign person has any interest;

(B) dealing in or exercising any right, power, or privilege with respect to such property; or

(C) conducting any transaction involving such property.

(7) BAN ON INVESTMENT IN EQUITY OR DEBT OF SANCTIONED PERSON.—The President may, pursuant to such regulations or guidelines as the President may prescribe, prohibit any United States person from investing in or purchasing significant amounts of equity or debt instruments of the foreign person.

(8) EXCLUSION OF CORPORATE OFFICERS.—The President may direct the Secretary of State to deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security to exclude from the United States, any alien that the President determines is a corporate officer or principal of, or a shareholder with a controlling interest in, the foreign person.

(9) SANCTIONS ON PRINCIPAL EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.—The President may impose on the principal executive officer or officers of the foreign person, or on individuals performing similar functions and with similar authorities as such officer or officers, any of the sanctions described in paragraphs (1) through (8) that are applicable.

(b) PENALTIES.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out subsection (a) shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

(c) EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) INTELLIGENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.—Sanctions under this section shall not apply with respect to—

(A) any activity subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.); or

(B) any authorized intelligence or law enforcement activities of the United States.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions under subsection (a)(8) shall not apply to an alien if admitting the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or other applicable international obligations.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION; REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—

(1) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section.

(2) REGULATORY AUTHORITY.—The President shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as are necessary to carry out this section.

SEC. 1715. WAIVERS.

(a) WAIVER FOR STATE-OWNED ENTITIES IN COUNTRIES THAT COOPERATE IN MULTILATERAL ANTI-TRAFFICKING EFFORTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive for a period of not more than 12 months the application of sanctions under this subtitle with respect to an entity that is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a foreign government or any political subdivision, agency, or instrumentality of a foreign government, if, not less than 15 days before the waiver is to take effect, the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership that the foreign government is closely cooperating with the United States in efforts to prevent opioid trafficking.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—The President may certify under paragraph (1) that a foreign government is closely cooperating with the United States in efforts to prevent opioid trafficking if that government is—

(A) implementing domestic laws to schedule all fentanyl analogues as controlled substances; and

(B) doing two or more of the following:

(i) Implementing substantial improvements in regulations involving the chemical and pharmaceutical production and export of illicit opioids.

(ii) Implementing substantial improvements in judicial regulations to combat transnational criminal organizations that traffic opioids.

(iii) Increasing efforts to prosecute foreign opioid traffickers.

(iv) Increasing intelligence sharing and law enforcement cooperation with the United States with respect to opioid trafficking.

(3) SUBSEQUENT RENEWAL OF WAIVER.—The President may renew a waiver under paragraph (1) for subsequent periods of not more than 12 months each if, not less than 15 days before the renewal is to take effect, the Secretary of State certifies to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership that the government of the country to which the waiver applies has effectively implemented and is effectively enforcing the measures that formed the basis for the certification under paragraph (2).

(b) WAIVERS FOR NATIONAL SECURITY AND ACCESS TO PRESCRIPTION MEDICATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this subtitle if the President determines that the application of such sanctions would—

(A) cause a specific articulated harm or set of harms to a specific articulated national security interest or set of interests of the United States; or

(B) subject to paragraph (2), harm the access of United States persons to prescription medications.

(2) MONITORING.—The President shall establish a monitoring program to verify that a person that receives a waiver under paragraph (1)(B) is not trafficking illicit opioids.

(3) NOTIFICATION.—Not later than 15 days after making a determination under paragraph (1), the President shall notify the appropriate congressional committees and leadership of the determination and the reasons for the determination.

(c) HUMANITARIAN WAIVER.—The President may waive, for renewable periods of 180 days, the application of the sanctions under this subtitle if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership that the waiver is necessary for the provision of humanitarian assistance.

SEC. 1716. PROCEDURES FOR JUDICIAL REVIEW OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—If a finding under this subtitle, or a prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding, is based on classified information (as defined in section 1(a) of the Classified Information Procedures Act (18 U.S.C. App.)) and a court reviews the finding or the imposition of the prohibition, condition, or penalty, the President may submit such information to the court ex parte and in camera.

(b) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to—

(1) confer or imply any right to judicial review of any finding under this subtitle, or any prohibition, condition, or penalty imposed as a result of any such finding; and

(2) limit or restrict any other practice, procedure, right, remedy, or safeguard that relates to the protection of classified information and is available to the United States in connection with any type of administrative hearing, litigation, or other proceeding.

SEC. 1717. BRIEFINGS ON IMPLEMENTATION.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act, and every 180 days thereafter until the date that is 5 years after such date of enactment, the President, acting through the Secretary of State and the Director of National Intelligence, in coordination with the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a comprehensive briefing on efforts to implement this subtitle.

SEC. 1718. INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL MATERIAL IN INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS CONTROL STRATEGY REPORT.

Section 489(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2291(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(9)(A) An assessment conducted by the Secretary of State, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of National Intelligence, of the extent to which any diplomatic efforts described in section 1712 of the Fentanyl Sanctions Act have been successful.

''(B) Each assessment required by subparagraph (A) shall include an identification of—

''(i) the countries the governments of which have agreed to undertake measures to apply economic or other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids and a description of those measures; and

''(ii) the countries the governments of which have not agreed to measures described in clause (i), and, with respect to those countries, other measures the Secretary of State recommends that the United States take to apply economic and other financial sanctions to foreign traffickers of illicit opioids.''.

Subtitle B—Commission on Combating Synthetic Opioid Trafficking

SEC. 1721. COMMISSION ON COMBATING SYNTHETIC OPIOID TRAFFICKING.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There is established a commission to develop a consensus on a strategic approach to combating the flow of synthetic opioids into the United States.

(2) DESIGNATION.—The commission established under paragraph (1) shall be known as the ''Commission on Synthetic Opioid Trafficking'' (in this section referred to as the ''Commission'').

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—

(1) COMPOSITION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Commission shall be composed of the following members:

(i) The Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

(ii) The Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

(iii) The Secretary of Homeland Security.

(iv) The Secretary of Defense.

(v) The Secretary of the Treasury.

(vi) The Secretary of State.

(vii) The Director of National Intelligence

(viii) Two members appointed by the majority leader of the Senate, one of whom shall be a Member of the Senate and one of whom shall not be.

(ix) Two members appointed by the minority leader of the Senate, one of whom shall be a Member of the Senate and one of whom shall not be.

(x) Two members appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a Member of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall not be.

(xi) Two members appointed by the minority leader of the House of Representatives, one of whom shall be a Member of the House of Representatives and one of whom shall not be.

(B)(i) The members of the Commission who are not Members of Congress and who are appointed under clauses (viii) through (xi) of subparagraph (A) shall be individuals who are nationally recognized for expertise, knowledge, or experience in—

(I) transnational criminal organizations conducting synthetic opioid trafficking;

(II) the production, manufacturing, distribution, sale, or transportation of synthetic opioids; or

(III) relations between—

(aa) the United States; and

(bb) the People's Republic of China, Mexico, or any other country of concern with respect to trafficking in synthetic opioids.

(ii) An official who appoints members of the Commission may not appoint an individual as a member of the Commission if the individual possesses any personal or financial interest in the discharge of any of the duties of the Commission.

(iii)(I) All members of the Commission described in clause (i) shall possess an appropriate security clearance in accordance with applicable provisions of law concerning the handling of classified information.

(II) For the purpose of facilitating the activities of the Commission, the Director of National Intelligence shall expedite to the fullest degree possible the processing of security clearances that are necessary for members of the Commission.

(2) CO-CHAIRS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Commission shall have 2 co-chairs, selected from among the members of the Commission, one of whom shall be a member of the majority party and one of whom shall be a member of the minority party.

(B) SELECTION.—The individuals who serve as the co-chairs of the Commission shall be jointly agreed upon by the President, the majority leader of the Senate, the minority leader of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the minority leader of the House of Representatives.

(c) DUTIES.—The duties of the Commission are as follows:

(1) To define the core objectives and priorities of the strategic approach described in subsection (a)(1).

(2) To weigh the costs and benefits of various strategic options to combat the flow of synthetic opioids from the People's Republic of China, Mexico, and other countries.

(3) To evaluate whether the options described in paragraph (2) are exclusive or complementary, the best means for executing such options, and how the United States should incorporate and implement such options within the strategic approach described in subsection (a)(1).

(4) To review and make determinations on the difficult choices present within such options, among them what norms-based regimes the United States should seek to establish to encourage the effective regulation of dangerous synthetic opioids.

(5) To report on efforts by actors in the People's Republic of China to subvert United States laws and to supply illicit synthetic opioids to persons in the United States, including up-to-date estimates of the scale of illicit synthetic opioids flows from the People's Republic of China.

(6) To report on the deficiencies in the regulation of pharmaceutical and chemical production of controlled substances and export controls with respect to such substances in the People's Republic of China and other countries that allow opioid traffickers to subvert such regulations and controls to traffic illicit opioids into the United States.

(7) To report on the scale of contaminated or counterfeit drugs originating from the People's Republic of China and India.

(8) To report on how the United States could work more effectively with provincial and local officials in the People's Republic of China and other countries to combat the illicit production of synthetic opioids.

(9) In weighing the options for defending the United States against the dangers of trafficking in synthetic opioids, to consider possible structures and authorities that need to be established, revised, or augmented within the Federal Government.

(d) FUNCTIONING OF COMMISSION.—The provisions of subsections (c), (d), (e), (g), (h), and (i) of section 1652 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115–232) shall apply to the Commission to the same extent and in the same manner as such provisions apply to the commission established under that section, except that—

(1) subsection (c)(1) of that section shall be applied and administered by substituting ''30 days'' for ''45 days'';

(2) subsection (g)(4)(A) of that section shall be applied and administered by inserting ''and the Attorney General'' after ''Secretary of Defense''; and

(3) subsections (h)(2)(A) and (i)(1)(A) of that section shall be applied and administered by substituting ''level V of the Executive Schedule under section 5316'' for ''level IV of the Executive Schedule under section 5315''.

(e) TREATMENT OF INFORMATION FURNISHED TO COMMISSION.—

(1) INFORMATION RELATING TO NATIONAL SECURITY.—

(A) RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Director of National Intelligence shall assume responsibility for the handling and disposition of any information related to the national security of the United States that is received, considered, or used by the Commission under this section.

(B) ACCESS AFTER TERMINATION OF COMMISSION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, after the termination of the Commission under subsection (g), only the members and designated staff of the appropriate congressional committees and leadership, the Director of National Intelligence (and the designees of the Director), and such other officials of the executive branch as the President may designate shall have access to information related to the national security of the United States that is received, considered, or used by the Commission.

(2) INFORMATION PROVIDED BY CONGRESS.—The Commission may obtain information from any Member, committee, or office of Congress, including information related to the national security of the United States, only with the consent of the Member, committee, or office involved and only in accordance with any applicable rules and procedures of the House of Representatives or Senate (as the case may be) governing the provision of such information by Members, committees, and offices of Congress to entities in the executive branch.

(f) REPORTS.—The Commission shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership—

(1) not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, an initial report on the activities and recommendations of the Commission under this section; and

(2) not later than 270 days after the submission of the initial report under paragraph (1), a final report on the activities and recommendations of the Commission under this section.

(g) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Commission, and all the authorities of this section, shall terminate at the end of the 120-day period beginning on the date on which the final report required by subsection (f)(2) is submitted to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership.

(2) WINDING UP OF AFFAIRS.—The Commission may use the 120-day period described in paragraph (1) for the purposes of concluding its activities, including providing testimony to Congress concerning the final report required by subsection (f)(2) and disseminating the report.

Subtitle C—Other Matters

SEC. 1731. DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM ON USE OF INTELLIGENCE RESOURCES IN EFFORTS TO SANCTION FOREIGN OPIOID TRAFFICKERS.

(a) PROGRAM REQUIRED.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Director of National Intelligence shall, in consultation with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, carry out a program to allocate and enhance use of resources of the intelligence community, including intelligence collection and analysis, to assist the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of State, and the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration in efforts to identify and impose sanctions with respect to foreign opioid traffickers under subtitle A.

(2) FOCUS ON ILLICIT FINANCE.—To the extent practicable, efforts described in paragraph (1) shall—

(A) take into account specific illicit finance risks related to narcotics trafficking; and

(B) be developed in consultation with the Undersecretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Crimes, appropriate officials of the Office of Intelligence and Analysis of the Department of the Treasury, the Director of the Financial Crimes Enforcement Network, and appropriate Federal law enforcement agencies.

(b) QUARTERLY REPORTS ON PROGRAM.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 90 days thereafter, the Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees and leadership a report on the status and accomplishments of the program required by subsection (a) during the 90-day period ending on the date of the report. The first report under this paragraph shall also include a description of the amount of funds devoted by the intelligence community to the efforts described in subsection (a) during each of fiscal years 2017 and 2018.

(c) INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''intelligence community'' has the meaning given that term in section 3(4) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3003(4)).

SEC. 1732. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Defense is authorized to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b) for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2025.

(b) OPERATIONS AND ACTIVITIES.—The operations and activities described in this subsection are the operations and activities of the Department of Defense in support of any other department or agency of the United States Government solely for purposes of carrying out this title.

(c) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Amounts made available to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b) shall supplement and not supplant other amounts available to carry out the operations and activities described in subsection (b).

(d) NOTIFICATION REQUIREMENT.—Amounts made available to carry out the operations

and activities described in subsection (b) may not be obligated until 15 days after the date on which the President notifies the appropriate committees of Congress of the President's intention to obligate such funds.

(e) CONCURRENCE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.—Operations and activities described in subsection (b) carried out with foreign persons shall be conducted with the concurrence of the Secretary of State.

SEC. 1733. TERMINATION.

The provisions of this title, and any sanctions imposed pursuant to this title, shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 1734. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions under this title shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) GOOD DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''good'' means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

SEC. 1735. APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS DEFINED.

In this subtitle, the term ''appropriate committees of Congress'' means—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 1736. FUNDING.

(a) INCREASE.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D—

(1) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, is hereby increased by $5,000,000 for purposes of carrying out subtitle B (relating to the Commission on Synthetic Opiod Trafficking); and

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated for Counter-Drug Activities, Defense-Wide, for Counter-Narcotics Support, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4501, is hereby increased by $25,000,000 for purposes of carrying out section 1732 (relating to Department of Defense operations and activities).

(b) OFFSETS.—Notwithstanding the amounts set forth in the funding tables in division D—

(1) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 301 for Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4301, for the Defense Security Cooperation Agency, line 310, is hereby reduced by $14,000,000 for unjustified growth; and

(2) the amount authorized to be appropriated in section 101 for Procurement of Wheeled and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army, as specified in the corresponding funding table in section 4101, for Bradley Program (Mod), is hereby reduced by $16,000,000.

AMENDMENT NO. 422 OFFERED BY MR. BARR OF KENTUCKY

At the end of title X, add the following:

Subtitle I—North Korea Nuclear Sanctions

SEC. 1092. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the ''Otto Warmbier North Korea Nuclear Sanctions Act of 2019''.

SEC. 1093. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds the following:

(1) On June 1, 2016, the Department of the Treasury's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network announced a Notice of Finding that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a jurisdiction of primary money laundering concern due to its use of state-controlled financial institutions and front companies to support the proliferation and development of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and ballistic missiles.

(2) The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) has expressed serious concerns with the threat posed by North Korea's proliferation and financing of WMD, and has called on FATF members to apply effective countermeasures to protect their financial sectors from North Korean money laundering, WMD proliferation financing, and the financing of terrorism.

(3) In its February 2017 report, the U.N. Panel of Experts concluded that—

(A) North Korea continued to access the international financial system in support of illicit activities despite sanctions imposed by U.N. Security Council Resolutions 2270 (2016) and 2321 (2016);

(B) during the reporting period, no member state had reported taking actions to freeze North Korean assets; and

(C) sanctions evasion by North Korea, combined with inadequate compliance by member states, had significantly negated the impact of U.N. Security Council resolutions.

(4) In its September 2017 report, the U.N. Panel of Experts found that—

(A) North Korea continued to violate financial sanctions by using agents acting abroad on the country's behalf;

(B) foreign financial institutions provided correspondent banking services to North Korean persons and front companies for illicit purposes;

(C) foreign companies violated sanctions by maintaining links with North Korean financial institutions; and

(D) North Korea generated at least $270 million during the reporting period through the violation of sectoral sanctions.

(5) North Korean entities engage in significant financial transactions through foreign bank accounts that are maintained by non-North Korean nationals, thereby masking account users' identity in order to access financial services.

(6) North Korea's sixth nuclear test on September 3, 2017, demonstrated an estimated explosive power more than 100 times greater than that generated by its first nuclear test in 2006.

(7) On February 23, 2018 the Department of the Treasury announced its largest-ever set of North Korea-related sanctions, with a particular focus on shipping and trading companies, and issued a maritime advisory to highlight North Korea's sanctions evasion tactics. On May 9, 2019, the United States seized a North Korean ship, the Wise Honest, which had previously been detained by Indonesia for carrying coal in violation of United Nations sanctions.

(8) According to the March 2019 Final Report of the U.N. Panel of Experts, ''The nuclear and ballistic missile programmes of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea remain intact and the country continues to defy Security Council resolutions through a massive increase in illegal ship-to-ship transfers of petroleum products and coal. These violations render the latest United Nations sanctions ineffective by flouting the caps on the import of petroleum products and crude oil by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as well as the coal ban, imposed in 2017 by the Security Council in response to the country's unprecedented nuclear and ballistic missile testing.''.

(9) The U.N. Panel of Experts further concluded: ''Financial sanctions remain some of the most poorly implemented and actively evaded measures of the sanctions regime. Individuals empowered to act as extensions of financial institutions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea operate in at least five countries with seeming impunity.''.

(10) North Korea has successfully tested short-range, submarine-launched, and intercontinental ballistic missiles, and is rapidly progressing in its development of a nuclear-armed missile that is capable of reaching United States territory.

SEC. 1094. CONDITIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ACCOUNTS AND TRANSACTIONS AT UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

(a) CORRESPONDENT AND PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNTS HELD BY FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations to prohibit, or impose strict conditions on, the opening or maintaining in the United States of a correspondent account or a payable-through account by a foreign financial institution that the Secretary finds knowingly facilitates a significant transaction or provides significant financial services for a covered person.

(2) PENALTIES.—

(A) CIVIL PENALTY.—A person who violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations prescribed under this subsection shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed the greater of—

(i) $250,000; or

(ii) an amount that is twice the amount of the transaction that is the basis of the violation with respect to which the penalty is imposed.

(B) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—A person who willfully commits, willfully attempts to commit, or willfully conspires to commit, or aids or abets in the commission of, a violation of regulations prescribed under this subsection shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than $1,000,000, or if a natural person, may be imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both.

(b) RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS BY UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe regulations to prohibit a United States financial institution, and any person owned or controlled by a United States financial institution, from knowingly engaging in a significant transaction with or benefitting any person that the Secretary finds to be a covered person.

(2) CIVIL PENALTY.—A person who violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of regulations prescribed under this subsection shall be subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed the greater of—

(A) $250,000; or

(B) an amount that is twice the amount of the transaction that is the basis of the violation with respect to which the penalty is imposed.

SEC. 1095. OPPOSITION TO ASSISTANCE BY THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.

(a) INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Bretton Woods Agreements Act

(22 U.S.C. 286 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 73. OPPOSITION TO ASSISTANCE FOR ANY GOVERNMENT THAT FAILS TO IMPLEMENT SANCTIONS ON NORTH KOREA.

''(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the international financial institutions (as defined under section 1701(c) of the International Financial Institutions Act) to use the voice and vote of the United States to oppose the provision of financial assistance to a foreign government, other than assistance to support basic human needs, if the President determines that, in the year preceding consideration of approval of such assistance, the government has knowingly failed to prevent the provision of financial services to, or freeze the funds, financial assets, and economic resources of, a person described under subparagraphs (A) through (E) of section 7(2) of the Otto Warmbier North Korea Nuclear Sanctions Act of 2019.

''(b) WAIVER.—The President may waive subsection (a) for up to 180 days at a time with respect to a foreign government if the President reports to Congress that—

''(1) the foreign government's failure described under (a) is due exclusively to a lack of foreign government capacity;

''(2) the foreign government is taking effective steps to prevent recurrence of such failure; or

''(3) such waiver is vital to the national security interests of the United States.''.

(b) EXPORT-IMPORT BANK.—Section 2(b) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945 (12 U.S.C. 635(b)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''(14) PROHIBITION ON SUPPORT INVOLVING PERSONS CONNECTED WITH NORTH KOREA.—The Bank may not guarantee, insure, or extend credit, or participate in the extension of credit in connection with the export of a good or service to a covered person (as defined under section 7 of the Otto Warmbier North Korea Nuclear Sanctions Act of 2019).''.

SEC. 1096. TREASURY REPORTS ON COMPLIANCE, PENALTIES, AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.

(a) SEMIANNUAL REPORT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days following the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit a report to the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate that includes—

(A) a list of financial institutions that, in the period since the preceding report, knowingly facilitated a significant transaction or transactions or provided significant financial services for a covered person;

(B) a list of any penalties imposed under section 3 in the period since the preceding report; and

(C) a description of efforts by the Department of the Treasury in the period since the preceding report, through consultations, technical assistance, or other appropriate activities, to strengthen the capacity of financial institutions and foreign governments to prevent the provision of financial services benefitting any covered person.

(2) FORM OF REPORT; PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—

(A) FORM.—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The unclassified portion of such report shall be made available to the public and posted on the website of the Department of the Treasury.

(3) SUNSET.—The report requirement under this subsection shall terminate after the end of the 5-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) TESTIMONY REQUIRED.—Upon request of the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives or the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate, the Under Secretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence shall testify to explain the effects of this Act, and the amendments made by this Act, on North Korea's access to illicit finance channels.

(c) INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND.—Title XVI of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262p et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1629. SUPPORT FOR CAPACITY OF THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND TO PREVENT MONEY LAUNDERING AND FINANCING OF TERRORISM.

''The Secretary of the Treasury shall instruct the United States Executive Director at the International Monetary Fund to support the increased use of the administrative budget of the Fund for technical assistance that strengthens the capacity of Fund members to prevent money laundering and the financing of terrorism.''.

(d) NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Chairman of the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Policies shall include in the report required by section 1701 of the International Financial Institutions Act (22 U.S.C. 262r) a description of—

(1) the activities of the International Monetary Fund in the most recently completed fiscal year to provide technical assistance that strengthens the capacity of Fund members to prevent money laundering and the financing of terrorism, and the effectiveness of the assistance; and

(2) the efficacy of efforts by the United States to support such technical assistance through the use of the Fund's administrative budget, and the level of such support.

(e) SUNSET.—Effective on the date that is the end of the 4-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, section 1629 of the International Financial Institutions Act, as added by subsection (c), is repealed.

SEC. 1097. SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION OF PROHIBITIONS AND PENALTIES.

(a) SUSPENSION.—Except for any provision of section 1098, the President may suspend, on a case-by-case basis, the application of any provision of this subtitle, or provision in an amendment made by this subtitle, with respect to an entity, individual, or transaction, for a period of not more than 180 days at a time if the President certifies to Congress that—

(1) the Government of North Korea has—

(A) committed to the verifiable suspension of North Korea's proliferation and testing of WMD, including systems designed in whole or in part for the delivery of such weapons; and

(B) has agreed to multilateral talks including the Government of the United States, with the goal of permanently and verifiably limiting North Korea's WMD and ballistic missile programs; or

(2) such suspension is vital to the national security interests of the United States, with an explanation of the reasons therefor.

(b) TERMINATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On the date that is 30 days after the date on which the President makes the certification described under paragraph (2)—

(A) subsection (a), section 1094, and subsections (a) and (b) of section 1096 shall cease to have any force or effect;

(B) section 73 of the Bretton Woods Agreements Act, as added by section 4(a), shall be repealed; and

(C) section 2(b)(14) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as added by section 4(b), shall be repealed.

(2) CERTIFICATION.—The certification described under this paragraph is a certification by the President to the Congress that—

(A) the Government of North Korea—

(i) has ceased to pose a significant threat to national security, with an explanation of the reasons therefor; or

(ii) is committed to, and is taking effective steps to achieving, the goal of permanently and verifiably limiting North Korea's WMD and ballistic missile programs; or

(B) such termination is vital to the national security interests of the United States, with an explanation of the reasons therefor.

SEC. 1098. EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions authorized under this subtitle shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(b) GOOD DEFINED.—In this section, the term ''good'' means any article, natural or man-made substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

SEC. 1099. DEFINITIONS.

For purposes of this subtitle:

(1) TERMS RELATED TO NORTH KOREA.—The terms ''applicable Executive order'', ''Government of North Korea'', ''North Korea'', ''North Korean person'', and ''significant activities undermining cybersecurity'' have the meanings given those terms, respectively, in section 3 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202).

(2) COVERED PERSON.—The term ''covered person'' means the following:

(A) Any North Korean person designated under an applicable Executive order.

(B) Any North Korean person that knowingly facilitates the transfer of bulk cash or covered goods (as defined under section 1027.100 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations).

(C) Any North Korean financial institution.

(D) Any North Korean person employed outside of North Korea, except that the Secretary of the Treasury may waive the application of this subparagraph for a North Korean person that is not otherwise a covered person and—

(i) has been granted asylum or refugee status by the country of employment; or

(ii) is employed as essential diplomatic personnel for the Government of North Korea.

(E) Any person acting on behalf of, or at the direction of, a person described under subparagraphs (A) through (D).

(F) Any person that knowingly employs a person described under subparagraph (D).

(G) Any person that knowingly facilitates the import of goods, services, technology, or natural resources, including energy imports and minerals, or their derivatives, from North Korea.

(H) Any person that knowingly facilitates the export of goods, services, technology, or natural resources, including energy exports and minerals, or their derivatives, to North Korea, except for food, medicine, or medical supplies required for civilian humanitarian needs.

(I) Any person that knowingly invests in, or participates in a joint venture with, an entity in which the Government of North Korea participates or an entity that is created or organized under North Korean law.

(J) Any person that knowingly provides financial services, including through a subsidiary or joint venture, in North Korea.

(K) Any person that knowingly insures, registers, facilitates the registration of, or maintains insurance or a registration for, a vessel owned, controlled, commanded, or operated by a North Korean person.

(L) Any person knowingly providing specialized teaching, training, or information or providing material or technological support to a North Korean person that—

(i) may contribute to North Korea's development and proliferation of WMD, including systems designed in whole or in part for the delivery of such weapons; or

(ii) may contribute to significant activities undermining cybersecurity.

(3) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION DEFINITIONS.—

(A) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''financial institution'' means a United States financial institution or a foreign financial institution.

(B) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''foreign financial institution'' has the meaning given that term under section 1010.605 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(C) NORTH KOREAN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''North Korean financial institution'' includes—

(i) any North Korean financial institution, as defined in section 3 of the North Korea Sanctions and Policy Enhancement Act of 2016 (22 U.S.C. 9202);

(ii) any financial agency, as defined in section 5312 of title 31, United States Code, that is owned or controlled by the Government of North Korea;

(iii) any money transmitting business, as defined in section 5330(d) of title 31, United States Code, that is owned or controlled by the Government of North Korea;

(iv) any financial institution that is a joint venture between any person and the Government of North Korea; and

(v) any joint venture involving a North Korean financial institution.

(D) UNITED STATES FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ''United States financial institution'' has the meaning given the term ''U.S. financial institution'' under section 510.310 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations.

(4) KNOWINGLY.—The term ''knowingly'' with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

AMENDMENT NO. 426 OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. REPORT ON HOSTILITIES INVOLVING UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall report to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives within 48 hours any incident in which United States Armed Forces are involved in an attack or hostilities, including in an offensive or defensive capacity, unless the President—

(1) reports the incident within 48 hours pursuant to section 4 of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1543); or

(2) has determined prior to the incident and reported pursuant to section 1264 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (50 U.S.C. 1549) that the United States Armed Forces involved in the incident would be operating under specific statutory authorization, within the meaning of section 5(b) of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1544(b)).

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, for each such incident—

(1) the statutory and operational authorities under which the United States Armed Forces were operating, including any relevant executive orders and an identification of the operational activities authorized under such executive orders;

(2) the date, location, duration, and other parties involved;

(3) a description of the United States Armed Forces involved and the mission of such Armed Forces;

(4) the numbers of any combatant casualties and civilian casualties; and

(5) any other information the President determines appropriate.

(c) FORM.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

AMENDMENT NO. 427 OFFERED BY MR. ENGEL OF NEW YORK

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. ___. REPORTS AND BRIEFINGS ON USE OF MILITARY FORCE AND SUPPORT OF PARTNER FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on specific actions taken pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.) and support for partner forces against those nations or organizations described in such law, during the preceding 180-day period.

(b) MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED.—The report required by subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the time period for which the report was submitted, the following:

(1) A list of each nation or organization with respect to which force has been used pursuant to the Authorization for Use of Military Force, including the legal and factual basis for the determination that authority under such law applies with respect to each such nation or organization.

(2) An intelligence assessment of the risk to the United States posed by each such nation or organization.

(3) A list of the countries in which operations were conducted pursuant such law.

(4) A list of all lethal actions in which United States Armed Forces participated, including—

(A) a delineation of whether any country in which such action occurred was or was not designated as an area of active hostilities;

(B) the number of lawfully targetable individuals injured or killed and the number of high-value targets injured or killed for each such specific instance of lethal action; and

(C) a description of the circumstances surrounding each instance of a strike taken in Somalia, Yemen, and any other country not designated an area of active hostilities that did not target a high value target.

(5) A list of each partner force supported and each country in which United States Armed Forces have commanded, coordinated, participated in the movement of, accompanied, or otherwise supported foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals on operations in which such forces, groups or individuals have engaged in hostilities, either offensively or defensively, including—

(A) a delineation of instances in which such United States Armed Forces were or were not operating under the Authorization for Use of Military Force;

(B) the purpose for which the United States Armed Forces were deployed to the country in which the use of force occurred, including the program or funding authority under which such Armed Forces were operating;

(C) a determination of whether the foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals against which such hostilities occurred are covered by the Authorization for Use of Military Force;

(D) a description of the United States Armed Forces involvement in such hostilities, including whether the Armed Forces—

(i) directed the operation that led to hostilities, and, if so, the objective of such operation;

(ii) accompanied the partner force at any point during the mission or operation in which the hostilities occurred;

(iii) engaged directly in combat; or

(iv) provided intelligence, reconnaissance, or surveillance, medivac, refueling, airlift, or any other type of enabling support to the partner forces during hostilities.

(6) A description of the actual and proposed contributions, including financing, equipment, training, troops, and logistical support, provided by each foreign country that participates in any international coalition with the United States to combat a nation or organization described in the Authorization for Use of Military Force.

(c) FORM.—The information required under paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form.

(d) OTHER REPORTS.—If United States Armed Forces engage in hostilities, offensively or defensively, against any nation, organization, or person pursuant to statutory or constitutional authorities other than Authorization for Use of Military Force, the President shall comply with the reporting requirements under—

(1) this section to the same extent and in the same manner as if such actions had been taken under Authorization for Use of Military Force;

(2) the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.); and

(3) any other applicable provision of law.

(e) BRIEFINGS.—At least once during each 180-day period described in subsection (a), the President shall provide to the congressional defense committees, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a briefing on the matters covered by the report required under this section for such period.

AMENDMENT 431 OFFERED BY MR. PETERS OF CALIFORNIA

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10____. INSPECTION OF FACILITIES USED TO HOUSE, DETAIN, SCREEN, AND REVIEW MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES.

The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Comptroller General of the United States and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall establish a process under which the Comptroller General and the Inspector General of Health and Human Services, as appropriate, may be provided with access to Government-owned or Department of Defense-owned installations where there are facilities used to house, detain, screen, or review migrants, refugees, or other persons recently arriving in the United States for purposes of conducting surprise inspections of such facilities.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH) and the gentleman from Texas (Mr. THORNBERRY) each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. RUIZ).

Mr. RUIZ. Madam Chair, I rise in support of my amendments to protect our servicemembers from toxic smoke exposure and move us closer to ending the use of burn pits.

Burn pits are large fields where the military burns waste, including batteries, jet fuels, and medical waste, causing our men and women in uniform to inhale toxic chemicals, carcinogens, and particulate matter. These hazardous materials have been linked to life-threatening cancers, lung diseases, and rare illnesses.

Exposure to burn pits took the life of Jennifer Kepner, a veteran and mother of two from Cathedral City in my district, who lost her life to pancreatic cancer that her doctor believed was most probably caused by her exposure to burn pits.

Jennifer's story has become all too common. As a physician and a public health expert, I know that, when there is a high enough suspicion of harm that causes a severe enough illness, we must act.

As the co-chairman of the bipartisan Burn Pits Caucus, I am working to end the use of burn pits, educate doctors and veterans about their health effects, get exposed veterans the healthcare and benefits that they have earned and need and deserve, and do more research on the health effects of burn pit exposure.

Madam Chair, my amendments will require the Department of Defense to conduct an implementation plan to end the use of nine active burn pits continuing to threaten the health of our servicemembers stationed overseas.

In addition, my amendments will require DOD to provide a list of all locations where open-air burn pits have been used and report to Congress on its research assessing their health effects.

Finally, my amendments require the Department of Defense to train doctors on the potential health effects of burn pits, helping them catch the early warning signs of serious life-threatening illnesses before it is too late.

I would like to thank Congressman PETER WELCH for his support and commitment to protecting the health of our servicemembers and veterans, and I urge my fellow Representatives on both sides of the aisle to support these critical amendments.

As Jennifer Kepner said to me before she died:

Burn pits are the Agent Orange of our generation. We must take action before more veterans and servicemembers lose their lives.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I have no speakers at this time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON).

Ms. WEXTON. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

My amendment, No. 401, would examine the feasibility of piloting a workforce transition program for Active-Duty servicemen and -women who are currently in counterintelligence roles to give them the opportunity to obtain additional security clearance credentials upon their separation from service.

A problem that many servicemembers in counterintelligence face upon separation from the military is that they are unable to transition their security clearances to be eligible to start work immediately for, or in support of, a Federal intelligence agency.

The wait time to transition a security clearance can take over a year, and many of these individuals are forced to consider taking a lower paying job while they wait for the process to move forward, or we lose these individuals entirely when they take jobs in the private sector outside the intelligence community.

These are members serving in roles that are in critical needs areas for our intelligence areas, such as cyberspace operations, cyber electronic warfare, and military intelligence.

Because of these difficulties, our intelligence agencies are losing out on a highly qualified and diverse talent pool whose skills and training have already been paid for by the Federal Government.

Madam Chair, my amendment would help ensure that those veterans who have service in our military's intelligence fields, can continue to use their abilities to protect our Nation well beyond their military service.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I have no speakers at this time, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Chair, we have no further speakers. I urge adoption of the en bloc package, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendments en bloc offered by the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH).

The en bloc amendments were agreed to.

□ 2030

AMENDMENT NO. 217 OFFERED BY MR. KHANNA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 217 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of subtitle E of title XII the following:

SEC. 12___. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON NORTH KOREA.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) diplomacy is essential to address the illegal nuclear program of North Korea;

(2) every effort should be made to avoid a military confrontation with North Korea, as it would pose extreme risks to—

(A) United States military personnel;

(B) noncombatants, including United States citizens and citizens of United States allies; and

(C) regional security;

(3) the United States should pursue a sustained and credible diplomatic process to achieve the denuclearization of North Korea and an end to the 69-year-long Korean War; and

(4) until such time as North Korea no longer poses a threat to the United States or United States allies, the United States should, in concert with such allies, continue to deter North Korea through credible defense and deterrence posture.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, this amendment is an historic effort of bipartisan spirit to finally have peace with North Korea after over 69 years of conflict.

Regardless of whoever is President, diplomacy is the key to the region.

The Congressional Research Service tells us that, in the first few minutes of any war in North Korea, as many as 500,000 civilians could perish, many of them Americans. And, if the conflict went nuclear, millions would perish.

No one has done more for peace in the subcontinent, in North Korea, than President Carter. President Carter went and met with Kim Jong Un's grandfather in 1994 and came up with a framework for denuclearization. He recently had a constructive conversation with President Trump, and President Trump has taken efforts to seek dialogue there.

I believe that we can have a three-part framework to reaching such an agreement that President Carter had outlined with Kim Jong Un's grandfather.

First, we need to have a nonaggression pact to assure the North Koreans that we do not have any interest in regime change and have a permanent peace. I believe, if we do that, Kim Jong Un will engage in significant denuclearization.

And we should have no relaxation of any sanctions until there is at least 90 percent denuclearization, which is achievable. And, after the denuclearization, we can have flexible sanctions with clapback provisions.

The point is, this doesn't have to be partisan. It is in our Nation's interest to seek peace. I, for one, will support the administration's efforts to seek peace, and I appreciate that this House, in a bipartisan way, will go on record saying that we need a permanent peace agreement with North Korea.

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

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 368 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 375 OFFERED BY MR. TIPTON

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 375 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. TIPTON. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle J of title V, add the following:

SEC. 597. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE HIGH-ALTITUDE ARMY NATIONAL GUARD AVIATION TRAINING SITE.

(a) FINDING.—Congress finds that the High-Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site is the lone school of the Department of Defense where rotary-wing aviators in the Armed Forces and the militaries of foreign allies learn how to safely fly rotary-wing aircraft in mountainous, high-altitude environments.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that military aviation training in Colorado, including the training conducted at the High-Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, is critical to the national security of the United States and the readiness of the Armed Forces.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. TIPTON. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN).

Mr. LAMBORN. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding and for his leadership on this important issue.

Just so everyone will know, HAATS stands for the High-Altitude Army Aviation Training Site. There is only one such site in the United States, and that is in the mountains of western Colorado, and it happens to be in Representative TIPTON's district.

A lot of the people who train there with rotary aircraft come from Fort Carson, which is in my district. I know there is interest from other members of the Colorado delegation. They have had legislation that would designate nearby areas, or even that area, as a wilderness site.

But I want to talk about the importance of this to the Army. This is high-altitude training. So, for rotary wing pilots who are going to be going to places like Afghanistan, this is a unique training opportunity.

The high altitude, the change of weather, the mountainous conditions, and the valleys and hills and mountain peaks really make for an amazing training experience. And it has saved lives.

I know Representative TIPTON is going to have one story. I will give another.

Just in this last couple of months, a couple of skiers from Vail were lost, and there was a search and rescue effort that was undertaken. With the help of helicopter pilots who had been trained, who were in the Army National Guard, I believe, they were able to find those skiers and rescue them without loss of life or injury, even, and it was a great success story.

That high-altitude training site has led to many lives being saved, so it is an asset for our country. It is a gem; it is a jewel; and it must be protected at all costs.

Madam Chair, I appreciate Representative TIPTON's leadership on this issue.

Mr. TIPTON. Madam Chair, I do have the privilege and the honor to be able to represent Colorado's vast Third Congressional District, which is home to the High-Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, also known as HAATS. It is located in Gypsum, Colorado.

HAATS is under the U.S. Department of Defense's organization, and it is a lone school that teaches rotary wing aviators in the Armed Forces, in the military, and also those of our foreign allies to learn how to be able to fly safely with rotary wing aircraft in mountainous, high-altitude environments.

I have had the opportunity to be able to hear from military officials and many servicemen and -women, both retired and active, along with their families, who praise the lifesaving training conducted at HAATS.

There are numerous examples of how the elite training provided at HAATS has benefited our men and women in uniform when it comes to military aviation. I would like to share one of those examples this evening.

In Afghanistan's Helmand province, a HAATS graduate conducting an emergency medical evacuation mission in treacherous conditions was faced with the challenge of dealing with fine brown talcum powder, which was damaging the engine's aircraft. He was able, through his training in management power techniques garnered at HAATS, to actually safely land the aircraft and successfully remove wounded soldiers and medics out of the area, which was extremely hazardous.

Madam Chair, my amendment is a sense of Congress whereby Congress recognizes that the military aviation training in Colorado, including the training conducted at HAATS, is critical to the national security of the United States and to the readiness of the Armed Forces.

Madam Chair, I encourage all of my colleagues to support this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Chair, while I do not oppose the amendment, I would like to take advantage of the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Mr. NEGUSE. Madam Chair, I appreciate that my colleague from the Third Congressional District, Mr. TIPTON, is highlighting a program that is so deeply valued by the entire Colorado delegation, myself included.

HAATS, as was just mentioned, offers unique training for rotary wing pilots in power management at high altitudes. It is the only Department of Defense aviation school that teaches pilots this skill outside of the classroom. Students come from all over the world to receive this incredible training.

As more skiers, hikers, and rock climbers visit Colorado, there are more instances where outdoor enthusiasts may need to be rescued and evacuated. And, because of the work done at HAATS, evacuations can happen in some of the most unforgiving terrain on Earth.

Of course, as my distinguished colleague mentioned, HAATS also provides the training for our military aviators to simulate real-world combat scenarios to be prepared to support our men and women in uniform.

I know I speak for the entire Colorado delegation when I say that the work done at HAATS is critically important, and we are proud to have such a renowned training facility headquartered in Colorado in the Third Congressional District, as my colleague mentioned, which borders my own beautiful congressional district, the Second.

It is also for those reasons I would just say that I do believe it is important, as cosponsors of wilderness legislation, that we work to ensure that the bills that we pursue don't adversely affect current or future military transit and training in Colorado.

I would like to address the comment made by my colleague from Colorado Springs, the distinguished gentleman, to say that the good news is my bill that I have introduced, the CORE Act, with Senator BENNET does not adversely affect current or future military transit and training in Colorado, nor does it impact HAATS.

Years have been spent working constructively with representatives from the Colorado National Guard, HAATS, the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the U.S. Army, the U.S. Air Force, the FAA, and relevant land management agencies to ensure that that bill in particular would allow for continued and future military training and transit in Colorado, so that is why I am excited that that bill is making its way to the floor.

Again, I appreciate my colleague's dedication to ensuring that the mission of HAATS is protected. I certainly share that dedication, and I look forward to continuing to support this program that brings so much pride to our State, alongside my colleague, Mr. TIPTON.

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

Mr. TIPTON. Madam Chair, I appreciate the kind comments from my colleague out of Colorado in support of something that is fundamentally important to our Nation's security and also to be able to help citizens who may be in treacherous conditions in the high altitudes of Colorado and our other Western States.

Madam Chair, I do encourage our colleagues to support this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. TIPTON).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. TIPTON. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Colorado will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 386 OFFERED BY MR. TURNER

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 386 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. TURNER. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Strike section 1646 and insert the following new section:

SEC. 1646. CERTIFICATION REGARDING DEPLOYMENT OF LOW-YIELD BALLISTIC MISSILE WARHEAD.

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall certify to the congressional defense committees whether—

(1) the Secretary determines that the deployment of low-yield ballistic missile warheads is in the best interests of the national security of the United States; and

(2) the Secretary has an alternative to the W76–2 low-yield ballistic missile warhead that—

(A) may be deployed as of the date of the certification; and

(B) provides at least the same level of proportional response capability as the W76–2 low-yield ballistic missile warhead deployed on submarine-launched ballistic missiles.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. TURNER. Madam Chair, this is an amendment that would strike section 1646 of the bill and replace it with a determination by the Secretary of Defense as to a certification of need.

Madam Chair, this provision is a unilateral nuclear disarmament provision.

Now, the chairman has said repeatedly this is not a unilateral nuclear disarmament, but let's break down those words.

It is unilateral because it only applies to us. There is no one else. It is nuclear because it applies to a nuclear weapon. And it is disarmament because it requires the pulling of a nuclear weapon that is scheduled for deployment.

What we currently have in this bill is a requirement that the W76–2, which is a low-yield nuclear weapon that is currently headed for our submarines, be pulled and not be deployed, a weapon that our Department of Defense has determined that we needed and, in fact, last year, on a bipartisan basis, was funded and approved for deployment.

But now we are going to reverse course because now Congress is going to decide, for unilateral nuclear disarmament, to reach out and start pulling back nuclear weapons that are there to defend us.

Let's talk just for a moment as to why we need this.

Russia has adopted a new nuclear doctrine that is called escalate to deescalate. They actually believe that the first use of nuclear weapons is something that can deescalate a fight as opposed to escalate it. They have deployed low-yield nuclear weapons, and they have even practiced scenarios where they use low-yield believing that, because we have, usually, larger yield, bigger weapons, that we would be less likely to respond.

In fact, the BBC did a documentary where they began a scenario of an attack by Russia against the United States where it is a low-yield nuke against one of our aircraft carriers, and the assumption being we wouldn't answer back with a very large nuke.

The problem here that we have is that this is a step to reduce our nuclear arsenal which is there for one reason and one reason only, and that is to deter our adversaries so that they never think of using nuclear weapons.

This provision would take this unilateral nuclear disarmament out. It would put back in the bill a provision that requires the Secretary of State to determine that it is needed, and we would instead look to their determination, not the random determination of Congress.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Chair, I yield myself 2 minutes.

First of all, if you were to say ''unilateral nuclear disarmament'' to most people, I think, if you look at the plain language of the words, what that would say is we are going to universally nuclear disarm all nuclear weapons. That is what unilateral nuclear disarmament would mean. So that is not what we are doing here.

Again, we literally have thousands of nuclear weapons. What we are doing here is trying to decide whether or not we want to deploy one in a different form, which is a smaller yield.

So we are not—let me assure my colleagues again—getting rid of all of our nuclear weapons and unilaterally disarming from nuclear weapons. We are not doing that.

□ 2045

This is one weapon with a small yield.

The other thing that is worth noting; there is actually no evidence that the Russians have decided that they are going to use a low-yield nuclear weapon first without any new clear provocation.

I have had this debate with a number of different people. There have been various conversations about this; just like we have had various conversations about a wide range of scenarios. But it is not at all clear that Russia has decided to launch a nuclear weapon.

I believe that the purpose of a nuclear arsenal is deterrence; and we ought to find a clear message. In fact, I find this debate, which we have been having for a while, very dangerous because what we are saying to the Russians is there is a scenario under which they can use a nuclear weapon and we won't respond, and I don't think that should ever be true.

We should say a nuclear weapon is a red line. You step across it, we will respond.

It is also very untrue—this debate has said, Well, gosh, if they do a low yield, we have no option but to hit them with something 10 times as large.

We have a wide range of yields on our nuclear weapons, a wide range of options in terms of where and when we could respond.

But what introducing a low-yield nuclear weapon does is we take the Russian mutterings about doing an escalate to de-escalate and say, yeah, we are with you. This could happen.

Former Secretary of State George Shultz, a Republican, is the one who has been most critical of deployment of this weapon, because, as he correctly states, when we start talking about low-yield nuclear weapons, you start making nuclear war acceptable.

That is why deployment of this weapon is such a mistake. It takes us down the road of saying, we can have a manageable nuclear war. No. Make it clear to the Russians, if they start a nuclear war, we can't promise that our response is going to be proportional, but we can promise that we will respond.

This is a mistake. But we are not unilaterally nuclear disarming.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Madam Chair, this is unilateral nuclear disarmament because we get nothing from the other side. I mean, if you are against this nuclear weapon, put a provision in this bill that says I strongly encourage the United States to negotiate with Russia that we both get rid of these nuclear weapons.

I don't like nuclear weapons. I am just more concerned about the ones that are in the hands of the other guys than the ones that are in our hands.

Now, what is weird about this is that the determination by the chairman that we need to pull this weapon back after, again, bipartisan support for this weapon being deployed; is it because this weapon is dangerous? No.

Is it because our adversaries have it? Well, adversaries do have it.

Do we have it in other forms? Yes.

But yet, instead of those who are charged with our military policy deciding it, they want to decide it.

Now, again, this should be decided by treaty. We should require that the other side get rid of theirs if we are going to get rid of ours.

But the other aspect is, this is not just musings about Russia saying escalate to de-escalate. That is their nuclear weapons policy, and we have to be very concerned as to how that policy affects their calculus.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOULTON), a member of the committee.

Mr. MOULTON. Madam Chair, I rise to oppose this amendment.

Now, I do not question my colleague from Ohio's commitment to our national security. He and I have worked together on this committee for several years.

But I do think that this amendment would be a grave strategic mistake. I oppose the development of these low-yield weapons for three distinct reasons:

One, they increase the chance of miscalculation by our enemies;

Two, they are a waste of taxpayer money for a capability that we already possess; and

Three, they weaken our national defense as a consequence.

The fundamental strength of our nuclear deterrence lies in the fact that our nuclear weapons are so catastrophically damaging that nobody would dare attack us or even threaten our allies with a nuclear weapon.

Lowering the threshold for the use of nuclear weapons by signaling to our enemies that our response might not be catastrophic for them makes it more likely that our enemies will use nukes against us and our allies in the first place. It plays into Russia's dangerous new escalate to de-escalate doctrine.

Nobody should question the resolve of the United States of America to respond with overwhelming force if strategic weapons are used. Developing these low-yield weapons does just that. It questions that resolve, and that weakens our national defense.

Mr. TURNER. Madam Chair, how much time remains?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Ohio has 1½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Washington has 1½ minutes remaining.

Mr. TURNER. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Chair, if I may inquire, who has the right to close on this one?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Washington has the right to close.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Chair, I just have my close, so I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. TURNER. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

The provision that this amendment seeks to modify in the bill is a provision that Vladimir Putin would love. I can't imagine what it must be like when, in Moscow, they begin to tell Vladimir Putin that the United States Congress is looking to pass a law to limit our nuclear weapons arsenal; that we are going to look to pass a law to actually remove weapons that are scheduled for deployment; to remove weapons that Russia has; to remove weapons that are intended to change Russia's calculus, so that when they look to threaten our country, they know that we have the ability to respond to both proportionately.

And it is not a new weapon. There are other forms of low-yield nuclear weapons that we have. It is just this one that is being objected to.

By the way, the money has been spent. This weapon is on its way. This is not a destabilizing weapon. This is a weapon that keeps us safe.

Now, the concern with this, of course, once we begin unilateral nuclear disarmament—it is unilateral because we get nothing for it. Our other side is doing nothing. Nuclear because it is a weapon; disarmament because we are taking an armament out—is then when do we stop?

If Congress decides to do this, that we have the ability to just start pulling weapons, then is the nuclear triad at risk, Madam Chair?

Do we go pull our ICBMs?

Do we say that we shouldn't have this weapon or that weapon?

Shouldn't we be looking to those who actually have the expertise in understanding what our adversaries are doing; what our strategy is; what our nuclear weapons capabilities are and our adversaries' nuclear weapons capabilities; how those compare; what their procedures have been, and how they have been deploying?

All those should figure in to the expertise, not random decisions to pull nuclear weapons here on the Congressional floor.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

There is nothing random about this decision; and I do find the gentleman's argument interesting. I suppose Congress should just sort of shut down and say, Pentagon, whatever you want, you have got. We are not going to say anything about it.

I really disagree with that aspect of the gentleman's argument; that because the Pentagon has decided to deploy this weapon, Congress should have no say in it.

We are not doing this randomly. We are not doing this arbitrarily. This is actually a debate that has gone on for a number of years as to whether or not to deploy this weapon. I will grant you there are arguments on both sides of it, but the notion that we are like, on a whim, making this decision is ridiculous.

As I said, there are many former national security experts, including former Secretary of State George Shultz, who thinks that this weapon will destabilize and make us less safe.

And let's remember, we have had a nuclear deterrent for almost 75 years now. And for all of those 75 years, we have not put a low-yield nuclear weapon on one of our submarines. We haven't done it. We have had a very strong deterrent.

What I would say to Mr. Putin is, No, we are not going to deploy every single weapon system that we have ever thought of because that wouldn't be very smart. But we have thousands of nuclear weapons. And as Mr. MOULTON said quite clearly, we need to make it clear, we will have an overwhelming response to any use of nuclear weapons. That is what will deter them. That is what will stop a nuclear war from starting.

When we start to have that situation where it goes back and forth, and we say, Well, we can have a manageable nuclear war, that is the danger that leads people to oppose this weapon. I urge opposition to the amendment.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. TURNER).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. TURNER. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio will be postponed.

The Chair understands that amendment No. 421 will not be offered.

AMENDMENT NO. 423 OFFERED BY MR. KHANNA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 423 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title XII, add the following:

SEC. __. PROHIBITION OF UNAUTHORIZED MILITARY FORCE IN OR AGAINST IRAN.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

(1) The acquisition by the Government of Iran of a nuclear weapon would pose a grave threat to international peace and stability and the national security of the United States and United States allies, including Israel.

(2) The Government of Iran is a leading state sponsor of terrorism, continues to materially support the regime of Bashar al-Assad, and is responsible for ongoing gross violations of the human rights of the people of Iran.

(3) Article I of the United States Constitution requires the President to obtain authorization from Congress before engaging in war with Iran.

(b) CLARIFICATION OF CURRENT LAW.—Nothing in the Authorization for Use of Military Force (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107–243; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), or any other provision of law enacted before the date of the enactment of this Act may be construed

to provide authorization for the use of military force against Iran.

(c) PROHIBITION OF UNAUTHORIZED MILITARY FORCE IN OR AGAINST IRAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (1), no Federal funds may be used for any use of military force in or against Iran unless Congress has—

(A) declared war; or

(B) enacted specific statutory authorization for such use of military force after the date of the enactment of this Act that meets the requirements of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

(2) EXCEPTION.—The prohibition under paragraph (1) shall not apply to a use of military force that is consistent with section (2)(c) of the War Powers Resolution.

(d) RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.—(1) Nothing in this section may be construed to prevent the President from using necessary and appropriate force to defend United States allies and partners if Congress enacts specific statutory authorization for such use of force consistent with the requirements of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

(2) Nothing in this Act may be construed to relieve the executive branch of restrictions on the use of force, reporting, or consultation requirements set forth in the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.).

(3) Nothing in this Act may be construed to authorize the use of military force.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA) and a Member opposed each will control 10 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, this will be the most important foreign policy vote in the United States Congress. This bipartisan amendment makes it clear that the Congress appropriates zero funding for any offensive war in Iran or another war by choice.

The Supreme Court has made it clear that when Congress limits funding for a war, Congress' power, not the executive power, is at its peak. And when this amendment passes, it will be a clear statement for Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle that this country is tired of endless wars; that we do not want another war in the Middle East.

I will make one final point before I yield to my colleagues. The other side, and people will argue, that this may limit our ability to respond to an attack on the United States or our allies. That is a patent lie.

Nothing in this amendment limits the President of the United States from doing anything that he needs to do to defend the United States of America or our allies as he is authorized under the War Powers Act.

What this will prevent is another trillion-dollar war in the Middle East. Frankly, what it will prevent is what this President promised the American people not to do, to get into another endless, costly war in the Middle East.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GAETZ), the bipartisan cosponsor of the amendment.

Mr. GAETZ. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and for our work together on this issue.

Madam Chair, I represent the district in this Congress that has the highest concentration of active duty military. If my constituents are called to war with Iran, they will go without hesitation or question. They will fight and win decisive victory, and I am incredibly proud of them.

But if they must deploy the patriotism to go downrange and win this war, we should at least have the courage to vote for it or vote against it, every darn one of us.

And if my war-hungry colleagues, some of whom have already suggested that we invade Venezuela, North Korea, and probably a few other countries before lunchtime tomorrow; if they are so certain of their case against Iran, let them bring their authorization to use military force against Iran to this very floor.

Let them make the case to Congress and to the American people. Let them show the military families in my district what their loved ones will fight for and die for. If we do that, then I think we serve the country well.

My constituents are doing their part, and I think it is about time Congress does our part and speak to these critical matters of war and peace.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 10 minutes.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL), the distinguished ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this unfortunate and dangerous amendment which is a propaganda win for the Iranian regime and the Houthi allies. It takes legitimate options off the table; shows America divided in the face of mounting Iranian threats; and makes our Nation less safe.

We all agree that, under Article I of the Constitution, only Congress possesses the authority to declare war. The administration's measured response to Iran's shooting down of our U.S. military asset in international airspace shows that the President is not looking for war with Iran.

But this amendment goes much farther in prohibiting unauthorized war with the number one state sponsor of terror. It uses the power of the purse to preclude any use of force whatsoever against Iran unless it is previously authorized by Congress or provoked by an attack on the United States or our Armed Forces.

□ 2100

Think about what that means. What can our military do if Iran attacks American civilians or our regional allies like Israel and Jordan or strategic international shipping through the Straits of Hormuz?

Under this reckless amendment, the answer is: Absolutely nothing. The U.S. military cannot fire a single shot until after the successful completion of a bicameral legislation process that enacts a law authorizing the use of force. All of us here today know how long that could take.

This will tie our military's hands at a perilous time. We need Iran and its terrorist proxies to think twice before they attack Americans, our friends, or our interests.

This amendment is an unprecedented attempt to micromanage the powers claimed by every Commander in Chief, Democrat and Republican, since the War Powers Resolution was enacted over President Nixon's veto in 1973. In fact, the effect of this misguided amendment is far more restrictive than the War Powers Resolution itself.

This is absolutely not the time to play politics with our national security. Iran's saber rattling and provocation is not going to go away anytime soon.

I would like to quote from a July 8 letter from Acting Under Secretary of Defense for Policy. He says:

> The Department strongly opposes this amendment. If U.S. citizens, diplomatic facilities in the region, or other national interests are threatened or attacked, we must be able to respond promptly and in an appropriate fashion.

And he says:

> At a time when Iran is engaging in escalating military provocations demonstrated most recently by the shooting down of the U.S. unmanned aerial vehicle, it is attacking allied shipping.

They shot a missile at our U.S. Embassy in Iraq. This amendment could only embolden Iran to further provocations.

Bottom line, this amendment will give comfort to our enemy who has the blood of Americans on their hands—from the Marine barracks bombing to the Iraq war—and who continues to hold American hostages to this day. This is a pro-Iran, pro-Houthi amendment.

I was in the White House when the President made his decision and exercised restraint to not escalate this war, but this, I believe, is an ill-proposed amendment.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, we are going to have eight more speakers because this was such a collaborative effort, so I hope the speakers will limit themselves to 1 minute or less so we can get everyone in.

I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), our distinguished chair, who did more to bring this amendment together than anyone.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Chair, I want to make it absolutely clear, in all the scenarios that the gentleman on the other side just pointed out, the President has the absolute right of self-defense.

As Mr. KHANNA made clear in his opening remarks, the right of self-defense—if we were attacked in the way

that Congressman MCCAUL described, the President has the absolute right to defend the United States.

What this amendment says, basically it is counter to the gentleman's argument. The gentleman's argument basically is that Congress should get out of the way. Under no circumstances should Congress have any say in the use of the United States military.

I think that is wrong. I think we have a role to play. The President should not be allowed to start a war anytime, anywhere, but he can absolutely defend the United States in accordance with the War Powers Resolution.

All this says, that if it isn't a matter of self-defense, if the President has decided, as we decided in Iraq, that we are going to launch a war for preemptive reasons or because of many of the things the gentleman pointed out that Iran does, if we are going to start a war because of that, then we in the United States Congress should uphold our constitutional duty and have the right to vote on it. I think that is appropriate.

Unless Members are in favor of Congress getting totally out of having any say in this, Members need to support this amendment.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN), who is a colonel in the Army, was a colonel in the Army, and was helpful from day one in crafting this.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Chair, I rise in support of the amendment, which is the product of hard work from my colleagues on both sides of the aisle.

The administration does not have authorization to take military action in or against Iran and must come to Congress for that authority, and this amendment makes that crystal clear.

Many members of the administration have been trying to make a case for a war with Iran for months, if not years, going so far as to try to speciously tie Iran to al-Qaida and claim the 2001 AUMF passed in the aftermath of the attack on 9/11 might authorize war against Iran.

Congress must reassert our constitutional authority.

There is no question that Iran is a bad actor and they have been for a long time, but if the administration believes that armed conflict is the way to keep us safe, then the administration must make the case to Congress and the American people, because it will be their sons and daughters who will be on the front lines of that brutal war.

We cannot be a Congress or a nation that accepts going to war on a whim as the status quo. I firmly believe it is time for Congress to repeal and replace the 2001 AUMF, but until we can do that, we must pass this amendment now.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I have only myself to close, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. HIMES), who led 100-plus Members in a letter opposing the war with Iran.

Mr. HIMES. Madam Chair, I would like to thank Mr. SMITH and Mr. KHANNA for their leadership on this amendment and just express my disappointment at the statements made by my friend, Mr. MCCAUL.

I never imagined that an amendment that essentially restated congressional authority as detailed in the Constitution would ever get characterized as a propaganda win for Iran, as a pro-Iran thing; and I would remind my friend, Mr. MCCAUL, that, yes, the President stepped away from a military conflict that might have been justified as an act of self-defense.

I am not in the practice of praising the President on this floor, but he took a prudent course a few weeks ago. There is absolutely no guarantee he will do so again.

This amendment does one simple thing. It is not unprecedented. Its precedent is the United States Constitution, which vests war-making authority when it is not in self-defense, as Mr. SMITH points out, exclusively in the Congress. Now, we may or may not like that idea, but it is the principle that we swore to uphold.

And I would just remind the Chamber that, every time we allow a Democratic or a Republican President to go to war without an authorization in this Chamber, we shirk our constitutional duty. We fail to back our warfighters with the full and robust voice of the United States Government.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. ESHOO), my good friend who has led this bill in the House that prevents funding for a war with Iran.

Ms. ESHOO. Madam Chair, I thank my colleague, Mr. KHANNA, for yielding.

I rise in strong support of amendment 423, and I want to thank all of the Members who have worked so hard on this.

I am proud to have written legislation in early April of this year, the Prevention of Unconstitutional War with Iran Act, which enjoys 79 cosponsors and prohibits the President from using any funding appropriated by Congress to take military action in or against Iran without authorization from Congress. This amendment mirrors and complements that legislation by prohibiting the use of any funding in this year's NDAA to carry out unauthorized military attacks against Iran.

It is very important to have this amendment on the floor because the Trump administration seems determined to provoke military confrontation with Iran, and the President and his hawkish advisers have publicly stated that they don't need authorization from Congress to carry out preemptive attacks.

They are wrong. The U.S. Constitution is clear. Article I, Section 8 gives Congress the sole authority to declare war, allowing the American people to decide, through their Representatives in Congress, whether military action is in the best interest of the country.

We carry no grief for Iran, not one of us, but this amendment should pass.

The Acting CHAIR. Members are reminded to heed the gavel.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOULTON), a veteran who was in four tours of duty and fought against the Iranians in his second tour in Iraq.

Mr. MOULTON. Madam Chair, colleagues, this vote is about several things.

It is about war with Iran. The President and John Bolton have manufactured a crisis by withdrawing America from the Iran nuclear deal with no alternative, and Iran has a strategic advantage over us now that they did not have before under the deal.

This vote is about the Authorization for Use of Military Force passed almost 20 years ago that does not authorize war with Iran. We do not underestimate the Iranian threat. It is real, it is significant, but that does not make going to war now legal or necessary.

But most of all, this vote is about the Constitution and our duty to uphold it. It is the Commander in Chief's job to strengthen our national security, not weaken it, as he has done, and it is Congress' job to decide when we send young Americans to war.

The oath that we all took to protect and defend the Constitution of the United States is the same oath, word-for-word, that I took as a Marine officer.

Our troops are upholding that oath. They are doing their jobs. It is time for us in Congress to do ours.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I yield 45 seconds to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW), a leading veteran voice, who has been helpful in getting many veterans groups on board with this.

Mr. CROW. Madam Chair, I rise today to support this amendment to reassert Congress' constitutional role in authorizing the use of military force.

As a former Army Ranger, I learned firsthand that when politicians talk tough in this town, real people get hurt.

It was an honor to serve our country in Iraq and Afghanistan, but I also witnessed the consequences of sending Americans into harm's way without defined goals and a clear exit strategy.

The most solemn responsibility of Congress is the decision to authorize the use of military force. It is a responsibility that our Founders reserved for Congress because we are directly and daily accountable to those who have to fight our wars: our sons, daughters, mothers, and fathers.

I urge my colleagues to join me in reasserting Congress' role in deciding when to use military force by voting ''yes'' on this amendment. It is time to fulfill our constitutional duty.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I yield an additional 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. MCCAUL).

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Chair, no one respects the Constitution more than I do. We have Article I authorities.

There is a reason why the Founding Fathers put Article I first, because that is the American people over the imperial presidency.

Why are we debating such an important issue, matters of war and peace, which is what my committee argues day in and day out on the Foreign Affairs Committee—well, first of all, it is part of the NDAA. But why are we arguing this at 9:15 at night, in the darkness of night and not the sunlight of day?

This is a dangerous amendment. It is a preemptive use of the AUMF.

We have not engaged in hostile forces, combat forces in Iran. We have not engaged in hostilities. That is when the War Powers Resolution kicks in, notification to the Congress, and then Congress debates the Authorization for Use of Military Force.

I have been in this body for eight terms. That is how the process works. You don't handcuff the President, the Commander in Chief. You don't handcuff him in advance of any preparation for dealing with state-sponsored terror.

This is just wrong.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. LEVIN), who has an important bill clarifying the 2001–2002 AUMF.

□ 2115

Mr. LEVIN of Michigan. Madam Chair, the amendment before us is about our responsibility to protect the American people. It is about our values.

Do we believe the President acting on his own should be able to put our troops in harm's way and put us at risk of another horrific war with zero input from the American people's elected representatives in Congress? Or do we want to make clear that we are going to do our job, the job our constituents elected us to do, follow the Constitution, and prevent a reckless attack on Iran?

This isn't about being a Democrat or a Republican. As a Member of the people's House, colleagues should support this amendment to prevent an unauthorized attack on Iran and make it clear that this Congress has not authorized the use of military force, in line with my bipartisan AUMF Clarification Act.

Madam Chair, I thank Representative KHANNA for yielding.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE), for her work on asserting Congress' authority over war and peace.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, it is up to Congress to prevent another costly war in the Middle East. For too long, Congress has ceded its responsibilities as a coequal branch of government when it comes to matters of war and peace.

As The New York Times recently put it: ''It is long past time that the legislative branch reclaimed its central role in overseeing war waged in the name of the American people.''

Madam Chair, I thank Congressman KHANNA for this amendment. He has been persistent and very clear about our role in the areas of war and peace, and it builds upon the amendment I got into the Defense appropriations bill that indicated and said that nothing in the Defense appropriations bill could be construed as authorization for the use of force in Iran.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from California has 45 seconds remaining.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND), one of the new leaders on HASC who has been very, very helpful on this amendment.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Chair, this administration's reckless behavior threatens to plunge the region into chaos and our own country into another endless and costly war.

We have powerful, peaceful tools to bring other countries to the negotiating table. Under the leadership of President Obama, we used these tools successfully to neutralize Iran's nuclear program.

The President's irresponsible policies have squandered that progress and, instead, set into motion tensions that are spiraling out of control.

We have alienated our closest allies, and Iran is taking steps toward developing a nuclear weapon. This senselessness demonstrates that this administration cannot be trusted with the authority to use military force in Iran.

Madam Chair, I support this amendment.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE) for a closing argument.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, the people of Iran do not want war.

Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman from California for allowing us, no matter what time of night it is, to stand on the floor and declare that the people of Iran do not want war.

The people of the United States know that the Constitution says that Congress has the right to declare war.

Madam Chair, I support this amendment, because it speaks to the Constitution and our right to declare war and to stand against war and sending our young men and women without the authority of the United States Congress.

Mr. KHANNA. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Madam Chair, I am very sympathetic to the idea that Congress has neglected to fulfill its responsibilities under the Constitution in this area for many years, with Presidents of both parties and with congressional majorities of both parties.

Unfortunately, I believe that this amendment goes way too far in restricting the ability of the President to exercise his responsibilities under Article II.

I note that one of the most recent speakers referenced President Obama. It was President Obama who used force in Libya with no authorization from this Congress. As a matter of fact, every President since Truman has done so. The notion that it is either all-out war or nothing does not reflect the way the world is or has been for the last 70 years.

I also have to note that it is somewhat concerning to me that much of this amendment seems focused personally at President Trump, who is bending over backward not to use military force and has campaigned against some of the uses in the past. It does not seem to me to be appropriate.

On the substance of the amendment, we have asked senior general officers with responsibility for operations on the Joint Staff and CENTCOM to look at this language. What they tell us is that they are concerned with this language. I understand the representations that have been made, but the people who have to live under it believe it would foreclose the inherent right of self-defense at a time when we have specific, detailed, and credible threats against 65,000 military personnel in the CENTCOM region. They believe it would immediately stop purely defensive intelligence-sharing and defensive border security we are doing with partners in the region. They believe it would halt orders with options to strike back proportionally against Iran in order to limit escalation and would stop active information-related capabilities directly countering Iranian threat networks.

Furthermore, they believe that there is enough concern about this language that it would at least throw doubt on our ability to come to the defense of Israel if it were under attack from Iran, Iranian proxies, or the Iranian threat network. They believe it would cast doubt on our ability to come to the defense of a ship or vessel in the Strait of Hormuz if an ally comes under attack.

I would point out that just within the last 2 days, an allied tanker was at least threatened by Iranian boats coming through the strait.

Senior general officers at the Joint Staff and CENTCOM believe it would threaten continued Seventh Fleet interdiction efforts in the Indo-Pacific to thwart Iranian sanctions evasion.

We have a number of ways that are not war but legitimate use of force.

People who have to live under it believe this goes too far and prevents them from doing what they are doing, which gets back to what Mr. MCCAUL was talking about. That is, this is only good news for Iran and the threat that they pose.

It uses a powerful funding mechanism to tie the President's hands, and they can only be untied after the House and Senate take action. We know that we often don't move too quickly in these areas.

Again, I am sympathetic with the idea that Congress needs to stand up and do our job. We need to do it responsibly, not the kind of overreach that gives assistance to adversaries and makes our allies much more concerned about whether we will stand with them or not.

Madam Chair, I believe this amendment should be rejected, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Madam Chair, I rise in support of the bipartisan amendment offered by Representatives KHANNA, GAETZ, ENGEL, SMITH (WA), BROWN, LEVIN (MI) and me, along with 80 other cosponsors, to prohibit funding for any engagement in military hostilities in or against Iran without explicit authorization by Congress.

I want to thank my good friend, Congressman KHANNA, for his leadership on this issue. I especially want to thank Armed Services Committee Chairman SMITH, Foreign Affairs Chairman ENGEL and their excellent staff, who worked tirelessly to ensure that this amendment reflected a broad, bipartisan range of concerns on how best to respond to the relentless march to war with Iran that is happening under President Trump and his bellicose advisors.

Madam Chair, our nation almost went to war with Iran just a couple of weeks ago.

Think about this. We were apparently only moments away from the president launching an attack against Iran that could have quickly snowballed out of control into a major conflict. There was no consultation with Congress. No debate on this floor. No input at all from this House whose Members represent the servicemen and women who would be put in harm's way. Let alone a vote.

Democrats don't want war with Iran. Most Republicans don't want war with Iran. The American people certainly don't want a war in Iran.

But this president was apparently about to use an AUMF passed nearly two decades ago to fumble us into another conflict in the Middle East.

I'm glad the president backed off bombing Iran. But I'm terrified about the lack of thoughtful leadership coming from the Oval Office.

We need to make clear to this administration that the president cannot use an old AUMF to initiate hostilities against Iran.

Nor can he engage in military hostilities in or against Iran without first coming to Congress and getting a specific authorization for the use of such force. Period.

It's long past time for Congress to step up to the plate and carry out its constitutional responsibilities on matters of war and peace.

I urge all my colleagues, on both sides of the aisle, to support this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California (Mr. KHANNA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. THORNBERRY. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 424 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 424 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, on page 842, after line 14, insert the following section:

SEC. 1268. REPEAL OF AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

The Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002 (Public Law 107–243; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) is repealed.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, I thank our chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. MCGOVERN, and I thank the chair of the Armed Services Committee, Chairman SMITH, for working with me and all of our members on this amendment and for making this amendment in order.

Madam Chair, I am pleased to offer this amendment along with Representatives ADAM SCHIFF, ELIOT ENGEL, JASON CROW, JOHN LEWIS, SETH MOULTON, MAX ROSE, and many, many others.

Madam Chair, this amendment is straightforward; it is timely; and it should be noncontroversial. It would immediately repeal the 2002 Authorization for the Use of Military Force against Iraq. Repeal of the 2002 AUMF would not impact any existing military operations because it no longer serves an operational purpose.

Leaving the 2002 AUMF on the books runs the risk that it could be utilized by the executive branch for military operations that Congress never intended to authorize.

When Congress passed the 2002 AUMF prior to the invasion of Iraq, it was intended to address the perceived threat posed by the regime of Saddam Hussein as it related to the presence of weapons of mass destruction. United States military deployments and operations carried out pursuant to the 2002 AUMF, Operation Iraqi Freedom, officially concluded in 2011.

Seventeen years after the resolution's passage, the United States recognizes the sovereignty of Iraq and considers the Iraqi Government a key ally.

Both the Obama and Trump administrations have maintained that the 2002 AUMF only serves to reinforce currently existing legal authority. None of the counterterrorism operations being carried out in Iraq independently depend on the 2002 AUMF for authorization.

For these reasons, the 2002 AUMF is outdated and should no longer be on the books. Leaving it in effect risks abuse by this and any future administration.

For example, the Trump administration has claimed that the 2002 AUMF authorizes the use of force to address both ''threats to'' and ''stemming from Iraq,'' and it authorizes force in ''Syria or elsewhere.''

Expansive interpretations such as this demonstrate why we strongly believe that the 2002 AUMF should be immediately repealed.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Chair, I oppose this amendment to repeal the 2002 law that authorizes the use of military force ''to defend the national security of the United States against the continued threat posed by Iraq.''

First of all, the repeal of any AUMF does not belong in this NDAA bill. The Committee on Foreign Affairs has longstanding sole jurisdiction over declarations of war and intervention abroad. Any significant change to war-making authorities needs to be the result of deliberations and votes by the committee of jurisdiction.

There is no issue more deserving of regular order than issues related to war and peace.

Although none of us want to see the extension of any conflict beyond what is necessary, we have also learned that premature disengagement can have huge costs, such as when the prior administration's rush to withdraw U.S. troops contributed to the deadly rise of ISIS in Iraq and Syria.

While the Saddam Hussein regime was a key focus, it was not the sole focus of the 2002 AUMF. It expressly identified al-Qaida and ''other international terrorist organizations, including organizations that threaten the lives and safety of the United States citizens.''

Members will recall that al-Qaida in Iraq later became ISIS, a brutal transnational terrorist organization that continues to threaten American lives and interests. President Obama cited the 2002 AUMF as legal authority for his military operations against ISIS.

The current administration has stated its opposition to the repeal of the 2002 AUMF because:

It remains an important source of additional authority for military operations against ISIS in Iraq and to defend the national security interests of the United States against threats emanating from Iraq.

For those reasons, we shouldn't be repealing key counterterrorism AUMFs unless and until we have replaced them with updated authorities that clearly confront the enemies that continue to threaten our Nation, our people, and our allies. To date, we have seen no such proposal from the majority.

So for those reasons, I urge my colleagues to join me in prioritizing American security by opposing this amendment.

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

□ 2130

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. SMITH), the chairman of the Armed Services Committee.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Chair, the purpose of the 2002 AUMF could not have been more clear. I was here at the time. It was one of the more consequential debates we have ever had. And the purpose was clearly stated to go after Saddam Hussein because he had weapons of mass destruction and to wage war against the nation of Iraq.

If we cannot repeal that 17 years later, then Congress has truly and totally abrogated its constitutional responsibility to regulate any use of military force. There is no justification 17 years later to keep this on the books so that Presidents can use the authority as a blank check. Congress should stand up.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. CROW), a veteran who served his country well and now is serving this body well.

Mr. CROW. Madam Chair, I rise today to support Representative LEE's important amendment to repeal the 2002 Authorization for Use of Military Force, an authorization that has long outlived its intended purpose: the 2002 AUMF authorized U.S. force to overthrow Saddam Hussein's regime and enforce U.N. resolutions in Iraq. Much has changed since those days and, today, Iraq is an important partner in the fight against terrorism.

As the justification for the 2002 AUMF has ended, so, too, should this authorization. This is not an opinion I alone hold. Just today, Army Chief of Staff, a nominee for the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General Milley, stated that the 2001 AUMF provides all of the authorities necessary for ongoing counterterrorism operations in the region. I agree with General Milley and believe it is time to repeal this outdated authorization that no longer serves an operational purpose.

A common theme in the NDAA this year is the emphasis on increasing transparency and reasserting congressional oversight on matters of war and diplomacy.

Madam Chair, I urge my colleagues to vote yes on this amendment and demonstrate that Congress is reasserting its Article I authorities and responsibilities.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR (Mrs. FLETCHER). The gentlewoman from California has 1 minute remaining.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MOULTON), an expert on national security.

Mr. MOULTON. Madam Chair, when is enough enough? The vote to go to war against Iraq in 2002 was a mistake. Congress should have been more careful, questioned the intelligence, and made sure that we exhausted every other option before we put young American lives in danger.

It is time that we stopped living off those past mistakes. Both the Obama administration and the Trump administration have maintained that the 2002 AUMF only serves to reinforce currently existing legal authority.

So it needs to end. We need to repeal it. Because keeping it in place does not support current operations, and it could be used as a legal pretext for future escalation in the Middle East that has not been authorized by Congress.

If we ever need to go to war against Iraq again, Congress has the constitutional obligation to make that decision. And we are fortunate that now that decision will be made, in part, by the generation that fought in Iraq and Afghanistan, which is coming to Congress to step in for the generation that sent us there.

So let's get rid of this mistake, clear the decks for a new generation of better, more accountable leadership, and ensure that Congress takes more careful responsibility for these decisions moving forward.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 425 OFFERED BY MS. LEE OF CALIFORNIA

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 425 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle H of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING THE 2001 AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE.

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

(1) The Authorization for Use of Military Force (referred to in this section as the ''2001 AUMF'') (Public Law 107–40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note) was passed by Congress in 2001 after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, to authorize the use of force against those responsible for the attacks of September 11, 2001.

(2) The 2001 AUMF is one of the only modern authorizations for the use of force in the history of the United States that included no limitation in time, geography, operations, or a named enemy.

(3) The 2001 AUMF has been cited 41 times as the legal basis for the use of force in 19 countries.

(4) Article 1, Section 8 of the Constitution provides Congress with the sole authority to ''declare war''.

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

(1) the use of the 2001 AUMF has been well beyond the scope that Congress initially intended when it was passed on September 14, 2001;

(2) nearly 18 years after the passage of the 2001 AUMF, it has served as a blank check for any President to wage war at any time and at any place; and

(3) any new authorization for the use of military force that replaces the 2001 AUMF should include—

(A) a sunset clause and timeframe within which Congress should revisit the authority provided in the new authorization for use of military force;

(B) a clear and specific expression of mission objectives, targets, and geographic scope; and

(C) reporting requirements to increase transparency and ensure proper Congressional oversight.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, first, I thank our Rules Committee chair, Mr. MCGOVERN, as well as all the members of the committee for making this amendment in order. And I also thank our chairman, Mr. SMITH, for working with us to bring this amendment forward.

I am proud to offer this amendment with Representative MAX ROSE. It is a very straightforward amendment. It simply expresses the sense of Congress that the 2001 AUMF has been utilized well beyond the scope than Congress intended, and that it is far past time for Congress to reassert our constitutional mandated role in war making.

Our amendment also states that any new authorization should include more specific provisions, including a sunset clause, clear and specific expression of objectives, targets, and geographic scope.

Madam Chair, my amendment is not only necessary, but it is timely. Right now, the Trump administration is threatening to use the 2001 AUMF as a legal basis to go to war with Iran. This demonstrates the dangers of leaving this authorization for the use of military force on the books indefinitely.

The 2001 AUMF is only 60 words, and one of the only modern authorizations

for the use of force that includes no limitations in time, geography, operations, or a named enemy.

On September 14, 2001, 3 days after the horrific attacks, I was the only ''no'' vote in Congress for the 2001 AUMF. It was an authorization that I knew would provide a blank check for the President, any President, to wage a war anywhere, any time, and for any length. In the last 18 years, it has been used by three consecutive administrations to wage war at any time, at any place, without congressional oversight or authorization.

According to a 2018 Congressional Research Service report, which I encourage all of my colleagues to read, the 2001 AUMF has, in fact, become that blank check for war. In the almost 18 years since its passage, it has been cited 41 times in 19 countries to wage war with little or no congressional oversight. And this report only looks at unclassified incidents. How many other times has it been used without the knowledge of Congress or the American people?

The AUMF has reportedly been invoked to deploy troops in Syria, Yemen, Somalia, Libya, and Niger. We know that this is far beyond what Congress intended when it was passed in 2001 in the days after the terrible attacks of 9/11.

That is why our amendment is so important. It is a sense of Congress simply recognizing that this has been used well beyond what Congress originally intended when it first passed in 2001; that Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution provides Congress with the sole authority to declare war; and that any new AUMF to replace the 2001 should include a timeframe within which Congress should revisit the authority provided in any AUMF, which many experts agree needs to be included in any replacement AUMF.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Chair, I rise in strong opposition to this amendment. It simply lists complaints about the 2001 authorization for the use of military force while avoiding the serious work of proposing an improved replacement.

Most Members, including me, would say they would be fine with an updated AUMF that better describes current threats. Unfortunately, there is no consensus at all about what that should look like. The fact that the majority has not put forward a single proposal in the 6 months they have been in charge indicates to me that they have deep disagreements.

The author of this amendment has also inserted an outright repeal of the 2001 AUMF into this year's Defense appropriations bill, which would make all counterterrorism operations globally illegal. That is reckless because AUMF provides the necessary legal authority to confront ongoing deadly threats against our homeland. It would also be simply irresponsible and dangerous to repeal it until an adequate replacement has passed both Chambers and been sent to the President's desk.

The gentlewoman from California, with all respect, has held a principled, consistent position on this issue, and I do respect that. I just disagree with it.

But it is incorrect to assert, as this amendment does, that the 2001 AUMF is a blank check for any President to wage war at any time and at any place. The AUMF has been interpreted as covering al-Qaida, the Taliban, and ''associated forces.'' And while that interpretation is sometimes broad, it can't be stretched to cover just anything. For example, it does not capture North Korea or countless other potential adversaries and, arguably, Iran, as well.

The amendment also complains that the 2001 AUMF did not include things like geographic limitations or a named enemy. But it is hard to see how it could have done so while also meeting the grave transnational terrorist threats it was intended to defeat. Because these enemies aren't nation-states marching uniformed troops to face us on the fields of battle, authorizing force to fight them is much more complicated.

The amendment also wrongly implies that the will of Congress has been thwarted by how long and how broadly the AUMF has been used. But Congress has been kept aware of how it is being used, and has always had the same power to legislate, amend, or repeal, as it had back in 2001. The fact is—and this goes on both sides of the aisle—it has not done so. That indicates a decision that, under both Democrat and Republican majorities and administrations, the 2001 AUMF is working.

For my years as Homeland Security chairman, I know that our operations overseas, and the sacrifices of our service men and women, have saved American lives and helped to protect the homeland from countless thwarted attacks.

Unfortunately, the threat does continue. As the Director of National Intelligence has testified, al-Qaida and ISIS maintain transnational networks actively committed to our destruction. Don't get me wrong: I would like to see an updated AUMF as well. That comes out of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. We should deliberate an updated AUMF on our committee. But this amendment contributes nothing towards that outcome.

Until we have new authorities in place to combat the real and dynamic threats to American lives and safety, we need to focus on responsibly using the authorities we have, not just complaining about their imperfections.

If the other side is serious about a fix, then let's work together on a fix and provide a serious replacement to begin this process on a very serious issue of counterterrorism and war and peace.

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

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Chair, I yield 1½ minutes to the gentleman from New York (Mr. ROSE), my colleague, who serves on the Homeland Security Committee and Veterans' Affairs Committee.

□ 2145

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Chair, I want to thank my good friend, Congresswoman LEE, for introducing this amendment and, just as importantly, for her, as our colleagues on the other side of the aisle noted, consistency and leadership on this issue for the last 18 years.

Madam Chair, it will be 18 years this coming September. Men and women will enlist in the United States military who were not born on 9/11. They are enlisting in the United States military, and they will likely go to fight in a war in Afghanistan that is currently being fought based off an authorization that was signed before they were born.

In the last 18 years, three different Presidents from both parties—yes, this is a Democratic and a Republican problem—have conducted countless military operations in 19 different countries against groups entirely unrelated to those who attacked our country.

I don't want to hear that we don't understand. I fought in Afghanistan. I am a New Yorker. I was in New York City on 9/11. We understand the severity of this problem. We understand that, in the immediate aftermath of 9/11, we had to kill those people who had killed innocent people in this country. But that is not what this is about today, and we refuse to make that the focus of this discussion.

This is about Congress doing its job. This is about the fact that we are still waging war, and 80 percent of this institution has never voted to declare war.

This is about the fact that, right now, we are unwilling to enact a piece of legislation that requires Congress to do its job in 8 months.

So I say to my colleagues on the other side of the aisle, we accept your invitation.

The Acting CHAIR. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Mr. ROSE of New York. We accept your invitation, and we would love to work out a way for Congress to——

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is no longer recognized.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LEE).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MCCAUL. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 428 OFFERED BY MS. GARCIA OF TEXAS

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 428 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Chairwoman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. PROHIBITION ON USE OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE FACILITIES TO HOUSE OR DETAIN UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN.

(a) PROHIBITION.—No Department of Defense facility may be used to house or detain unaccompanied alien children.

(b) UNACCOMPANIED ALIEN CHILDREN DEFINED.—The term ''unaccompanied alien children'' has the meaning given such term in section 462 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 279)).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Chair, this amendment is simple and straightforward. It is 15 words. It prohibits defense facilities from being used to house or detain unaccompanied migrant children.

I understand the bill already provides some safeguards, so detention at DOD facilities would follow certain guidelines, but this amendment makes clear that the policy to detain children is out of line with American principles. Detention is not the answer to an influx of migrants.

There are communities across the country, including in my own district, ready to welcome the children seeking refuge. Asylum seekers are not criminals; they are human beings fleeing violence in search of a dignified life. Children fleeing violence should not be met with cruelty.

Preventing migrants from joining society is not only preventing the American economy from growing, but it also is costing taxpayers much more than it should.

Instead of encouraging placement of children with capable sponsors, the entire system appears to be weighted against moving children out of detention, all for the so-called deterrent effect.

There is no national security reason to detain children. Kids are not prisoners of war. They do not belong at military bases. They do not belong in tents. They do not belong in cages. They belong in the arms of their mothers and with their families.

It is our broken immigration system that keeps children locked up. It is inhumane; it is cruel; and it is unconscionable.

The administration's policies resemble those of a military style, and the distress it creates in the system is generating a costly humanitarian crisis. We should move away from this injustice and support my amendment.

We must close all baby jails, and Congress must stop perpetuating the expensive and cruel patchwork the immigration system has become. We must learn from the lessons that history teaches us and not turn military bases into internment camps.

This amendment would ensure that we don't repeat past mistakes. This amendment would also prohibit the administration from detaining immigrant children at Fort Sill, a military base once used as an internment camp for Japanese Americans.

Moreover, this administration is considering detaining migrants in Guantanamo Bay. This amendment would prevent children from being shipped and detained there.

The military should not be dragged into this detention crisis that this administration has created. Mission readiness should always be the top priority for our armed services.

Madam Chairwoman, I thank Representative CHUY GARCÍA from Illinois, JUAN VARGAS from California, ALEXANDRIA OCASIO-CORTEZ from New York, RASHIDA TLAIB from Michigan, and AYANNA PRESSLEY from Massachusetts for their cosponsorship of this amendment.

I urge all of my colleagues to support this simple amendment, 15 words that protect our children and helps put them in the arms of their families.

Madam Chairwoman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I rise in opposition to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chairwoman, liberals and progressives have launched a concerted attack on our defense authorization. They have attached a string of partisan, progressive policy riders designed to gut DOD's assistance along the southern border.

Every day, about half of all Customs and Border Protection officers are pulled off the line for administrative duty, transportation, and other work, taking them away from the border—mostly taking care of children. The important job of caring for families and unaccompanied children has been a tremendous challenge for these Border Patrol agents.

Border Patrol stations and many HHS shelters have been at or above capacity for months. In fact, the last 4 months, we have had over 100,000 apprehensions each of those months.

DHS has found 63,000 unaccompanied alien children along the southern border so far this year. That is 13,000 more than all of last year. In the past, DOD has been a trusted partner in housing thousands of migrant children. This amendment bans all DOD assistance to housing unaccompanied children.

Since 2012, DOD has provided DOD facilities and land for the Department of Health and Human Services to shelter nearly 16,000 unaccompanied alien children who receive care, security, transportation, and medical services. It would be irresponsible to cut off DOD's ability to provide safe, secure, and accountable shelter for these unaccompanied children in the middle of a border crisis.

I strongly oppose this amendment and urge my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Chairwoman, how much time do I have remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentlewoman from Texas has 1½ minutes remaining.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE), my colleague from Houston.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chairwoman, let me thank the gentlewoman from Texas, Congresswoman GARCIA, for her leadership. It can be seen that we are intertwining on this issue, and I thank her for acknowledging the fact that these children are unaccompanied.

We are not saying adults. We are not saying criminals. What we are saying is they are children who are unaccompanied migrant children. Many of them are unaccompanied because of the zero-tolerance policy of this administration, the continued policy of separating children from their guardian, from their grandmother, from their aunt.

How do I know this? Because I saw this firsthand this past Monday, just 3 days ago, where unaccompanied children were held in a facility.

I asked the question: How are they unaccompanied? They are unaccompanied because we took the adults away from them.

This is simple to say that these children not be held in Department of Defense facilities. This does not undermine this bill. It simply says that children are precious and should be handled in a manner that provides them with the care, courtesy, and love of the right kind of facilities.

But, most importantly, I support this amendment because I join my colleague in saying that we do not accept zero tolerance in separating children.

I support the amendment. I thank the gentlewoman for her leadership in taking these children out of the Department of Defense facilities.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chairwoman, I have no further speakers, so I reserve the balance of my time to close.

Ms. GARCIA of Texas. Madam Chairwoman, I will just close. I think I probably have about 30 to 45 seconds.

I just want to repeat something I have said. I think it is important that we emphasize that we are talking about children, young children.

And, again, there is no national security reason to detain children. Kids aren't prisoners of war. They do not belong in military bases. They do not belong in tents. They do not belong in

cages. They belong in the arms of their mothers or with their families or with a capable sponsor.

I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chairwoman, I just want to remind people that we don't want to have these unaccompanied children not have appropriate places to stay and to get medical care, transportation, and supervision that they need. That is all that we are providing for them, because we don't have them in the CBP.

So I would urge people to reject this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GARCIA).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from Texas will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 429 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 429 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10___. PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR ENFORCEMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND NATIONALITY ACT.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2020 may be obligated or expended for any activity authorized pursuant to chapter 15 of title 10, United States Code, or section 1059 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 15 2016 (Public Law 114–92; 129 Stat. 986; 10 U.S.C. 271 note prec.), if a significant purpose of the activity is to assist with the enforcement of any part of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Chair, this amendment prohibits the executive branch from deploying troops on the southern border if the purpose of this deployment is to enforce immigration law.

According to the Congressional Research Service, the armed services do not have a clear legislative mandate to protect or patrol the border. That is under the guidance of other aspects of our legislative and executive branch.

The militarization of our immigration system, particularly under this administration, must be stopped. This amendment ensures that our troops are to be deployed only in the most exigent circumstances to address actual national security threats.

This amendment would rescind the authority granted in the 2016 NDAA, which empowers the President to needlessly deploy troops to the border to enforce immigration law.

The amendment would not interfere with any mission that is truly humanitarian or a true national security concern.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chairwoman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

First, I want to point out, when DOD assets are sent to the border, it is in a support capacity. They don't serve in a law enforcement capacity. They don't patrol the border.

Right now, we have half of our Border Patrol agents, on a daily basis, being taken off the border and put into administrative functions, not doing law enforcement.

□ 2200

When we send DOD assets down there, it is typically National Guard personnel. They fill those back-end administrative functions so the CBP-trained agents can go in and enforce the law.

Madam Chair, you never have seen and you are not going to see the DOD assets being used to enforce the law.

The military has played an important role in securing our southern border since the 1980s. Presidents Reagan, H.W. Bush, Clinton, W. Bush, and Obama have authorized DOD assistance on the border in the form of equipment or manpower on multiple occasions.

Every day, about half of all Customs and Border Protection officers are pulled off the line for administrative duty, transportation, and other work away from the border.

There were over 104,000 illegal aliens in June. That is a 380 percent increase over June 2017. CBP is on track for over 1 million apprehensions in this fiscal year.

DOD has been on site for months providing support. DOD medium-lift air mobility support moves CBP agents to remote areas. Administrative and transportation support puts CBP agents back in the field and off bus duty. They provide camera and areal sensor operations to help identify large groups of migrants and smuggler activity and to cut down on response times.

This support is directly improving border apprehensions and response times.

Again, DOD support on the border has been a bipartisan policy to address migration surges for decades. Cutting off DOD assistance will immediately and substantially worsen the crisis on our border.

Madam Chair, I strongly oppose this amendment. I urge my colleagues to do the same, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Chair, the deployment of troops on our border is a relatively new phenomenon. It is one that is unprecedented, and it represents an unnecessary militarization toward what should be seen as a humanitarian crisis.

Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CASTRO).

Mr. CASTRO of Texas. Madam Chair, the President should be sending the Red Cross to the border, not the United States military.

I stand today with many of my colleagues to ensure that our government is not misusing funds, resources, and personnel that Congress has provided. We have seen again and again how this administration manipulates the law, congressional intent, and allocated funding in order to impede the immigration process and play with people's lives.

There is no reason for the administration to force the Department of Defense to advance his anti-immigrant agenda and use our valuable troops to conduct immigration enforcement duties. These are young children and women who are fleeing desperate situations, and they should be treated for what they are, folks seeking asylum at the U.S.-Mexico border who are lawfully petitioning for asylum in the United States.

We don't need the military there. We need the Red Cross.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. JOYCE), who is my friend and colleague.

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Madam Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding and further thank him for his leadership on border security matters and for opposing this harmful and extremist amendment.

Madam Chair, I rise in the strongest possible opposition to the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York. This amendment is dangerous, and it is disrespectful to the hard-working men and women of our Border Patrol.

To make matters worse, my same colleague who is pushing this amendment also wants to eliminate the Department of Homeland Security.

Madam Chair, if you want to get rid of DHS and you want to take away DOD's ability to help secure the border, who is going to be left to stop the drug traffickers and the cartel members who continue to infiltrate our country in record numbers?

Madam Chair, this amendment is just another step in the ongoing effort by my colleagues across the aisle to make us a country of open borders.

I urge all Members of the House to stand up for the rule of law and reject this amendment.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Chair, I think it is important that we clarify

that in order to have a humane immigration system, we do not require militarization or cruelty to children.

Asking that children not be caged and asking that human beings' rights—human rights—be respected does not mean ''open borders.'' It means that we be a humane nation that respects our mission as one that guarantees liberty, prosperity, and the pursuit of happiness for all people who live on American soil.

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

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I really take issue with the characterization of militarization of our border. I just told the gentlewoman a few minutes ago that these people don't work on the border. When the military goes down there, they are in support positions to allow the professional Border Patrol agents to do their jobs so that we can provide better care for these individuals who are trying to legally be processed.

There is no need for this. This is a wrongheaded amendment.

Madam Chair, I urge a ''no'' vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 430 OFFERED BY MS. OCASIO-CORTEZ

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 430 printed in part B of House Report 116–143.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Chair, I present an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Add at the end of subtitle E of title 10 the following:

SEC. ___. LIMITATION ON USE OF FUNDS FOR PROVIDING HOUSING FOR UNDOCUMENTED ALIENS.

None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this Act or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense may be used for the purpose of providing housing in any Department of Defense facility for any detained alien who has no lawful immigration status in the United States.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 476, the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from New York.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Chair, this amendment prohibits the executive branch from using the authorized funds to detain undocumented immigrants in Department of Defense facilities.

One of the central aspects of the crisis at our border is that the administration is asking agencies and departments that are unprepared to house and detain refugees and asylum seekers when that is simply not what they are trained or resourced to do.

This amendment will ensure that military and migrant families alike will not be forced into operating or living in facilities never intended for mass detention of human beings.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I claim the time in opposition.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Madam Chair, the Border Patrol stations are at a breaking point. Every station has been overcapacity for nearly all of 2019.

We have Border Patrol stations that were designed for a maximum capacity of 4,000 individuals. On a regular basis, we have been having 20,000 people in these facilities.

DHS has already apprehended more than 390,000 illegal immigrant family members in 2019, which is more than triple last year. This explosion in families coming across the border is a key factor behind the current crisis. Smugglers are intentionally dumping groups of over 100 people at a time in remote areas to overwhelm Border Patrol agents and resources.

House Democrats stalled a supplemental for weeks as children and families languished in overcrowded stations that were never designed for this kind of crisis. Democrats are actively limiting DHS' ability to detain migrants, which only fuels catch-and-release policies that started the crisis to begin with.

DOD has provided safe, secure, and accountable housing for unaccompanied alien children in the past and should absolutely have the option to deal with them in the future.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Chair, I think it is important for us to clarify when we talk about ''unaccompanied children'' whom the administration is labeling an ''unaccompanied child.''

If a child comes with their grandmother, they are deemed unaccompanied. If the child comes with their older brother or sister, they are deemed unaccompanied. If a child comes with a family member that is anyone but their biological mother or father, they are deemed unaccompanied. Their family is labeled as human traffickers, often by the press or otherwise.

I think it is important that we add a cultural context to this conversation. We have to reassert that seeking asylum is not a crime. We should not be expanding a system of detention and criminalization of people who have committed no crime and hurt no person, aside from just simply trying to seek asylum, which is their human right.

Madam Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chair, first, I do want to make a point that we are not just talking about unaccompanied children here. The gentlewoman's amendment is not just limited to that.

The gentlewoman does make a point that is correct, but I want to emphasize why she is right. If they are not with their legal parent or guardian, we don't know for sure whom that is they are traveling with. They may say it is their grandmother, but for all we know, it is a sex trafficker or a drug dealer who is just using the kid to get into the States. We have on multiple occasions had CBP notice the same child coming through five, six times with different ''families.''

If we are not sure that that is their legal guardian or parent, yes, we are going to find a way to separate them until we can discern whether or not that person should be traveling with them.

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

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Chair, I yield 30 seconds to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Chair, I thank the gentlewoman.

I think the process that the gentlewoman is advocating in this amendment, which I support, is not militarizing the immigration system, particularly since the immigration system is mostly civil.

Most of the migrants who are coming across the border are asking for asylum. If we would simply put in place a process to be able to process the asylum seekers and to increase the legal process for them, then we wouldn't have to militarize the border by a deployment of troops or by incarcerating individuals in military facilities.

That can be a bipartisan effort. If we join with my colleague to do comprehensive immigration reform, then we will not need to utilize these facilities. I agree that immigration does not equal defense or criminalization.

Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ. Madam Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York (Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROGERS of Alabama. Madam Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from New York will be postponed.

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Madam Chair, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. CASTRO of Texas) having assumed the chair, Mrs. FLETCHER, 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. 2500) to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

SENATE BILL REFERRED

A bill of the Senate of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 1811. An act to make technical corrections to the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure; 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.

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. 866. An act to provide a lactation room in public buildings.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The Speaker announced her signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 744.—An act to amend section 175b of title 18, United States Code, to correct a scrivener's error.

S. 998.—An act to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to expand support for police officer family services, stress reduction, and suicide prevention, and for other purposes.

S. 1749.—An act to clarify seasoning requirements for certain refinanced mortgage loans, and for other purposes.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. SMITH of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Friday, July 12, 2019, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1576. A letter from the FPAC-BC, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's Major final rule — Dairy Margin Coverage Program and Dairy Indemnity Payment Program [Docket No.: CCC-2019-0004] (RIN: 0560-A137) received July 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Agriculture.

1577. A letter from the Deputy General Counsel, Office of General Counsel, Department of Education, transmitting the Department's notice — Applications for New Awards; Tribally Controlled Postsecondary Career and Technical Institutions Program received July 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

1578. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's direct final rule — Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines [EPA-HQ-OAR-2018-0851; FRL-9990-21-OAR] (RIN: 2060-AU27) July 3, 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.

1579. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Indiana; Redesignation of the Terre Haute Area to Attainment of the 2010 Sulfur Dioxide Standard [EPA-R05-OAR-2018-0733; FRL-9996-11-Region 5] received July 3, 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.

1580. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — 2-Propenoic acid, methyl ester, polymer with ethene and 2,5-furandione; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0736; FRL-9995-51] received July 3, 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.

1581. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Designation of Areas for Air Quality Planning Purposes; California; Coachella Valley 8-Hour Ozone Nonattainment Area; Reclassification to Extreme [EPA-R09-OAR-2019-0840; FRL-9996-12-Region 9] July 3, 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.

1582. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware; Negative Declaration for the Oil and Natural Gas Industry Control Techniques Guidelines [EPA-R03-OAR-2018-0795; FRL-9996-26-Region 3] received July 3, 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.

1583. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Delaware; Emissions Statements Rule Certification for the 2008 Ozone National Ambient Air Quality Standard [EPA-R03-OAR-2018-0825; FRL-9996-07-Region 3] received July 3, 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.

1584. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Missouri; Measurement of Emissions of Air Contaminants [EPA-R07-OAR-2019-0102; FRL-9995-61-Region 7] received July 3, 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.

1585. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Air Plan Approval; Kentucky: Jefferson County Existing and New VOC Water Separators Rule Revision [EPA-R04-OAR-2018-0807; FRL-9996-24-Region 4] received July 3, 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.

1586. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Acrylamide-Sodium Acrylamidomethylpropanesulfonate Copolymer; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2018-0670; FRL-9994-53] received July 3, 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.

1587. A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule — Acetic Acid Ethenyl Ester, Polymer with Ethene and Ethenol; Tolerance Exemption [EPA-HQ-OPP-2019-0096; FRL-9995-17] received July 3, 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.

1588. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule — Revisions to the Filing Process for Commission Forms [Docket No.: RM19-12-000; Order No.: 859] (RIN: 1902-AF58) received July 9, 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.

1589. A letter from the General Counsel, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Department's final rule — Interlocking Officers and Directors; Requirements for Applicants and Holders [Docket No.: RM18-15-000; Order No. 856] (RIN: 1902-AF53) received July 9, 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.

1590. A letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule — Internal Agency Review of Decisions; Requests for Supervisory Review of Certain Decisions Made by the Center for Devices and Radiological Health [Docket No.: FDA-2016-N-2378] (RIN: 0910-AH37) received July 9, 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.

1591. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Export Administration, Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department's final rule — Revisions to the Unverified List (UVL) [Docket No.: 190605486-9486-01] (RIN: 0694-AH79) received July 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1592. A letter from the Assistant Director for Regulatory Affairs, Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's interim final rule — Reporting, Procedures and Penalties Regulations received July 3, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121,

Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

1593. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary orders — Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Fisheries; Inseason Orders (RIN: 0648-XG515) received July 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1594. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; 2018-2020 Small-Mesh Multispecies Specifications [Docket No.: 180209147-8509-02] (RIN: 0648-BH76) received July 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1595. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries Off West Coast States; West Coast Salmon Fisheries; 2018 Management Measures and a Temporary Rule [Docket No.: 170831849-8404-01] (RIN: 0648-BH22) received July 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1596. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries Off West Coast States; Pacific Coast Groundfish Fishery; Annual Specifications and Management Measures for the 2018 Tribal and Non-Tribal Fisheries for Pacific Whiting [Docket No.: 171023999-8440-02] (RIN: 0648-BH31) received July 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1597. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Magnuson-Stevens Act Provisions; Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Northeast Multispecies Fishery; 2019 and 2020 Sector Operations Plans and 2019 Allocation of Northeast Multispecies Annual Catch Entitlements [Docket No.: 190205076-9370-02] (RIN: 0648-BI71) received July 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1598. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Pacific Halibut Fisheries; Catch Sharing Plan [Docket No.: 190204057-9057-01] (RIN: 0648-BI70) received July 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1599. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Framework Adjustment 30 to the Atlantic Sea Scallop Fishery Management Plan [Docket No.: 181210999-9239-02] (RIN: 0648-BI66) received July 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1600. A letter from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Pacific Island Fisheries; 5-Year Extension of Moratorium on Harvest of Gold Corals [Docket No.: 180202114-8513-02] (RIN: 0648-BH60) received July 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1601. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Shortfin Mako Shark Management Measures; Final Amendment 11 [Docket No.: 180212159-9102-02] (RIN: 0648-BH75) received July 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Natural Resources.

1602. A letter from the Acting Secretary, Bureau of Competition, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting the Commission's notice — Revised Jurisdictional Thresholds for Section 7a of the Clayton Act received July 9, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1603. A letter from the Chief, Publications and Regulations Branch, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rulemaking — Use of Truncated Taxpayer Identification Numbers on Forms W-2, Wage and Tax Statement, Furnished to Employees [TD 9861] (RIN: 1545-BN35) received July 10, 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. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1306. A bill to amend the Disaster Recovery Reform Act to develop a study regarding streamlining and consolidating information collection and preliminary damage assessments, and for other purposes (Rept. 116–145). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1311. A bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that unmet needs after a major disaster are met (Rept. 116–146). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 2502. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to require certain prospectuses for public buildings to be made publicly available, and for other purposes (Rept. 116–147). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DEFAZIO: Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. H.R. 1984. A bill to amend chapter 11 of title 31, United States Code, to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to annually submit to Congress a report on all disaster-related assistance provided by the Federal Government, (Rept. 116–148). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GRIJALVA: Committee on Natural Resources. H.R. 1365. A bill to make technical corrections to the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act (Rept. 116–149). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SCOTT of Virginia: Committee on Education and Labor. H.R. 582. A bill to provide for increases in the Federal minimum wage, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116–150). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTED BILL SEQUENTIALLY REFERRED

Under clause 2 of rule XII, bills and reports were delivered to the Clerk for printing, and bills referred as follows:

Mr. SCHIFF: Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. H.R. 3494. A bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes; with an amendment; Rept. 116–151, Part I; referred to the Committee on Ways and Means for a period ending not later than July 11, 2019, for consideration of such provisions of the bill and amendment as fall with in the jurisdiction of that committee pursuant to clause 1(t) of rule X.

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 Mrs. LESKO (for herself and Mr. CORREA):

H.R. 3694. A bill to require the Transportation Security Administration to implement training for frontline Administration personnel regarding the screening of pregnant women and families with young children at passenger screening checkpoints, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. FLORES (for himself, Mr. GUTHRIE, and Mr. MULLIN):

H.R. 3695. A bill to amend titles XI and XIX of the Social Security Act to promote program integrity with respect to the enrollment of certain immigrants in State plans under Medicaid, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 3696. A bill to extend funding for section 510 of the Social Security Act (regarding a youth empowerment program); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. VAN DREW):

H.R. 3697. A bill to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to provide flexibility for fishery managers and stability for fishermen, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. ESHOO (for herself, Mr. MCNERNEY, and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY):

H.R. 3698. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to provide for additional disclosure requirements with respect to content from registered foreign agents; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CLEAVER:

H.R. 3699. A bill to codify the Transportation Security Administration's responsibility relating to securing pipelines against cybersecurity threats, acts of terrorism, and other nefarious acts that jeopardize the physical security or cybersecurity of pipelines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. WENSTRUP (for himself and Miss RICE of New York):

H.R. 3700. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit smoking on the premises of any facility of the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 3701. A bill to establish a statute of limitations for certain actions of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mr. GREEN of Texas (for himself and Mrs. WAGNER):

H.R. 3702. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to provide disaster assistance to States, Puerto Rico, units of general local government, and Indian tribes under a community development block grant disaster recovery program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, and in addition to the Committee on Appropriations, 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. BISHOP of Utah (for himself, Mr. COLE, and Mr. STEWART):

H.R. 3703. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to modify the authority to appoint retired members of the armed forces to positions within the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mrs. HARTZLER (for herself, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CLAY, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. LONG, and Mr. LUETKEMEYER):

H.R. 3704. A bill to amend the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 to clarify the use of subminimum wage with respect to certain contracts; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. PERRY (for himself, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SMUCKER):

H.R. 3705. A bill to repeal the sugar program under the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 and certain other programs relating to sugar, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 3706. A bill to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to establish a competitive grant program to award grants to States and local governments for purposes of assisting entrepreneurs planning to start a small business concern; to the Committee on Small Business.

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 3707. A bill to increase the penalties for certain robocall, spoofing, and telemarketing violations; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. NUNES, Mr. SCHNEIDER, and Mr. SMITH of Missouri):

H.R. 3708. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow individuals with direct primary care service arrangements to remain eligible individuals for purposes of health savings accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself and Mr. REED):

H.R. 3709. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permit high deductible health plans to provide chronic disease prevention services to plan enrollees prior to satisfying their plan deductible; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. JACKSON LEE (for herself, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. LANGEVIN):

H.R. 3710. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to provide for the remediation of cybersecurity vulnerabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California (for herself, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. ROUDA, Mr. TONKO, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, and Mr. YOUNG):

H.R. 3711. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide coverage of medical nutrition therapy services for individuals with eating disorders under the Medicare program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, 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 Ms. DELAURO (for herself, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. POCAN, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. NORTON, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. OMAR, Mr. SIRES, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 3712. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 to prevent wage theft and assist in the recovery of stolen wages, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to administer grants to prevent wage and hour violations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. DELBENE (for herself and Mr. LARSEN of Washington):

H.R. 3713. A bill to amend title 28, United States Code, provide an additional place for holding court for the Western District of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DEUTCH (for himself and Mr. DIAZ-BALART):

H.R. 3714. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to reauthorize and expand the National Threat Assessment Center of the Department of Homeland Security; to the Committee on the Judiciary, 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 Ms. GARCIA of Texas:

H.R. 3715. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to prohibit employers from keeping employees' tips to cover the cost of financial transaction fees; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GIANFORTE (for himself and Mr. WELCH):

H.R. 3716. A bill to amend section 6903 of title 31, United States Code, to provide for additional population tiers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee (for himself, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. GAETZ, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. ROY, Mr. NORMAN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. PENCE, Mr. TURNER, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. BIGGS, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. STIVERS, Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. BURCHETT, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mr. BUDD, Mr. DUNN, Mr. MCKINLEY, Mr. CLINE, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. COMER, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. YOHO, Mr. WALKER, and Mr. SPANO):

H.R. 3717. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to terminate the designation of income tax payments to the Presidential Election Campaign Fund and to provide for the designation of income tax payments to the Border Wall Trust Fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. HAYES (for herself and Ms. FUDGE):

H.R. 3718. A bill to address food and housing insecurity on college campuses; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana (for himself, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. BUCHANAN):

H.R. 3719. A bill to amend the Security and Accountability for Every Port Act of 2006 to reauthorize the Customs Trade Partnership Against Terrorism Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. HURD of Texas (for himself and Ms. SPANBERGER):

H.R. 3720. A bill to direct the Director of National Intelligence to make assessments regarding Mexico and the Northern Triangle of Central America, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select).

By Mr. KILDEE:

H.R. 3721. A bill to improve the removal of lead from drinking water in public housing; to the Committee on Financial Services, 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. LANGEVIN (for himself, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. ROSE of New York, and Mr. MCCAUL):

H.R. 3722. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to authorize a Joint Task Force to enhance integration of the Department of Homeland Security's border security operations to detect, interdict, disrupt, and prevent narcotics, such as fentanyl and other synthetic opioids, from entering the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security.

By Mr. LEVIN of California (for himself and Mr. HUFFMAN):

H.R. 3723. A bill to promote desalination project development and drought resilience, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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 Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. CASE, and Ms. PORTER):

H.R. 3724. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to defer the deployment of a member of the Armed Forces who gives birth for one year unless the member elects to deploy with the approval of a health care provider employed at a military medical facility; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 3725. A bill to designate the Civil War Defenses of Washington National Historical Park comprised of certain National Park System lands, and by affiliation and cooperative agreements other historically significant resources, located in the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland, that were part of the Civil War defenses of Washington and related to the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864, to study ways in which the Civil War history of both the North and South can be assembled, arrayed, and conveyed for the benefit of the public, and for

other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. NORTON (for herself and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER):

H.R. 3726. A bill to amend the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 to extend the availability of identity protection coverage to individuals whose personally identifiable information was compromised during recent data breaches at Federal agencies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. PETERS:

H.R. 3727. A bill to require the Secretary of Defense to establish a process for the inspection of facilities used to house, detain, screen, and review migrants and refugees, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:

H.R. 3728. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide for the adjustment of the minimum wage rate and to provide a regional minimum wage option, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:

H.R. 3729. A bill to provide for enhanced protections for vulnerable unaccompanied alien children, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, Appropriations, and Foreign Affairs, 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. RYAN (for himself and Mr. REED):

H.R. 3730. A bill to amend the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to increase access to capital for small business concerns that are manufacturers; to the Committee on Small Business, and in addition to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, 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. THOMPSON of Mississippi (for himself, Miss RICE of New York, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. CLEAVER, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. CORREA, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. TITUS, Ms. NORTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mr. PAYNE, and Mr. GREEN of Texas):

H.R. 3731. A bill to respond to the Northern Triangle migrant surge at the southern border in a strategic and humane manner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, and 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 Ms. CRAIG (for herself, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. BOST, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BALDERSON, and Mr. LOEBSACK):

H. Res. 484. A resolution commemorating the unofficial start of the inland waterway system navigation season and the role of the Corps of Engineers in facilitating access and increasing efficiencies in the American agricultural and trade economy; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

94. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, relative to House Resolution No. 241, urging the U.S. Congress to pass legislation that provides the right to visas for the undocumented parents of U.S. citizen children or DACA eligible children and TPS recipient parents with U.S. citizen children or children brought here before the age of 16, which allows them and their children to stay and work legally in this country to provide for the economic, physical, and spiritual security and development of those children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

95. Also, a memorial of the Senate of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Resolution No. 270, to memorialize the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to approve the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement in order to promote the United States agriculture industry and small businesses, increase domestic manufacturing, and promote higher wages here at home; to the Committee on 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 Mrs. LESKO:

H.R. 3694.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, 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. FLORES:

H .R. 3695.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 and Clause 18

By Mr. FLORES:

H.R. 3696.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, 3—The Congress shall have the power to provide for the general Welfare of the United States . . . and to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes.

By Mr. YOUNG:

H.R. 3697.

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 Ms. ESHOO:

H.R. 3698.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. CLEAVER:

H.R. 3699.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I of the U .S. Constitution

By Mr. WENSTRUP:

H.R. 3700.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas:

H.R. 3701.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 Section 8: Congress shall have Power to lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defense and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be

By Mr. GREEN of Texas:

H.R. 3702.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

General Welfare Clause: Article I, Section 8, Clause 1.

Necessary and Proper Clause: Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. BISHOP of Utah:

H.R. 3703.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 12

By Mrs. HARTZLER:

H.R. 3704.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. PERRY:

H.R. 3705.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. BROWNLEY of California:

H.R. 3706.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII

By Mr. BABIN:

H.R. 3707.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 3

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 3708.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 3709.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. JACKSON LEE:

H.R. 3710.

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, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:

H.R. 3711.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DELAURO:

H.R. 3712.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution and Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. DELBENE:

H.R. 3713.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DEUTCH:

H.R. 3714.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Ms. GARCIA of Texas:
H.R. 3715.
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, Section 8, Clause 3 of the United States Constitution.
By Mr. GIANFORTE:
H.R. 3716.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18
By Mr. GREEN of Tennessee:
H.R. 3717.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the Constitution of the United States.
By Mrs. HAYES:
H.R. 3718.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article One, Section 8
By Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana:
H.R. 3719.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution
By Mr. HURD of Texas:
H.R. 3720.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Under Article I, Section 8, Congress has the power to ''provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States.'' This bill directs the intelligence community to utilize its resources to support the national security of the United States.
By Mr. KILDEE:
H.R. 3721.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Mr. LANGEVIN:
H.R. 3722 .
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the United States Constitution
By Mr. LEVIN of California:
H.R. 3723.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1, Clause 3, and Clause 18 of the Constitution.
By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 3724.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.
By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 3725.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 18 of section 8 of article I ofthe Constitution.
By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 3726.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
clause 18 of section 8 of article I ofthe Constitution.
By Mr. PETERS:
H.R. 3727.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8.
By Mr. ROONEY of Florida:
H.R. 3728.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8
By Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD:
H.R. 3729.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8 ofthe United States Constitution
By Mr. RYAN:
H.R. 3730.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
''The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Clause 18 of Section 8 ofArticle I of the United States Constitution.''
By Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi:
H.R. 3731.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article 1, Section 8

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 372: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 397: Mr. KILMER, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mrs. MURPHY, and Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 437: Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania and Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 487: Mr. ARMSTRONG.
H.R. 500: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 510: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 555: Mr. THOMPSON of California.
H.R. 587: Mr. PENCE.
H.R. 649: Mr. PETERS, Mr. KILMER, and Mr. PAYNE.
H.R. 663: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 724: Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 728: Ms. FUDGE.
H.R. 763: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 777: Ms. FRANKEL.
H.R. 792: Mr. ROUDA.
H.R. 806: Mr. CÁRDENAS.
H.R. 832: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 836: Mr. CRENSHAW.
H.R. 849: Mr. ENGEL and Ms. SCANLON.
H.R. 943: Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 961: Mr. BEYER.
H.R. 976: Mr. LEVIN of California.
H.R. 1011: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 1058: Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. PHILLIPS, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. GUTHRIE.
H.R. 1108: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico and Mr. KIND.
H.R. 1140: Mr. NEAL, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. KIM, Mr. ENGEL, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mrs. MCBATH, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. SCHRIER, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. NADLER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. FINKENAUER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. SERRANO, and Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 1179: Mr. SWALWELL of California.
H.R. 1186: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 1191: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COOK, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. KATKO, and Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 1225: Mr. ALLRED.
H.R. 1236: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 1301: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 1337: Ms. SLOTKIN.
H.R. 1354: Mr. COHEN.
H.R. 1372: Mr. WILSON of South Carolina.
H.R. 1400: Ms. DELBENE.
H.R. 1421: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 1452: Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 1480: Ms. KELLY of Illinois.
H.R. 1507: Mr. NEGUSE.
H.R. 1511: Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 1533: Mr. LEWIS, Mr. POCAN, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.
H.R. 1554: Mr. RUTHERFORD.
H.R. 1618: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.
H.R. 1629: Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. PERLMUTTER, and Mr. GRIFFITH.
H.R. 1630: Mr. PAPPAS.
H.R. 1643: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 1691: Mr. LAWSON of Florida and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 1695: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER and Ms. JAYAPAL.
H.R. 1707: Mr. HECK.
H.R. 1709: Mr. MORELLE, Ms. TLAIB, and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.
H.R. 1730: Mr. BERGMAN and Mr. MICHAEL F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania.
H.R. 1734: Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 1748: Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 1749: Mr. PAPPAS and Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 1753: Mr. SMITH of Missouri.
H.R. 1769: Mrs. HARTZLER.
H.R. 1771: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H.R. 1837: Mr. NADLER, Mr. CLOUD, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 1869: Mr. KEATING, Mr. MCHENRY, Ms. STEVENS, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. KILMER, Mr. BILIRAKIS, and Mrs. DEMINGS.
H.R. 1873: Mr. BACON and Mr. SOTO.
H.R. 1901: Mr. VISCLOSKY.
H.R. 1944: Mr. LUETKEMEYER.
H.R. 1980: Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. KIND, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Ms. TITUS, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. MCEACHIN, Mr. CORREA, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. KEATING, Mr. ROSE of New York, Ms. TLAIB, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CLYBURN, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. UNDERWOOD, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. SOTO, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. STANTON, Ms. GABBARD, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. UPTON, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. LURIA, Mr. BRINDISI, and Mr. VEASEY.
H.R. 1987: Mr. TONKO.
H.R. 2000: Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2075: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, and Ms. NORTON.
H.R. 2077: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 2090: Mr. PETERSON and Mr. STEIL.
H.R. 2156: Mrs. AXNE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. HASTINGS, and Mr. DESJARLAIS.
H.R. 2158: Mr. ESTES.
H.R. 2164: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 2178: Mr. KIND and Mr. HIGGINS of New York.
H.R. 2185: Mrs. RADEWAGEN.
H.R. 2203: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. MCGOVERN, and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2210: Mr. FLORES.
H.R. 2223: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 2249: Mr. WENSTRUP.
H.R. 2250: Mr. LEVIN of California and Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2258: Mr. PHILLIPS.
H.R. 2311: Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. RUSH, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. MENG, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, and Mr. PRICE of North Carolina.
H.R. 2313: Ms. MOORE.
H.R. 2314: Mr. CURTIS.
H.R. 2336: Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 2355: Mr. PANETTA.
H.R. 2382: Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. BEYER, and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 2405: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER and Mr. CUNNINGHAM.
H.R. 2407: Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H.R. 2408: Mrs. DINGELL.
H.R. 2415: Mr. SOTO, Ms. DEAN, and Mr. CLEAVER.
H.R. 2420: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 2435: Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 2438: Ms. LEE of California.
H.R. 2441: Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 2504: Mr. KILDEE.
H.R. 2507: Mr. WELCH, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana, Mr. ROUDA, Ms. FUDGE, and Mr. STIVERS.

H.R. 2526: Mr. MCGOVERN.
H.R. 2553: Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 2571: Mr. WOMACK.
H.R. 2615: Mr. PALLONE.
H.R. 2633: Mr. O'HALLERAN.
H.R. 2653: Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. HECK, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. QUIGLEY, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. GABBARD, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, and Miss RICE of New York.
H.R. 2662: Mr. DESAULNIER and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2674: Ms. CLARKE of New York.
H.R. 2719: Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI.
H.R. 2733: Ms. TORRES SMALL of New Mexico.
H.R. 2768: Ms. KELLY of Illinois and Mr. WRIGHT.
H.R. 2778: Ms. WILD, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. EVANS, and Mr. SERRANO.
H.R. 2788: Mrs. AXNE and Mr. THORNBERRY.
H.R. 2790: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.
H.R. 2816: Mrs. LURIA and Mr. TED LIEU of California.
H.R. 2825: Mr. GIBBS and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 2858: Mr. COX of California and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 2863: Mr. HASTINGS.
H.R. 2867: Mr. DESAULNIER.
H.R. 2891: Mr. BACON.
H.R. 2905: Mr. GARAMENDI.
H.R. 2913: Mr. NORMAN, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. SUOZZI.
H.R. 2929: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. COLE, and Mr. LUCAS.
H.R. 2938: Mr. AGUILAR, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. Cleaver, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. BASS, Mr. SIRES, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. McEachin, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. ESCOBAR, Ms. MOORE, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. RICHMOND, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Ms. Plaskett, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. FUDGE, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Ms. NORTON, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. KILMER.
H.R. 2942: Mr. PETERS, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. LURIA, and Mr. PAPPAS. H.R. 2943: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL, Ms. Escobar, and Mr. GALLEGO.
H.R. 2975: Mr. MCNERNEY.
H.R. 2988: Mr. COLE.
H.R. 2991: Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois.
H.R. 3036: Mr. KATKO.
H.R. 3043: Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 3048: Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER.
H.R. 3071: Mr. STEUBE.
H.R. 3086: Mr. HUFFMAN.
H.R. 3113: Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. TED LIEU of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, and Mr. BROWN of Maryland.
H.R. 3138: Mr. CARSON of Indiana.
H.R. 3162: Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. MOOLENAAR, and Mr. STEWART.
H.R. 3195: Mr. NEAL, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. RUPPERSBERGER, and Mr. LUJÁN.
H.R. 3211: Mr. SMITH of Washington.
H.R. 3234: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 3235: Mr. STIVERS.
H.R. 3282: Mr. MORELLE.
H.R. 3284: Ms. CASTOR of Florida.
H.R. 3302: Mr. GROTHMAN.
H.R. 3315: Ms. JOHNSON of Texas.
H.R. 3356: Mr. BAIRD, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. YOHO, and Mr. OLSON.
H.R. 3366: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.
H.R. 3374: Mr. COHEN and Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3375: Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. RYAN, Mr. KIND, Ms. SHALALA, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. WITTMAN, and Ms. SHERRILL.
H.R. 3396: Mr. POCAN.
H.R. 3451: Mr. RASKIN, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. HAYES, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 3452: Mrs. HAYES, Mr. SUOZZI, Mrs. DAVIS of California, and Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 3467: Ms. PINGREE and Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 3477: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.
H.R. 3511: Mr. GRIJALVA.
H.R. 3515: Mr. GOTTHEIMER and Mr. COSTA.
H.R. 3516: Mr. LOWENTHAL.
H.R. 3522: Mrs. LESKO.
H.R. 3548: Mr. CASE.
H.R. 3562: Mr. DELGADO.
H.R. 3565: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. YOHO.
H.R. 3566: Mr. HUIZENGA. -

H.R. 3580: Mr. MEUSER, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. DAVID P. ROE of Tennessee, Mr. DAVIDSON of Ohio, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. RATCLIFFE, Mr. LATTA, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. ARRINGTON, and Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.
H.R. 3584: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. SUOZZI, and Mr. CALVERT.
H.R. 3587: Mrs. WAGNER.
H.R. 3589: Mr. NORCROSS, Ms. BASS, Mr. KILMER, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. CARSON of Indiana, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. Kim, Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Mr. ROSE of New York, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. VEASEY, Mrs. FLETCHER, Mr. Luján, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. NEAL, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. CASTEN of Illinois, Ms. Speier, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. DOGGETT, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. CISNEROS, Mr. CLAY, Ms. DELAURO, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. DEAN, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mrs. AXNE, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCNERNEY, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mr. COX of California, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. GOTTHEIMER, Mrs. BUSTOS, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. KING of New York, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Ms. TITUS, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. TRONE, Mr. CROW, Mr. LEVIN of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. CLEAVER, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. GALLEGO, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. POCAN, Ms. OMAR, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. BERA, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. WELCH, Ms. SHALALA, Mr. PASCRELL, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. EVANS, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. KIND, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. REED, Mr. NUNES, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. HORSFORD, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. HECK, Mr. SERRANO, Mr. PETERSON, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. KEATING, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. DELGADO, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHI, Mr. JEFFRIES, and Ms. BARRAGÁN.
H.R. 3602: Mrs. LOWEY.
H.R. 3604: Mr. RASKIN.
H.R. 3637: Mr. FITZPATRICK.
H.R. 3652: Ms. MCCOLLUM.
H.R. 3660: Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. LUJÁN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. GALLEGO, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. KILMER, Mr. COSTA, Mrs. TORRES of California, and Mr. VARGAS.
H.R. 3665: Mr. WEBER of Texas.
H.R. 3668: Mr. SOTO, Mr. VEASEY, and Ms. KAPTUR.
H.R. 3676: Mr. BUTTERFIELD.
H.J. Res. 2: Mr. BRINDISI.
H.J. Res. 20: Mrs. WAGNER.
H.J. Res. 35: Ms. DELAURO, Ms. ADAMS, Ms. DELBENE, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. DEFAZIO, and Mr. MCEACHIN.
H. Con. Res. 52: Mr. KHANNA, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KENNEDY, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. KILMER.
H. Res. 60: Mr. JEFFRIES.
H. Res. 134: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.
H. Res. 138: Ms. BASS and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN.
H. Res. 152: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.
H. Res. 231: Mr. YARMUTH and Ms. SLOTKIN.
H. Res. 246: Mr. TONKO and Mr. CASTEN of Illinois.
H. Res. 300: Mrs. BEATTY.
H. Res. 391: Mrs. LURIA.
H. Res. 410: Mr. GREEN of Texas.
H. Res. 478: Mr. KEATING.
H. Res. 480: Mr. GRIJALVA.

United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 2019 *No. 116*

Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 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.

Almighty God, who has given our lawmakers diversities of talents by the same spirit, use us for Your glory.

Lord, protect our Nation from evil. Prevent the weapons formed against America from prospering, for You remain our refuge and fortress. Continue to be the strength of our lives, as we remember the many times You have preserved us in the past.

Lord, open our eyes to the unfolding of Your providence. Open our minds to Your truth. Open our lips to speak Your wisdom.

We pray in Your Holy 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 (Mr. TILLIS). The Senator from Iowa.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for 1 minute as in morning business.

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

SWEET CORN DAYS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, in honor of the Iowa Department of Agriculture's Sweet Corn Days yesterday, I would like to highlight the strong agricultural sector of my State of Iowa.

Many people don't know how you get from the seed to the corn on the cob you are used to seeing on your dinner table. That is one reason, particularly for city people, that I started the hashtag ''Corn Watch'' series on my Instagram.

Each week I post an update with the progress of how the crop is growing on my farm in New Hartford, IA. It is a small way to show nonfarmers how Iowa feeds and fuels the world.

I yield the floor.

RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

ELECTION SECURITY

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, yesterday the entire Senate had the opportunity to meet in classified session for a briefing on election security. We heard from the Director of National Intelligence, the FBI Director, Acting Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, and other key administration officials about our recent progress and ongoing work to protect our democratic process from interference.

The takeaway was perfectly clear. After 2016, this new administration kicked into high gear. Alongside our efforts in Congress, all levels of government worked proactively to make sure that 2018 was not a repeat of 2016.

Far from letting up, the executive branch is continuing to work hard in advance of next year's Presidential election. We know our adversaries will not be letting up, so we aren't letting up either.

I want to underscore my appreciation for the tremendous work that so many officials across our government have been doing to protect our democracy and impose costs on adversaries who dare to interfere. Threats remain, but yesterday's briefing was an instructive counterpoint to the doom and gloom hyperbole we often see in the media.

Good news doesn't sell newspapers. Although I doubt it would get much coverage, I am proud of the work of our government and what they have done to shore up our defenses of American democracy and deter foreign influence and interference.

I believe our colleagues feel the same way. At one point during yesterday's briefing, applause broke out in the room for the work of one of our agencies—bipartisan applause in the briefing yesterday about what was done in 2018, after which it was largely incident free.

Many of the details of yesterday's briefing were classified and should remain so, but much of what was discussed were the specific details and the full impact of steps that are already public knowledge.

Here in Congress, we have taken legislative action to enhance interagency coordination on cybersecurity, expedite security clearances for election officials, and allocate hundreds of millions of dollars in direct aid to State election officials—direct aid to State election officials.

With the new resources that we provided, the Department of Homeland Security dramatically strengthened its information sharing and security partnerships with the State and local authorities that operate elections in the United States. Participation came from all 50 States and 1,400 localities, and the direct aid to States helped the authorities who were on the frontlines conducting elections update their systems, strengthen their defenses, and maintain vigilance.

These and other actions have been part of a coordinated, government-wide, Federal, State, and local campaign to shore up our defenses. I would anticipate that every Member who attended the classified briefing likely

Printed on recycled paper.

came away feeling confident that big steps forward have taken place in the last 2½ years.

Thanks in large part to these measures, the 2018 elections went more smoothly than 2016, and as we look to 2020, it is encouraging to learn how seriously the administration is taking the threat and proactively working to counter it because we know the threat is not going anywhere. Foreign adversaries are going to keep at it, so I am glad the administration is so focused on staying strong and remaining vigilant.

Of course, as I said yesterday, the roots of the issue run deeper than our elections themselves. A foreign adversary like Russia didn't just wake up one day in 2016 and decide to interfere in the American democracy. The meddling was an outgrowth of a long pattern of weakness and naivete that permeated all 8 years of the Obama administration.

Punching back against this misbehavior, and deterring future episodes like it, has also meant taking broad steps to strengthen America's posture abroad and to get more realistic about our relationship with the Russians. Obviously, nearly 30 Russians and Russian corporations have been indicted by the Special Counsel for election meddling.

More broadly, we have a new national security strategy—an improved roadmap for our global presence that takes seriously the need to check great power competitors like Russia and China.

We are recommitting to the alliances that preserve American values around the world, reforming NATO to meet 21st century threats, and equipping our allies and partners who are on the frontlines of Russia's geopolitical prospecting. Congress and the administration have worked together to restore our Armed Forces and unwind harmful funding restrictions that cut readiness and limited our commanders. So not just our efforts on election security but, really, our entire foreign policy have made strides under the leadership of this administration.

To conclude, yesterday's briefing made it clear that our work has led to huge progress—huge progress—but the work certainly isn't over. Leaders across government are continuing to explore and repair potential vulnerabilities and increase cooperation ahead of the 2020 Presidential election. Congress will certainly continue to monitor this closely while resisting any efforts to use the failures of the past to justify sweeping federalizations of election law, as some on the other side have consistently sought to do.

Let me say that again. Congress will certainly continue to monitor this closely while resisting any efforts to use the failures of the past to justify sweeping federalizations of election law, as some on the other side have consistently sought to do.

Make no mistake, many of the proposals labeled by Democrats to be ''election security'' are measures, in fact, for election reform that are part of the wish list of the left called the Democrat politician protection act.

What they do is ignore the great work this administration has done and sweep under the rug the necessary measures this Chamber has passed.

But speaking broadly, I think all Americans should remember this: What Russia really set out to do was to sow division, spark doubt, and trigger a crisis of confidence in our country that would extend far beyond the actual actions that they undertook.

So as I have said before, as we continue taking action and shoring up our defenses, it is also vital that we not fall into precisely—precisely—the trap that Putin and company have laid. It is vital that Americans not take the bait on fear and division and ultimately do Russia's work for them.

Our country is strong. American democracy is strong. Our elections are already safer and more secure, and the important work continues. Our adversaries will not let up, so we are not letting up either.

NOMINATIONS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, on another matter, all week the Senate has continued our productivity in overcoming partisan opposition and confirming the President's well-qualified nominees for important offices.

We have confirmed the newest judge on the Ninth Circuit. Yesterday we confirmed three district judges by overwhelming bipartisan margins—78 to 15, 80 to 14, and 85 to 10. Those are the margins on three district judges. Clearly, we are not exactly talking about radioactive, controversial nominees here, not when 78 votes for confirmation is the low end.

Nevertheless, as has become typical over the past 2½ years, our Democratic colleagues insisted on cloture votes to cut off debate before we could confirm any of them. In fact, we have yet to voice-vote a single judicial nominee this entire Congress. We haven't voice-voted a single judicial nominee this entire Congress.

It is really a shame. It is not the precedent the Senate ought to be setting for these lower tier nominations. Of course, we have confirmed them nonetheless.

Before the end of this week, the Senate will have done the same for three other lower level nominees to the executive branch.

Weeks like this were impossible before my Republican colleagues and I did the right thing for the institution a few months back and moved the Senate back toward our historic norms for nominations of this sort. We argued that Senate Democrats were mindlessly obstructing even the least controversial nominees just for obstruction's sake.

Our colleagues across the aisle insisted, no, the majority would be ramming through these extreme individuals and cutting off intense debate that these extreme nominees deserve. Well, who is right? Well, one more time for good measure: 78 to 15, 80 to 14, and 85 to 10. Enough said.

It is particularly ironic that some of my friends across the aisle elect to complain that the Senate is spending too much time on nominations—the Presiding Officer has heard that—spending too much time on nominations. I am not making this up. We actually hear protestations from the Democratic side that confirming these men and women is taking too long, as though it weren't totally obvious to everyone that their own unprecedented delaying tactics are the only reason these nominees have not been quickly confirmed in big batches on a voice vote.

It is quite the two-step: Democrats systemically drag their heels for 2½ years and counting and then complain we are not moving fast enough. Well, if it weren't clear by now, the tactics are not going to work. The Senate is going to press on. We are going to do our job.

Today, we will press on despite 492 days of obstruction—492 days of obstruction—and confirm Peter Wright, the President's nominee to serve as—listen to this—an Assistant Administrator at EPA. He has been waiting for 492 days.

As it happens, we will also vote on two Kentuckians—Robert King and John Pallasch. Mr. King has been nominated to serve as Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education. He comes with an impressive record of experience in higher education administration and advocacy at home in the Bluegrass State and beyond. Mr. Pallasch has been tapped for Assistant Secretary of Labor. His résumé includes service as director of the Kentucky Office of Employment and Training as well as previous service with the Department as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Mine Safety and Health.

I will be proud to support each of these well-qualified nominees as their senior Senator from Kentucky but moreover as someone who believes that the American President deserves to have his team in place and that citizens ought to be governed by the government they actually voted for.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH). Without objection, it is so ordered.

STUDENT LOAN DEBT

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, the Democratic Party's motto this year might as well be ''Free Stuff''—free

healthcare, free college, free debt relief, free childcare, and free income. The problem, of course, is that the old adage ''There is no such thing as a free lunch'' is 100 percent true.

Healthcare has to be paid for by someone. College has to be paid for by someone. Democrats, of course, think they should all be paid for—and often controlled—by the government, but what they don't like to talk about as much is that the government has to get its money from somewhere, and that somewhere is the American people.

If you ask Democrats how they are going to pay for all of this free stuff, what they will say is, they will tax the rich. The problem is, there simply aren't enough people to even come close to paying for the Democrats' free programs and expansive policy proposals.

Every year, Forbes magazine reports the combined net worth of the 400 richest people in the United States, but if you took every penny from every one of those people, it would be a tiny drop in the bucket next to the cost of the Democrats' proposals.

Free healthcare alone—and these are my conservative estimates—would cost $32 trillion over 10 years. Taking every penny from the richest people in the United States wouldn't even cover 1 year of that proposal. In fact, you could take every penny from every billionaire in the entire world, and it would still only cover roughly 28 percent or less than 3 years of Democrats' Medicare for All proposal.

That is just free healthcare. That is not the Green New Deal or guaranteed income or free childcare or anything else. What if we move away from billionaires? How about millionaires—even millionaires? What if we taxed every household in the United States making more than $200,000 at a 100-percent rate for 10 years? Well, we would still barely have enough to cover free healthcare, much less Democrats' other proposals.

Let's look at one of the Democrats', what I would say, relatively smaller proposals, and that is student loan forgiveness and free college. No one can deny that student loan debt is a problem in this country. Many graduates emerge with tens of thousands of dollars' worth of debt that they struggle to repay, and it burdens them for years. It is a growing problem. Ways to alleviate this burden and encourage more affordable education are conversations we need to have, but the free college and debt elimination solutions offered by two leading Democratic Senators are no solutions at all.

The U.S. Government is not swimming in money. We are deeply in debt, and we already need to shore up existing programs, like Social Security and Medicare, both of which are on shaky financial footing.

Paying for a college education for millions of Americans is not something the government can easily afford. The Senator from Vermont's plan for free college and student loan forgiveness would cost approximately $2.2 trillion over 10 years. That may not sound like much when compared to Democrats' budget-busting plan for government-run healthcare, but it is still a lot of money.

The entire Federal budget for 2019 is less than $5 trillion, and that is supposing the Senator from Vermont's proposal comes in on budget, which seems unlikely. For one thing, when you offer something for free, demand for it generally increases.

The Senator from Vermont is making his estimate based on today's numbers, but what happens when demand skyrockets? The Federal Government can be on the hook for far more than the Senator estimates, and these proposals would do anything but incentivize colleges and universities to lower the cost of tuition.

Both the Senators who have proposed free college and debt elimination plans this year have said they will pay for it. The Senator from Vermont would impose a financial transactions tax, while the Senator from Massachusetts would impose what she calls an ultramillionaire's tax on the very wealthy, but as one Wall Street Journal editor highlights in a recent column, this is unlikely to cover the costs:

> Financial-transaction taxes chronically underperform estimates of the revenue they'll generate, and wealth taxes are so ineffective that even France scrapped its version in despair in 2017. Much heavier middle-class taxation is what feeds European social-welfare States.

It goes on to say: And ''much heavier middle-class taxation'' is likely to be the end result of Democratic proposals, like free college and student loan forgiveness.

Even leaving aside the cost, let's talk about the merits of the Democrats' proposals—for starters, the sheer unfairness of these plans. Let's suppose one of these proposals becomes law. Now, suppose you are someone who has lived frugally for years, and you have just finished paying off $30,000 in student loans. You are not going to get a penny back from the Democrats. Meanwhile, someone who has just incurred that $30,000 in debt is going to get it completely wiped out. There is no need to live frugally or think about paying off the debt you have freely incurred; the debt will just be gone.

Then there is the fact that Democratic proposals for free college and debt forgiveness are not going to solve the education debt problem.

The director of the Education Policy Program at New America—not a conservative think tank, by the way—recently published a column in the New York Times, where he noted that the proposals for free public college from the Senator from Vermont and the Senator from Massachusetts would ''not eliminate future student debt—not even close. That's because most student loan debt isn't taken out to attend undergraduate programs at public colleges and universities. Most loans are used for private colleges, for-profit colleges, and most of all, graduate school.''

As the column points out, that is not something that free public undergraduate education will fix. In fact, the column notes: ''The day after Senator SANDERS 'hits the reset button,' as he put it in the news conference, the national student debt odometer would begin rapidly spinning again.''

So what can be done to help those struggling with student loan debt? What can we do to help while still maintaining fiscal responsibility and preserving a respect for honoring the commitments you have made? One Democratic Senator and I have a proposal that could definitely help. The senior Senator from Virginia and I reintroduced our Employer Participation in Repayment Act earlier this year. Our legislation would amend the Educational Assistance Program to permit employers to make tax-free payments on their employees' student loans. Right now, employers can contribute to their employees' tuition if their employees are currently taking classes, but they can't help employees with education debts they have already incurred. Our bill would allow them to help with employees' already-existing student loan debt.

This would be a win-win situation. It would be a win for employees who would get help paying off their student loans, and it would be a win for employers which would have a new option for attracting and retaining talented workers. Our bill would not be a silver bullet, but it would certainly help ease the pain of paying back student loans for a number of young Americans.

I also look forward to seeing other efforts to help alleviate the burden of student loan debt in a feasible and fiscally responsible way. I know Republicans on the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee are working on legislation to make it easier to pay back student loans.

Another big thing we can do is to make sure that graduates have access to good-paying jobs. Thanks to Republican economic policies over the past 2 years, our economy is thriving, good jobs are being created, and wages are rising at the strongest pace in a decade. All of that can go a long way toward enabling people to pay off their debt, and Republicans are committed to building on the economic success that we are experiencing and expanding opportunities even further.

''Free College'' makes a great bumper sticker, but it doesn't make very good policy. We need to address the problem of student debt without weighing down the economy or hard-working Americans with massive new government spending and massive new taxes. The Employer Participation in Repayment Act is a step in the right direction, and I hope to see it receive a vote in the very near future.

I yield the floor.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert L. King, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education, Department of Education.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Mississippi.

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to proceed as in morning business.

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

CHINA

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, I call to the Senators' attention today a disturbing article in the June 29, 2019, issue of The Economist, on pages 36 and 37. It is about the military buildup in China and the way it affects the United States. It says:

> Xi Jinping wants China's armed forces to be ''world class'' by 2050. He has done more to achieve this than any of his predecessors.

I will quote from the lead of this article in The Economist.

> Over the past decade, the People's Liberation Army (PLA) has been lavished with money and arms. China's military spending rose by 83 percent in real terms between 2009 and 2018, by far the largest growth spurt in any big country. The splurge has enabled China to deploy precision missiles and anti-satellite weapons that challenge American supremacy in the western Pacific. China's leader, Xi Jinping, says his ''Chinese dream'' includes a ''dream of a strong armed forces''. That, he says, involves ''modernising'' the PLA by 2035 and making it ''world-class''—in other words, America-beating—by mid-century. He has been making a lot of progress.

In the second column of this article, it goes on to say:

> He has done more in the past three years to reform the PLA than any leader since Deng Xiaoping.

This quote is not from some advocate of defense spending but is from one of the leading publications, The Economist.

I say to my colleagues, we need to be mindful of the threat that is arising to the United States from around the globe—not only from China, as I have just read, but also from Vladimir Putin's Russia, from Iran, and from international terrorism. There is a deteriorating security situation in almost every sector of the globe. The fact that the United States has always been super supreme and able to defend the free peoples of this world is being challenged. We can no longer assume that any war would never be a fair fight. That has been the goal of the United States if we have to go to war. And we want to avoid war. But the best way, in our judgment, as a national strategy down through the decades, to avoid conflict of any kind is to make sure that if America ever gets in a fight, it will not be a fair fight; it will be a fight where we have overwhelming superiority, so no one will dare challenge the sea lanes and the freedom that we stand for in the United States of America. That is being challenged today.

I would submit to you that it is a good time for the United States to point out that we passed the National Defense Authorization Act—the NDAA—on a huge bipartisan basis. It was 80-something votes to 8. It is just unbelievable, the way we came together under the leadership of Chairman INHOFE and Ranking Member REED, his Democratic counterpart, working together as professionals, as legislators, and as Americans to send a strong statement that we need to go from the $700 billion that was spent last fiscal year to $750 billion to give our troops the pay raise they need, to recognize the sacrifice they have made, and to give our military—the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines—the tools they need, the equipment they need, and the innovation and manufacturing they need to get us where we need to go.

We went through a 7- or 8-year period when—we ought to all be ashamed because our fingerprints are all on it, those of us who were in office at the time. The distinguished Presiding Officer was not a Member of the Senate at that time, but those of us who were, we got our fingerprints on it, Republicans and Democrats. Somehow, try though we might, say what we might, we were unable to prevent sequestration from happening—an unthinkable result. The military branches couldn't believe this was happening and couldn't believe Congress would be so irresponsible, but somehow we were.

We have righted the ship over the past 2 years. It would be unthinkable to me, my fellow Americans, after making the progress to get back on the right track and return to responsible defense spending and responsible stewardship of our national security, if somehow we heeded some voices we have been hearing in Washington, DC, and around the country during the past few days about a continuing resolution, perhaps—maybe a continuing resolution of an entire year. The thinking there is, well, we just do a continuing resolution, and that will amount to level spending, and we can live with that.

I just left a hearing on the confirmation of GEN Mark Milley as the next, I hope, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and I asked him about that. Would a continuing resolution simply be level spending, and might we be able to live with that? And he absolutely made the point which we all know if we study the law. It is way more than level spending. It stops innovation. It stops the new starts. It stops everything that we planned in the NDAA, which we passed with an overwhelming bipartisan vote, and it makes it against the law for the shipbuilders to do anything new and for the people working on our next-generation aircraft to do anything new. It stops them in their tracks. It creates uncertainty in every branch of the military. And then we have to pay millions and billions to get back going again. It is an unthinkable result. Surely we can avoid that as Republicans and Democrats.

Let me quote now-retired Secretary Mattis. When he was asked about this very subject on a recent occasion, Secretary Mattis said this:

> I cannot overstate the impact to our troops' morale from all this uncertainty. The combination of rapidly changing technology, the negative impact on military readiness resulting from the longest continuous stretch of combat in our Nation's history, and insufficient funding have created an overstretched and under-resourced military.

According to Secretary Mattis, ''Under continuing resolutions, we actually lose ground.''

We need a budget deal. We need a 2-year budget deal, as we have had in the past. Give our defense leaders, the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries, as well as the ones who put on the uniform and agreed, for a career, to put themselves in harm's way—give them the certainty they need in order to defend against the threats The Economist talked about and the threats General Mattis talked about. Give them that certainty.

A new CR—a continuing resolution—would prevent us from having that certainty. It would delay maintenance for the *Harry S. Truman* aircraft carrier. It would prevent a guided missile frigate program we already authorized from even starting. This would happen September 30 if we go to a continuing resolution. It would cripple research and development, and it would prevent the Pentagon from aligning its funding with upcoming priorities.

We need to realize a fact of life around here. I didn't exactly get my way in the election last November. If I had my druthers, the House of Representatives would have remained in Republican hands, with a Republican Speaker and a Republican Chair. The voters, in their wisdom, decided to vote for divided government last November.

Our team was elected to continue leadership in the U.S. Senate. The Democratic team was elected to leadership in the House of Representatives. And I can assure you, if I were writing a defense appropriations bill, which is half of discretionary spending, and all of the other appropriations bills, which is so-called nondefense discretionary, it would look far different from the bill

Speaker NANCY PELOSI proposes to write. I can assure you that it would look different and that we would have less domestic spending. But the fact of life is that MITCH MCCONNELL, the Republican leader, is the one who guides legislation here in the Senate, and NANCY PELOSI, a Democrat from California, is the one who guides legislation on the floor of the House of Representatives, and if we get a bill passed, we are going to have to get a compromise bill passed. If anybody within the sound of my voice doesn't realize this, they don't understand government. They don't understand the dynamics that have taken place since Philadelphia in 1776 and Philadelphia again in 1787, where give-and-take had to occur, but we moved things along for the greater good.

We can come to an agreement, or we can show ourselves to Vladimir Putin's Russia as unable to govern adequately, and we can show ourselves to Xi Jinping's China as unable to make the tough decisions to protect Americans. We have that choice, and we have a willingness on this side of the aisle and on the other side of the aisle. I was with some of my Democratic and Republican friends from the other body just yesterday. I think there is the willingness there. We are going to have to have an agreement that the administration will sign on to because the President's signature has to be affixed to this.

Now is the time—July 11, 2019—to get this decision made, before we leave for August. I would hope we wouldn't leave for August until we get that number agreed to. We come back after Labor Day, and then it is brinksmanship, and then suddenly it is shutdown city, and that is being threatened. Russia knows this, the Iranian leadership knows this, and China knows this. Let's do it now.

So I call on the Democratic and Republican leadership in the House, I call on our leadership, and I call on our President to get down to business in the next few days. Let's go ahead and make this decision that we know will eventually have to be made, make a responsible decision and send a message to the rest of the world that we intend to take care of our security.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, first of all, let me say that I couldn't agree more with the Senator from Mississippi, Mr. WICKER, than I do. His points are exactly right. A democracy is finding a way forward. It is not finding your way forward necessarily. It is obviously finding as much of your way forward as you can find. But it is finding a way forward.

Clearly, a top priority of the Federal Government is to defend the country. It is my top priority. I think I would be safe in suggesting it is Senator WICKER's top priority. And it is an important priority for our friends on the other side, but it may not be quite the same priority on the other side.

For this to work, the House and the Senate have to work together and the White House has to work together to come up with just that spending number. Once we have the number that we are going to spend, having the debate on the floor is suddenly possible.

I am fully in agreement with that, but I want to talk for a few minutes today about a program that we need to extend for a short period of time to get it extended to the end of this spending year.

MENTAL HEALTH

Madam President, I know the minority leader, the Democratic leader, just arrived, and he has heard a lot about this program from my friend Senator STABENOW. The excellence in mental health program—something we started 2 years ago. We passed legislation in 2014. We have come to the end of the first 2 years of that trial program. I want to talk more about why we need a longer term expansion of that trial, but first of all, we need to get a 3-month extension to get us to the end of this spending year.

I am always glad to talk about this program because what it does is it really begins to close the gap between how we talk about physical health and how we talk about mental health. Somewhere between one in four and one in five adult Americans, according to the National Institutes of Health, has a mental health problem that is diagnosable and almost always treatable, but less than half of the people who have that problem actually receive the care they need. These are people who are our neighbors, our family members, and our colleagues.

There is no stigma to seeking care, and society needs to do a better job—as I believe this program is helping us to do—talking about mental health like all other health.

On the last day of October 2013, on the 50th anniversary of the Community Mental Health Act, which was the last bill President Kennedy signed into law in 1963, Senator STABENOW and I came to the floor to talk about that 1963 bill and how many things have been closed down because of that bill and how many things have not been opened to replace them when that happened.

In the decades that followed, about half of the proposed community health centers that bill anticipated just simply were never built, and the facilities used for people who had substantial mental health challenges were closed.

What really happened over these 50 years is that the emergency room and local law enforcement became the de facto mental health system for the country, and nobody has been well served by that, including law enforcement, emergency rooms, and most importantly, people with mental health challenges and their families.

The Excellence in Mental Health Act was signed into law in 2014 to try to begin to address that problem. What the bill did was it created a 2-year, eight-State pilot program that would provide mental health care at locations that met the standards, just like any other help would be provided. These would be certified community behavioral health clinics that would have, among other things, 24/7 crisis services available, outpatient mental health and substance abuse treatment, immediate screenings, risk assessments, and diagnoses available, and care coordination, including partnerships with emergency rooms, the law enforcement community, and veterans groups. All of that would have to be done in order to be part of that eight-State pilot. Twenty-four States initially applied. Nineteen States went through the entire process. Eight States were chosen, including Missouri.

Among other things, our State participated in the Emergency Room Enhancement Project. This is a project that is designed to identify people who present themselves at the emergency room as people who really need treatment for addiction issues and mental health issues, not other health issues, and then get them to a place where that treatment is going to be much more appropriate than it is likely to be at the emergency room.

In just 6 months of working with the emergency room, law enforcement, and mental health services in our State, we think there has been a reduction in homelessness of people who came to the emergency room of about 72 percent and a reduction in emergency room visits of 72 percent. Unemployment was reduced by 14 percent among the people who have gone to the emergency room with a mental health concern, and law enforcement contact was reduced by 59 percent.

So we have 2 years of study that indicates where we have gotten in our State, and I think other States are seeing similar kinds of numbers. I have been to clinics all over our State and have talked with those who have dealt with this. I talked particularly to law enforcement people all over our State, who have seen the change in the people they are dealing with and the options they have available. Suddenly, the option is not just to go to somebody's house at a crisis moment in the middle of the night and be taken to the emergency room for one night to have that problem solved; the option is actually to go somewhere where your mental health challenge is being dealt with, just like if you had a heart attack or a kidney problem or some other problem.

That is why we have introduced legislation to extend this for another 2 years and, if money is available in the pay-for we have proposed, to see whether we can add more States to the program.

When we announced this new legislation, Laura Heebner, who is with Compass Health systems in Missouri, was one of the people who joined us. She said that in the past, before this program was able to help in our State, roughly half of the people who sought an appointment from their mental

health facility could not get scheduled for several days, sometimes several weeks, and half of the people didn't come back. If a person shows up that one time and says ''I am here because I have a real problem and I need help'' and the answer is ''We are not going to help you today; we are not going to do an evaluation right now,'' more often than not or as often as not, they don't come back. So at Compass Health, as well as many of our other certified clinics in our State, we increased access. We established same day walk-ins to attempt to look at their problem and see if they needed help that day or could, in fact, come back a few days later for an extensive visit. At that facility and others, everybody is being seen when they come in. The suicide care path they established has reduced suicides by 70 percent since last year.

I will make two quick points as I conclude.

No. 1, the goal of this program is not for the Federal Government to take over the behavioral health costs of the country; the goal of this program is to look at mental health and keep track of 24 or 25 other healthcare markers and decide how much other healthcare is impacted in a positive and, in fact, a cost-saving way if you are dealing with mental health at the same time.

The second point I would make is that we need to see Congress step up in the next few days and extend the current program through the end of this spending year, and then let's have a debate about why 2 more years of putting all that information together gives States and communities the information they need to find out. As a result, I believe everybody will understand that it is not only the right thing to do, but fiscally it is the smart thing to do. By dealing with mental health like all other health, the overall healthcare cost of that big mental health community goes down dramatically if you are seeing your doctor, showing up for your appointments, and taking your medicine. Our other problems are much more easily managed when adding the cost of mental healthcare to all our other healthcare priorities. It isn't just the right thing to do, it is the smart thing to do.

Hopefully the Congress will deal with that and the Senate can take a leadership role in dealing with that. The House has already sent us a bill. We need to respond to that by doing the two things I just mentioned. Let's treat mental health like we treat all other health.

I yield the floor.

RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, first, let me thank my friend from Missouri for what he and Senator STABENOW are trying to do on mental health. I know some States were included and other States were not, so I support that aspect of what he was talking about.

2020 CENSUS

Madam President, later today, President Trump will give a news conference in the Rose Garden about his attempts to create an Executive order to add citizenship questions to the 2020 census. That is outrageous. It is outrageous substantively, and it is outrageous because this President has so little respect for the rule of law. He thinks he can just issue Executive orders and go around the Congress, go around established law, and try to bully the courts. I believe he will be thwarted by the courts, and this will be a real test of John Roberts and the Supreme Court, whether they stand for the rule of law or are always looking for an excuse to move the country rightward. We will see.

Today, the Trump administration has provided no legitimate legal rationale for adding this question to the census. Just yesterday, the New York Times reported that Justice Department lawyers ''resigned from the lawsuit out of ethical concerns and a belief that the suit was unwinnable.''

Well, we all know what is going on. The Trump administration doesn't have a legitimate legal rationale. The true motivation was even clear before the papers of that deceased designer of this question came to light. The true rationale is blatantly political and self-serving. President Trump wants to include the citizenship question to intimidate minorities—particularly Latinos—from answering the census so that it undercuts those communities and Republicans can redraw congressional districts to their advantage.

The Census Bureau itself determined weeks ago that including such a question would result in a significant undercount. That alone is enough for disqualification. That is not what the Constitution says—manipulate the census so you don't get an accurate count. The President knows this. Yet he continues to pursue a cynical idea—typical of the President—cynical and against minorities, with no respect for the rule of law, mores, and values that made this country great. Day by day, he destroys them. Day by day.

The President's action is nothing more than a naked political power grab, which is one of the few things he is good at as President. It shows once again just how little respect the President has for our democracy. It is also one prong in the Trump administration's multifaceted attack on communities of color. They are doing another one today in addition to this, which I will speak about in a minute.

Let's not forget that the census is a constitutional mandate. It has been conducted impartially by Democratic and Republican administrations alike since 1790. It should be beyond the reach of partisan politics. But this President has such disdain for constitutional law norms and the rule of law that he will try anything to set the rules to his advantage, even if it means circumventing Congress and circumventing the courts. This is what dictators do in banana republics. They try to change the rules to consolidate political power no matter what their constitutions and rule of law say. The President is moving us in that direction, and our Republican colleagues are supine. They say nothing. Many of them know what he is doing is wrong, and knees clatter because they are too afraid to tell the President he is wrong.

The American people should be outraged about this. Republican Senators should be outraged about this, but, like so many other instances in which the President subverts our Democratic norms, the silence from Republicans in Congress has been deafening and degrading to the very fabric of this wonderful democracy that the President day by day tries—usually unsuccessfully, thank God—to undo.

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT

Madam President, on the ICE raids, last night the New York Times reported another thing President Trump was trying to do—ordering ICE to resume plans to carry out nasty deportation raids over the weekend. His plan will tear families apart and disrupt immigrant communities across America, including immigrants here legally and those in the process of legally applying for asylum. Cruelty. Cruelty seems to be the point of these raids. This is not an effort to root out dangerous individuals. This is an act of brutish force designed to spread fear in the immigrant community. Steve Miller whispers in the President's ear: Treat them cruelly. Make them afraid, and maybe they will not come.

They are going to come. The dangers in their home countries are much worse. What would any citizen do in America or any other place in the world if a gang came to you and said: I am going to rape your daughter unless you do what I want; I am going to kill your son; I am going to burn your House—you would flee.

These are not criminals. They are people trying to preserve their families, their children, their lives. Yet the President—egged on by some of the rightwing news media—tries to make Americans believe they are all criminals. Sure, if one of these folks is a bank robber or a burglar or hurts somebody, they should be out—one, two, three.

If they are simply trying to escape brutality, we still should have rule of law, but they should be treated with some decency, honor, and humanity. That has been the American tradition for some 200-odd years.

The President's policy is not only cruel—that is the worst of it—but it is brainless. When it comes to intelligently using our immigration resources, the administration should focus on the small minority that are actually criminals, not families and not 10-year-olds.

These raids will not make America safer. They will not solve our immigration challenges for the reasons I mentioned. They will, instead, terrorize innocent families and rip children away from their parents. I warn President Trump, the pictures of these raids aren't going to be pretty. Average Americans who may agree with him on many issues will be appalled.

President Trump, you are going to have to back off from this cruel policy because the American people are a lot better than you. They will see the pictures. What are they going to do with a father driving his child to school? Will they stop the car, pull the father out? They have done that. Will they let the 8-year-old sit in the car traumatized? They have done that.

President Trump, mark my words, there will be a huge backlash against this. The American people are not cruel like you in this regard.

I would plead with the President to call off these raids. We Democrats have proposed real solutions to the same migration problems that will stop the influx or greatly reduce the influx at the border. We would simply say: Let these would-be immigrants from Nicaragua and El Salvador and Honduras apply for asylum and beef up the number of immigration judges so they can get an adjudication quickly. If they are turned down, they can't come. Tough luck. If they get asylum, they should be welcomed here as America has always welcomed people, as that great Lady in the Harbor of the city I come from has done for centuries. That is the solution.

We should also help these countries go after the gangs that are making the people flee. Go after MS–13 down there. Go after the drug dealers. Go after the coyotes. It was working in the last few months of the Obama administration and even the first few months of the Trump administration, until the President rescinded the policy because he got mad at somebody, which is typical of how he operates. That is what we should do.

Until then, when these folks get to the border, I call on the President to work with us to put an end to the cruelty that the migrants are being shown when they come into U.S. custody. They are a small percentage of the people in this country. It is not a large number in terms of our total population.

Another round of reports this week describes the horrid conditions endured by migrant children at our border. Facilities built for no more than 100 people are now housing up to 700 children. Many have nothing to sleep on, no change of clothes, and sometimes not enough food. These are reports from the President's own executive agencies, not from someone outside. In Arizona, these kids are reportedly being abused. CBP agents use racist slurs, deprive them of sleeping mats and, in one case, according to the report, potentially assaulted a 15-year-old girl. It is barbaric. It is not American.

We need to put an end to this behavior now. We have just passed a supplemental appropriations bill to provide more resources to improve conditions and speed the asylum process, but it didn't go far enough. That is why, later today, I will join with my colleagues Senators MERKLEY and FEINSTEIN to introduce the Stop Cruelty to Migrant Children Act. This new legislation would establish mandatory standards for the appropriate and humane treatment of children. It would make it easier for children to be connected with sponsors and legal counsel, and it would, once and for all, end the inhumane practice of separating families, pulling children—even little children—away from their parents. Democrats have been fighting for these provisions for months. We were able to secure some of them in the last border supplemental, but unfortunately our Republican colleagues blocked many additional provisions from going into the bill. This new legislation marks a clear bright line of what is left to be done. Now the only question that looms is, Will Leader MCCONNELL finally stand up for the children and work with us to pass these new standards into law?

I want to thank Senators MERKLEY and FEINSTEIN for working on this very important bill. It is a necessary step to restoring America's moral credibility. A nation as powerful as ours has no need or right to treat the weak and suffering this way. We can deal with our immigration issues with dignity, common sense, and rule of law. The bill is how we get that done.

CHINA

Madam President, yesterday it was reported that President Trump told President Xi of China that the United States would tone down its criticism of Beijing's approach to Hong Kong in order to revive our trade negotiations.

If these reports are true, once again, President Trump has made another error when it comes to China, for two reasons. First, it is crucial always for the United States to stand up for democracy, human rights, and civil liberties everywhere—to be the ''shining city upon a hill'' that John Winthrop talked about 375 years ago. From Tiananmen Square to Tibet, from the brutal suppression of the Muslim minority Uighurs to the recent protests in Hong Kong, China's human rights record has been an abomination. They want to join the family of nations and be treated equally, but in some ways they are like a Third World dictatorship.

America used to champion religious rights, minority rights, and democratic values abroad. It helped us in immeasurable ways, not just morally but economically and politically. It gave us strength. It gave us the moral high ground that the Scriptures have always said was important in human dealings. Unfortunately, under this President, that doesn't happen.

Second, the idea that going easy on China's human rights record will ease trade talks is exactly backward. I know China. They respond to strength, not flattery or capitulation. Every time the President gives in to President Xi, President Xi smells weakness and says: I can get more out of the Americans.

I generally am supportive of the President on a tough policy toward China on trade. China has ripped us off over and over again, but the way to win is to show strength. On some days, the President does, and a week later he backs off. There is no consistency. The Chinese smell that they can outfox the President. Backing off from fully telling Huawei they can't operate was a huge mistake. Huawei, with these exceptions, if they are given broadly, will gain economic strength. Huawei is a national security problem, but it is also a trade problem. When China steals our intellectual property, as Huawei has done, why do we then allow them to come into this country when they don't allow our best tech companies to go into theirs? It is ridiculous.

The President's instincts are right, but he is never consistent about them. The way to speed successful trade talks, where America secures real and enduring concessions, is to keep the full-court press on Beijing, on human rights, on foreign policy, and certainly on trade. President Trump must not be weak on China for the sake of America's role as a champion of democracy and for the sake of driving China to accept meaningful reforms to its predatory trade policies.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT of Florida).

The Senator from Illinois.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. DURBIN. I want to thank my colleague and friend, the Democratic leader, Senator SCHUMER, for raising the issues of immigration.

We are at a moment in the history of this country that I am sure will be reviewed and reflected upon for many generations to come. Decisions that are being made in the White House today in the area of immigration will be criticized, analyzed, and in many cases repudiated in years to come. It is time for us, at this moment, to have a sober reflection on what this administration has done in 2½ years with the issue of immigration and where we stand at this very moment.

This President came to the White House promising he was going to get tough on immigration—immigration. Probably at the heart of America, more than anything, has been the issue of immigration. We are a nation of immigrants. My mother was an immigrant to this country.

I believe the diversity of our Nation is one of our core strengths because we have attracted people from all over the world. This President doesn't understand it. If he does, he is not pushing policies that show any reflection on that reality and that historic background.

Think of how this administration started. Within hours after this President was elected, he announced the Muslim travel ban; that he would single out countries with Muslim-majority populations and say that their people were not welcome in the United States. The reaction was immediate across the United States. In the city of Chicago, I can remember the supporters of those coming from other countries heading out to O'Hare and attorneys volunteering to give them counsel. There was an outpouring of support for these people, realizing that fundamentally innocent people were traveling to this country. Yet the President, with his travel ban, made it clear from the very start of his administration his view on these immigrants.

What followed from there was a decision by this administration to eliminate temporary protective status. Three hundred thousand immigrants in this country came here because of natural disasters and political upheaval and got protection in the United States. The President wanted to turn them away. Was there any measurement as to which ones might be dangerous? No. All would be turned away.

Then, of course, there was the President's decision to eliminate the DACA Program. The DACA Program was created by President Obama. These people were brought to the United States as children because of decisions by their parents. They grew up in this country, and every day in classrooms they pledged allegiance to that flag, believing it was their flag too. At some point in their lives, they learned they were undocumented. They didn't have legal status in America. President Obama felt—and I, as a sponsor of the Dream Act, agreed with and encouraged the creation by Executive order of the DACA Program. So 790,000 of these young people came forward, paid a filing fee, went through a criminal background check, and after they were approved, they were given 2 years to stay in the United States, renewable, where they couldn't be deported, and they could work legally in this country. That program, as I said, attracted 790,000 successful applicants, many of them outstanding students and amazing young people. I told their stories on the floor of the Senate. President Trump decided to abolish that program and to end the protection for these young people—790,000 of them.

That wasn't the end of it. The President continued with policies such as zero tolerance. Do you remember that one? Last year, the Attorney General of the United States stood up and quoted from the Bible as to how it was the right thing to do to separate 2,880 infants, toddlers, and children from their parents at our borders. Zero tolerance; treat the parents like criminals and separate the kids.

What was worse was that no effort was made to track those children as to where they were placed and what happened to their parents. It wasn't until a Federal judge in Southern California came forward and forced this administration to finally match up the children with their parents that the effort was undertaken, and still more than 100 of them were never matched—lost in the bureaucratic sea of the Trump administration. That wasn't the end of it by far.

What we have seen at the border in the last several months has been shocking and unprecedented in American history. This ''get tough'' President, who says he is going to cut off foreign aid to countries in Central America and get tough at the border with his almighty wall, has ended up attracting larger numbers of people who are presenting themselves for asylum status at the border of the United States than we have ever seen—dramatic increases we haven't seen for decades with regard to the number of people at the border. The President's immigration policy has backfired.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak for an additional 2 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. DURBIN. The net result of this has been the announcement by the administration that, come Sunday, we will see mass arrests and deportations in this country. Reports from the New York Times are that thousands will be rounded up, arrested, and deported. When possible, they say, family members will be arrested together and will be held in family detention centers.

Have these people committed crimes since they have been in the United States? There is no evidence of it. It is simply the fact that they are undocumented at this moment, and many of them may have lived here for years. These arrests and mass deportations are going to create fear in communities across the United States, including in the city of Chicago, which I am honored to represent. For what? It will not make America safer for us if we deport these people. Sadly, it is going to mean that their families will be torn apart and that there will be more children and families in detention.

We were told there was a humanitarian crisis and that we needed to apply ourselves and make certain that we had billions of dollars to deal with it, and we did. Now the administration has turned around and announced a new wave of splitting up families and deporting them from the United States. This is not what America is all about. There is a way for us to deal with immigration in a sensible, thoughtful, rational way. Cruelty has no place in the history of this country, and it has no place when it comes to the treatment of those who are in the United States today.

I yield the floor.

VOTE ON ROBERT L. KING NOMINATION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the King nomination?

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 37, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 200 Ex.]

YEAS—56

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

NAYS—37

Baldwin	Hirono	Schatz
Blumenthal	Kaine	Schumer
Brown	King	Shaheen
Cantwell	Klobuchar	Smith
Cardin	Leahy	Stabenow
Carper	Markey	Tester
Casey	Menendez	Udall
Coons	Merkley	Van Hollen
Cortez Masto	Murphy	Warner
Duckworth	Murray	Whitehouse
Durbin	Peters	Wyden
Feinstein	Reed	
Hassan	Rosen	

NOT VOTING—7

Bennet	Harris	Warren
Booker	Heinrich	
Gillibrand	Sanders	

The nomination was confirmed.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the next nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of John P. Pallasch, of Kentucky, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Pallasch nomination?

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 54, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 201 Ex.]

YEAS—54

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

NAYS—39

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

NOT VOTING—7

Bennet	Harris	Warren
Booker	Heinrich	
Gillibrand	Sanders	

The nomination was confirmed.

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

CLOTURE MOTION

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

The senior assistant bill clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Peter C. Wright, of Michigan, to be Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste, Environmental Protection Agency.

Mitch McConnell, Steve Daines, John Thune, John Cornyn, James M. Inhofe, Pat Roberts, Mike Crapo, Chuck Grassley, Richard Burr, John Barrasso, Jerry Moran, Roy Blunt, Shelley Moore Capito, John Boozman, Johnny Isakson, Thom Tillis, John Hoeven.

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

The question is, Is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the nomination of Peter C. Wright, of Michigan, to be Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste, Environmental Protection Agency, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 53, nays 39, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 202 Ex.]

YEAS—53

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

NAYS—39

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

NOT VOTING—8

Bennet	Gillibrand	Sanders
Booker	Harris	Warren
Durbin	Heinrich	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 53, the nays are 39.

The motion is agreed to.

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Peter C. Wright, of Michigan, to be Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste, Environmental Protection Agency.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

MISSING PERSONS AND UNIDENTIFIED REMAINS ACT

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, tomorrow I will join some of my colleagues from the Senate Judiciary Committee, as well as the Vice President, for a trip to McAllen, TX. It is a beautiful city, nestled in the heart of the Rio Grande Valley.

This region is home to a lot of history, a vibrant culture, and people whose generosity has made national headlines over the last period of time as they have worked to manage the humanitarian crisis that has ended up on their doorstep.

For each of the past 4 months, more than 100,000 migrants have crossed our southern border and presented themselves to the Border Patrol. This has placed an unbelievable strain on Federal, State, and local law enforcement, as well as the cities, the counties, and nongovernmental organizations that have tried to step in to help.

After 10 weeks from the point when it was requested by the President, Congress finally passed a bipartisan bill to provide funding for the Federal departments and agencies working to manage this crisis and make $30 million available as reimbursement to local governments for paying bills that legitimately and fairly should be those of the Federal Government. This is an important step to help manage this humanitarian crisis, but it is far from a permanent solution. You can say we are really dealing with the effects and not the causes. The truth is, we need to pass legislation in Congress that makes lasting changes to our immigration system, particularly our system whereby people apply for and receive asylum, so we can prevent this humanitarian crisis from becoming the norm.

We can run, but we cannot hide from the fact that only Congress can solve this problem. To that end, I have introduced bipartisan legislation called the HUMANE Act, with my friend and colleague in the House, HENRY CUELLAR, that would make significant progress in doing exactly that. This is the only bipartisan, bicameral bill that I believe would help staunch the flow of humanity across the border and deal with the underlying causes. Our bill would close a major loophole that is being exploited by the human smugglers that serves as a pull factor for those who want to come to the United States illegally. It would also ensure that migrants in our custody receive the proper care and streamline the processing of those who cross our border. It is an important step to address this crisis at its source as well as to provide relief for folks along the entire U.S.-Mexico border who have been impacted. We need to pass this bill and pass it quickly and get it to the President's desk for his signature.

While the compassionate response of our local communities has become national news in recent months, Texans

have long known they have been the ones left alone to step up to assist migrants who arrived in poor health, many times with nothing but the clothing on their back. They provide warm meals, a safe place to sleep, and some of the basic necessities of life before these individuals head off to communities across the United States where they await their court dates with immigration judges.

Sadly, those of us who live in border States have also seen the toll this treacherous journey takes on migrants, and we have had to face the dark reality that many don't survive the journey from Central America across Mexico into the United States. Migrants travel with human smugglers known as ''coyotes,'' who are all too willing to leave their customers for dead if they become sick or injured. I have seen photos and, of course, heard heartbreaking stories from the Border Patrol, as well as local officials and ranchers, about finding the remains on ranches or open terrain along the border of those who died in the desert trying to make their way to the United States.

I have been to Sacred Heart Cemetery in Brooks County, TX, near the Falfurrias checkpoint, where I saw graves of these unknown who are labeled with terms like ''skull case,'' ''bones,'' and ''unknown female.''

Here is a chart of a photograph depicting one of those graves. As you can see, it is marked ''unknown male.'' Literally, the remains are identified not by the name but, in this case, by the sex, obviously listing the fact that they are unknown.

This is not a rare occurrence. While exact figures are hard to find, there is no question that thousands of migrants have died while attempting to enter the United States illegally. It is one of the toughest parts of the job for Border Patrol, and it takes a toll on communities as well that are obligated to do what is right to ensure the dignity of the deceased.

The process of identifying these remains is expensive, and it also often falls on local taxpayers, like the taxpayers of Brooks County, TX. Frankly, they don't have the tax base and can't afford to deal with this without our help. We know they have limited staff and budgets, and it puts serious strain on local resources. It is an issue I have worked on for a number of years.

I will soon be reintroducing a bill I authored last year to provide some relief. It is called the Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act. It will provide local jurisdictions with the resources they need to identify the remains of those who died along the border and solve missing persons cases. This bill will expand the eligibility for jurisdictions to receive grants through Jennifer's Law and make desperately needed funds available. With this expansion, State and local governments, forensic labs, medical examiners, nonprofits, and others will be eligible to receive funding to support their work. They will be able to use these grant funds to support transportation, processing, identification, and reporting.

These funds can also be used to hire additional analysts, technicians, and examiners to support identification as well as purchase the necessary state-of-the-art equipment.

This legislation would take steps to improve the recording and reporting of missing persons and unidentified remains, which is a major challenge, particularly when it comes to notifying family members.

I have the great honor of representing more than 28 million Texans. I know that in order to do my job—as all of us attempt to do—we need to listen to our constituents and act on suggestions they make to us. The Missing Persons and Unidentified Remains Act is a prime example of that. Border communities have borne the brunt of the humanitarian and security crisis at the border, and they are often forced to do the job of the Federal Government without any help from the Federal Government.

This bill would go a long way helping to defray some of those costs. It would provide additional resources to local communities working to identify those who have gone missing as well as process unidentified remains and invest in the forensic equipment needed to provide closure to families in the United States and abroad.

I appreciate the feedback of the folks who live and work in our border communities, and I look forward to heading to the Rio Grande Valley tomorrow with the Vice President and a number of my colleagues on the Judiciary Committee to hear more about the challenges they are facing.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, as I begin my remarks, I would like to thank the Senator from Texas for the work he has done on arranging our travel to the border tomorrow. I am one of those committee members who will make that trip.

How wonderful it is that he is working with Chairman GRAHAM to make certain that we are going to be able to visit with the Border Patrol to see and hear firsthand what is going on, making certain that we all focus on the security of this great Nation and provide the resources that are needed. I thank him for that good work.

ONLINE PREDATORS

Madam President, I want to talk about another issue that is related to what is happening when it comes to trafficking. This has to do with our children.

In 2017, ICE agents arrested Francisco Javier Soledad on charges of producing child pornography using the popular social media app Snapchat. He assumed a variety of false identities—first a teenage boy, later an adult woman—and coerced at least six underage children into sending him sexually explicit pictures and videos. When one victim realized this was wrong and attempted to block Soledad's account, Soledad turned around and threatened this child—threatened him—with posting this video on social media unless—guess what—he sent more videos. He did that on Snapchat.

Imagine this happening to a frightened child. Imagine this happening to a child who is close to you. Unfortunately, it is not an isolated incident.

Matthew Murphy, of Massachusetts, was recently charged with the sexual exploitation of children after he posed as a teenage girl in order to extort nude photos from a middle school-aged boy. Again, it was via Snapchat. Federal investigators found evidence that Murphy used his fake account to victimize other children in the area.

Before I continue, let's talk about exactly what is happening here, which is horrific. Pedophiles are using popular social media apps to trick underage children into creating and distributing homemade pornography. If we are going to talk about these things, we have to be focused and direct on what is happening here and on the distribution methods that are being used.

By its very nature, Snapchat is a child predator's dream. Its auto-delete feature allows individuals to ensure their pictures and videos will erase themselves after only a few seconds. Its public location-sharing feature allows anyone, even underage children, to share their locations in real time. If left in public mode, the Snap Map will reveal their locations and their Snap video feed to complete strangers. Even if underage users haven't fallen prey, they are still exposed to provocative and age-inappropriate material via the app's Discover feature—recommendations generated by Snapchat itself that are free from parental control or monitoring.

If you have guessed that some of these channels specialize in porn and suggestive content, you would be right. It is not small business. The 2018 revenue for Snapchat was $1.18 billion. How many teen users has it attracted? There have been 16.4 million children exposed to what I have just laid out. That is why, this week, I sent a letter to Snap executives and asked how they plan to fight this predatory behavior and if they will give parents more control over the content to which their children are being exposed. To their credit, Snap executives have already reached out and responded, and it is my hope that they will take these questions seriously and do something about this—do something about their ratings, do something about the Discover section, do something about how it leads children to these pornographic sites.

As we talk about social media, I think it is also important to note that Snapchat is not the only offender.

Last month, I and my friend and colleague Senator BLUMENTHAL sent a letter to YouTube and asked why the

video service's recommendation mechanism continues to push content that involves children being in suggestive or exploitative situations. By ''suggestive or exploitative,'' I mean content that features partially clothed children—children in bathing suits and children dressing and undressing themselves.

YouTube's recommendation system works by promoting similar videos to the one the user is already watching, which means that, by design, one vile video can lead to another and another and another until the user is buried in smut that shouldn't even exist. The comments on these videos have turned into a predator's chat room that allows users to share time stamps that mark the most explicit moments in a video.

YouTube did disable comments in videos that involve children, but its algorithms continue to push this content via the recommendation feature. YouTube needs to stop this. It needs to fix this.

The point of describing these things is not to throw individual companies and their technologies under the bus, but it is crucial that we understand that even at home or at school, our children are very vulnerable and exposed. Even benign technology that doesn't necessarily expose children to pornography can pose a risk.

In 2015, the Electronic Frontier Foundation filed a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission against Google. It alleged that the tech giant's Google for Education program was exploiting minors' personal information and potentially exposing it to third parties. Think about that. It was exposing their information to third parties.

The Chromebooks that were issued to students were loaded with Google Sync, which allowed for the collection and storage of students' browsing history, information, and passwords. Program administrators were given complete access to a cloud system, which allowed them to alter settings. This exposed students' data—educational data and personal data—including physical location data. This was exposed to Google's development team and to third-party websites. One wrong click would expose students' ''virtual you''—their presence, all of their information—online.

In Tuesday's Judiciary Committee hearing, I asked the founder and CEO of Protect Young Eyes, Christopher McKenna, what steps he would take, what he would recommend, to protect our children from online predators. His answer was really simple: Give parents the option to control content access, and don't hide the tools that are necessary to do this. Give them to the parents. Make certain that they have them.

Now, I am not suggesting a takeover or a ban of these social media apps, and I am not suggesting we drop a regulatory anvil on these companies. What I am suggesting is that we should not have to ask the makers of popular digital services to stop catering to child predators. They should choose to recognize that predators lurk in every corner of society, and they should change the age ratings on these apps. They should issue the warnings to parents. They should choose to make parents aware of what a simple click or a tap on a screen might unlock right before their children's eyes. They should choose to stop this horrific cycle of dehumanization and exploitation before it begins. They should choose to work with us to make certain that consumers have all of the information they need.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Hampshire.

AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, on Tuesday, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals heard oral arguments in the Texas v. United States case to overturn the Affordable Care Act. Unfortunately, although the Affordable Care Act is currently the law of the land, the Department of Justice—our Nation's highest law enforcement authority—was not there to defend the law of the land, the Affordable Care Act. The DOJ was not there because it had been instructed by this President and this administration to join the effort to overturn the Affordable Care Act.

Sadly, the stakes of the Texas v. United States litigation are profound. This year in New Hampshire alone, approximately 90,000 Granite Staters obtained health insurance coverage through the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid expansion or through the ACA's health insurance marketplaces. Across the country, more than 17 million Medicaid expansion enrollees and 11 million people in the marketplaces' health plans depend on the Affordable Care Act for their coverage. Yet the Department of Justice refuses to defend them. It refuses to defend the law of the land in court.

In this case, if the courts side with the Trump administration and the Republican attorneys general, millions of these people will return to the days when they were one cancer diagnosis, one medical complication, or one car accident away from medical bankruptcy.

The Affordable Care Act's coverage expansion is also our most powerful tool in combating the opioid epidemic. This is critically important in New Hampshire as we have the third highest overdose death rate from opioids of any State in the country. In New Hampshire, more than 11,000 people receive substance use disorder treatment thanks to the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid expansion, and many more Granite Staters are able to get substance use disorder treatment thanks to coverage obtained through the ACA's health insurance marketplaces.

Just think. Without the expansion of Medicaid, which is a bipartisan effort in New Hampshire, and without the ACA's health insurance marketplaces, we would have thousands of people affected by substance use disorders who would not be able to get treatment. There is no plan B if the Affordable Care Act is overturned.

In 2017, a mother named Nansie, from Concord, wrote to my office. I will not use her last name.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD Nansie's 2017 letter.

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

DEAR SENATOR SHAHEEN: Thank you for giving me the opportunity to share my story about ACA. It saved my son's life.

Benjamin went to Keene State College with the same hopes and dreams many have when building their American dream. While there he tried heroin. Addiction overcame him but did not stop him from graduating. After graduation he suffered a long road of near death existence. After a couple of episodes where he had to be revived (fentanyl) he chose recovery. It was due to Obamacare that we were able to get him insured so that he could get the proper help he needed and a suboxone program that assisted him with staying ''clean''. In April it will be a year for Ben in his recovery. Without Obamacare this would not have been possible. In early 2016 we had very long waiting lists for rehab and then the ones with the means to pay were the first accepted.

I can't find the words to define my gratitude to President Obama. I believe my son would not be alive today if it were not for this plan that provided the means he needed to get the help he needed at the time he needed it. Ben still has a long road ahead of him but I will see to it that he never walks it alone.

It is one of my greatest wishes that one day I could shake President Obama's hand and thank him for providing the tools that saved my son's life.

Sincerely,

NANSIE J. GARNHAM FEENY.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Madam President, in Nansie's letter, she writes:

The ACA saved my son's life. It was due to ObamaCare that we were able to get him insured so that he could get the proper help he needed and get into a Suboxone program that assisted him. Now, if the courts side with the Trump administration, this critical source for treatment and recovery could be ripped away.

We don't have enough time for me to go through the whole list of all of the benefits under the Affordable Care Act that will be lost if the ACA gets overturned. One of the benefits, though, that would be thrown out yet is critically important to the people of New Hampshire and across this country is that of the consumer protections against skyrocketing prescription drug costs. They will be gone.

A couple of weeks ago, I was at a hearing in the Committee on Aging, and we had someone from the FDA who was testifying. She talked about the fact that the major driver in prescription drug costs under Medicare and Medicaid was the cost of biologic drugs and that what was bringing down that cost was the pathway for biosimilars to create alternatives of those biologic drugs for those people. What she failed to point out was that this provision

was in the Affordable Care Act and that if the Affordable Care Act gets struck down, this provision will get struck down. Those increased costs that we have been seeing of those biologic drugs are going to continue going up.

What is probably even more important for most people in New Hampshire is that the Affordable Care Act includes a very important program that has closed the Medicare Part D coverage gap—what is called the doughnut hole—for prescription drug coverage. This program has saved New Hampshire's seniors an average of $1,100 a year in Medicare prescription drug costs. These savings help to ensure that Granite Staters who have fixed incomes can pay their utility bills or put food on the table.

The court's decision could wipe out these critical Medicare savings for seniors, just as it could wipe out coverage for preexisting conditions, coverage to keep young people on their parents' insurance up until they are the age of 26, and coverage for essential health benefits, which means that mental health care and coverage for substance use disorder treatment are required by insurance companies to be covered.

So given what is at stake, at this point I want to offer a unanimous consent request that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 134, which is a resolution I introduced to express a sense of the Senate that the Department of Justice should reverse its position in the Texas v. United States case and defend the Affordable Care Act.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. RES. 134

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that as in legislative session, the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Res. 134 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration; further, that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. YOUNG). Is there objection?

The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, whether you support the ObamaCare law or oppose it—and let me be clear, I oppose it—it remains the law.

This week, a Federal appellate court heard arguments related to the case of Texas v. United States, and I expect it will eventually end up before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Regardless of the outcome, our commitment remains to protect people with preexisting conditions. As a doctor, as a husband of a breast cancer survivor, I know the importance of making sure patients can have access to high-quality healthcare at an affordable cost.

Since the Obama healthcare law passed, this has not happened for many families to whom I speak at home in Wyoming. They keep telling me that ObamaCare made their insurance unaffordable, and it has made it more difficult for them to get the care they need. Simply put, they know that the Obama healthcare law has failed because they have personally experienced the law's sky-high premiums and fewer choices.

It has taken Washington Democrats a little longer to figure that out. Now they are clamoring for a one-size-fits-all healthcare plan. They want a healthcare system controlled by Washington bureaucrats, and as a doctor, my focus is on making healthcare better for patients, period.

Republicans in the Trump administration are taking on the tough issues facing patients across the country. We eliminated the individual mandate so that patients aren't punished for refusing to buy insurance they cannot afford. We support more insurance choices, such as association health plans, so folks can find the best coverage for themselves and their families. We are taking on the drug companies. Congress has already eliminated gag clauses, and more reforms are on the way. Finally, with the President's support, we are going to end surprise medical bills. Simply put, Republicans want patients to pay less for the coverage they already have.

Democrats want to take away people's health insurance, especially the coverage they get through their work. It is simply wrong. The question is whether Washington Democrats are interested in actually solving the problem or playing politics.

Therefore, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from New Hampshire.

Mrs. SHAHEEN. Mr. President, I knew my colleague from Wyoming was going to object. I am disappointed in his objection, and I know he is a doctor. I believe he cares about his former patients. I believe he cares about providing healthcare to his constituents, as I believe all of my colleagues care about that.

That is why I am so puzzled by why there has been a 9-year effort to try and undermine the Affordable Care Act and the healthcare that it provides to people in this country.

As I said earlier, there is no followup plan that will provide coverage for people with preexisting conditions if the Affordable Care Act is overturned. There is no followup plan that will provide coverage for people with substance abuse disorders, for mental health coverage. That is all going to go out the window.

By failing to send a clear message to the Justice Department that they should defend the Affordable Care Act, we are putting access to care at risk for millions of Americans across this country.

What we should be doing—and we should have done it as soon as the effort to overturn the Affordable Care Act was defeated in 2017—is working together to put in place changes that make the Affordable Care Act work better. We should be looking for ways to provide coverage to people that is affordable, that provides quality healthcare, that is accessible to every American. Instead of that, we have no plan B. There is no bill that would provide coverage if this administration is successful in overturning the Affordable Care Act.

I am very disappointed, though not surprised, by the reaction from my colleague from Wyoming.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Delaware.

NOMINATION OF PETER C. WRIGHT

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I rise in opposition today to the nomination of Peter Wright to serve as the Assistant Administrator for EPA's Office of Land and Emergency Management.

I take little joy in opposing the nomination but do so for three reasons. Before I say those three reasons—I stood on this floor right up until the end of the last Congress, trying to get Peter Wright confirmed with a unanimous consent approach, and we failed at the very end.

The irony of it is, having stood here and tried to get him confirmed at the end of the last Congress and today being in a position in which I am asking for us to postpone, at least for today, his nomination—there is an irony there, and I don't have the time to go into all of the reasons, but I will mention a few of them.

In the last Congress, I worked with the EPA to negotiate a set of significant policy concessions that I believe would have allowed the Senate minority to agree to a more expeditious confirmation process for Mr. Wright.

I worked diligently until the closing of the last Congress—right until the bitter end, if you will—to achieve that objective, as I have done in good faith for other EPA nominees.

In fact, the very last nominee confirmed in the last Congress was an EPA nominee to head the Agency's Tribal Office, Chad McIntosh. My staff and I and others were very much involved in getting him confirmed.

In this Congress, EPA has refused to reengage with my office, with our committee staff, or with me on this nomination. The Agency no longer agrees to the policy concessions that I previously secured and to which they had previously committed in the last Congress. While this has been a real disappointment for me, unfortunately, it is hardly a surprise, given the increasingly extreme policy and tone of this EPA.

Second, EPA, under Mr. Wright's leadership for the past year, has failed to advance an area of policy that is critical to me and to many other Senators, and that is the regulation of PFAS chemicals known as permanent chemicals. Per- and polyfluorinated alkyl substances, known as PFAS, are a class of manmade chemicals that includes something called PFOA, PFOS,

GenX, and many other chemicals. Developed in the 1940s, PFAS can be found across industries in many products, including food packaging, nonstick pans, clothing, furniture, and firefighting foam used by the military.

Just this week, Donald Trump said: ''We have the cleanest water we have ever had.'' The President has often made this statement while asserting his commitment to ensure that our drinking water is safe.

In his confirmation hearing, EPA Administrator Andrew Wheeler said:

> It is these Americans that President Trump and his Administration are focused on, Americans without access to safe drinking water or Americans living on or near hazardous sites, often unaware of the health risks that they and their families face. Many of these sites have languished for years, even decades. How can these Americans prosper if they cannot live, learn, or work in healthy environments? The answer is simple. They cannot. President Trump understands this and that is why he is focused on putting Americans first.

That is from Andrew Wheeler, now our EPA Administrator.

Yet under Peter Wright's leadership for the past year, EPA's Office of Land and Management has failed to heed these words. Peter Wright serves on a temporary basis without confirmation.

I think we have a poster here that is relevant.

A study released today by the Environmental Working Group identified 712 locations in 49 States that are contaminated with PFAS—712 locations in 49 States that are contaminated with PFAS—from coast to coast, from our Canadian border to the Gulf Stream waters.

Just last year, the town of Blades in the southern part of Delaware alerted its 1,250 residents to stop using public water for drinking and cooking because of PFAS contamination at nearly twice the Federal health advisory level.

Just an hour from Blades, up north on Route 13, officials at the Dover Air Force Base found that 36 of the 37 sampled ground water wells showed dangerously high levels of PFOS and PFOA, related to, we believe, the use of chemicals in firefighting foam at the base.

It is not just Delaware. PFAS contamination is widespread, in red States, in blue States, in small water systems and large ones, on military sites and in residential areas, from Maine to Alaska.

While industrial manufacturers and users of these chemicals are responsible for much of the contamination, it turns out that a principal user of PFAS was our military.

I speak as a retired Navy Captain speaking here to a Presiding Officer who is a marine, and for us it is personal and part of our history in the military.

But it turns out that a principal user of PFAS was the military, which used it as a firefighting foam, as I said earlier.

In 1973, I was a young naval flight officer stationed at Moffett Field naval air station in California, and on a sunny April day, as I was driving into work from my home in Palo Alto, I saw a big, black plume of smoke rising above my base after, as it turned out, a massive NASA Convair jet descended on runway. We had parallel runways, and air traffic control had directed two aircraft to land on the same runway at the same time. As a result, the large NASA Convair jet descended on a runway where a P–3 aircraft—my sister squadron's aircraft—had already landed and was taxiing, and the larger aircraft literally landed on top of the smaller aircraft.

It took over an hour for firefighters to control the blaze. Sixteen people died, and only one crewman on the P–3 survived. These were my brothers and sisters. These were my sister squadron mates.

I understand that PFAS-containing foam has supported our military readiness and saved lives better than most, but the cruel irony is that when PFAS winds up in a glass on the kitchen table, these same chemicals endanger lives.

The Environmental Working Group—that is the name of a group—has identified 117 military sites, including 77 airfields, with PFAS contamination because of the use of PFAS-containing foam to both train for and fight fires involving highly flammable jet fuels.

Yet in many States, cleanup of these sites has been stalled, and the military has shockingly been part of the problem.

In May of last year, 2018, then-EPA Administrator Scott Pruitt held a PFAS National Leadership Summit and proudly announced four ''concrete steps'' that EPA would take to address PFAS contamination. The second of these four steps was that EPA would propose designating PFOA and PFOS—two of the most dangerous, troubling elements in this class of chemicals—as hazardous substances under the Superfund law. That was more than a year ago.

Making that designation would compel the Defense Department to stop fighting cleanups in States all across the country. Indeed, in some cases, the Defense Department has justified its refusal to clean up PFAS contamination on grounds that the Superfund designation has not yet been made.

Designating these substances as hazardous would also unleash EPA resources to address cleanups of orphan sites where there is no identified liable polluter.

Despite Scott Pruitt's commitment to move forward with the designation of PFAS as a hazardous substance under the Superfund law, under Peter Wright's watch, EPA hasn't even proposed—has not even proposed—to do that, let alone finalize the action. At this rate, it will be at least another year, maybe longer, before this vital step will be taken. Americans deserve better than this, and they deserve greater urgency on this issue.

Last month, the U.S. Senate, right here, passed its National Defense Authorization Act, which included several important bipartisan provisions to address PFAS contamination. Notably, I could not even secure an agreement to allow a vote on my amendment that would designate PFAS as hazardous substances under the Superfund law. I did not get a vote on my amendment, despite the fact that 35 Democratic and Republican cosponsors on bipartisan legislation clearly signaled their support for this policy. Meanwhile, EPA continues to drag its heels, acting with far more urgency to repeal environmental regulations than to clean up the water our government's own activities have inadvertently contaminated. Mr. Wright will have the ability to make this hazardous substances designation for PFAS if he is confirmed. Let me say that again. Mr. Wright will have the ability to make this hazardous substance designation for PFAS if he is confirmed. He should hear strongly from this Senate our collective desire that he urgently do so.

It was my hope that, despite the many disagreements my colleagues and I have had with the Trump EPA on their views on climate change and some environmental rollbacks, there could at least be some commonsense agreement on the need to clean up widespread PFAS contamination. That has not been the case, at least thus far.

Third, and finally, a late-breaking matter came to the committee's attention this week regarding an ethics investigation into Mr. Wright's financial disclosures. Chairman BARRASSO and I received news from the White House Office of Government Ethics, known as OGE, that Mr. Wright, despite numerous written assurances to the contrary, held stock in DowDuPont at the time he filed his nominee financial disclosure report and continued to do so until this March 12, a couple of months ago. Although EPA believes that Mr. Wright has complied with all applicable ethics laws during that period of time, OGE, the Office of Government Ethics, asserts that it currently lacks the information necessary to make such a determination or to send a completed amendment to his ethics agreement and financial disclosure report to our committee.

OGE, Office of Government Ethics, felt compelled to share this information with the EPW Committee because of its direct relevance to the Senate's consideration of Mr. Wright's nomination today.

In light of the ongoing OGE investigation, I would implore my colleagues to delay the Senate's consideration of Mr. Wright's nomination for the time being. I don't suggest delaying consideration of this nominee lightly. Again, I was one of the key people standing in this Chamber back at the end of December trying to get this man confirmed. In fact, any delay in the Senate's confirmation and the Senate's consideration of Mr. Wright's

nomination would not prevent him from continuing to serve in his current capacity, as he has done since he first arrived at EPA in an acting capacity on July 9, 2018.

I strongly believe we must afford OGE—Office of Government Ethics—and EPA the opportunity to complete their investigations into this matter and fully share all relevant information, for both the sake of Mr. Wright and for the Agency. If the facts are as described by EPA, then a completed investigation would be to Mr. Wright's benefit. Let me say that again. If the facts are as described by EPA, then a completed investigation would be to Mr. Wright's benefit.

Let me close by saying, if, however, OGE and EPA reach a different conclusion, such information would be directly relevant to every Senator's deliberation when voting whether to confirm Peter Wright to the position of Assistant Administrator in the Office of Land and Emergency Management at EPA.

From conversations I had with EPA yesterday, it is my understanding that EPA is working to get the relevant information to OGE to provide to the Senate. Proceeding with the consideration of this nomination while resolution of this ethics matter between EPA and OGE is pending I think deprives the Senate of important and relevant information. I have urged delaying this vote today. I would do so again. In the absence of that delay, along with the other reasons I mentioned, I will vote no on the motion to proceed to the nomination of Peter Wright. I urge my colleagues to do the same.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, let me, at the beginning, thank Senator CARPER for his incredible leadership on the Environment and Public Works Committee. He has a very good bill on cleaning up PFAS. I have signed on to it, and I am going to talk about some of the damage in New Mexico. As Senator CARPER knows, this is a nationwide problem that the Department of Defense has major responsibility for.

This is a photograph of Art Schaap at his dairy farm in New Mexico, where he owns 4,000 head of cattle. Art's farm is located outside of Clovis, in the central part of the State, adjacent to Cannon Air Force Base.

Art is a second-generation dairy farmer. He and his family worked hard to build this dairy, keep his cows healthy, and provide nutritious milk to New Mexico and the Nation's consumers, but today Art will dump 15,000 gallons of milk. That is enough milk to give 240,000 children a carton of milk with their school lunch. He will dump another 15,000 gallons tomorrow and the next day and the next day.

Why is Art dumping all of this milk? Because highly toxic contaminants from Cannon Air Force Base have polluted the groundwater he uses to water his cows. The groundwater Art uses for his cows and for his family's drinking water is polluted by a group of toxic chemicals collectively known as PFAS.

We know PFAS are dangerous to humans. They are associated with increased risk of liver, testicular, kidney, and pancreatic cancer. They are linked to altered puberty, endocrine disruption, pregnancy disorders, and lowered fertility.

Art's dairy is ruined. He can't sell his milk. He can't sell his cows. He can't sell his property. He is spending thousands of dollars to maintain his cows and dump milk. In fact, the PFAS levels in Art's groundwater are 371 times greater than what the Environmental Protection Agency says is safe.

The Air Force knows it is responsible for this environmental disaster, but it claims it doesn't have the legal authority to provide clean water for Art's cows or to reimburse Art for his lost livelihood.

Art is not alone. There are other New Mexico dairies located near Cannon Air Force Base that are threatened. Those dairies have spent hundreds of thousands of their own dollars to install water filters to prevent them from losing their livelihoods.

The Department of Defense has identified over 400 military sites where PFAS were used. There are over 100 military sites nationwide with known PFAS contamination. This is a national problem of immense proportion. Yet this President's EPA refuses to issue drinking water standards for PFAS. It has issued only an advisory that does not have the force of law. This President's EPA has failed to even list these chemicals as hazardous substances eligible for Superfund cleanup. Our farmers and rural America deserve better—much better.

Although the Air Force claimed it had no authority to provide relief, the then-head of the Air Force, Secretary Heather Wilson, assured me in a hearing, under oath, the Air Force would work with me on legislation to secure that authority for the Air Force. Contrary to that assurance, the Air Force did not work with us on that legislation. They made it clear they don't even want the authority to help farmers like Art. So, in March, I introduced the PFAS Damages Act—along with Senator HEINRICH and Representatives LUJÁN, TORRES SMALL, and HAALAND—to ensure compensation for those hurt and to make sure those contaminated sites were cleaned up.

I also joined Senator CARPER's bipartisan PFAS Action Act of 2019 that requires EPA to establish PFAS as hazardous substances eligible for Superfund cleanup funds.

Clean water is not and should not be a partisan issue. New Mexico is a patriotic State and honors its military bases, but the Department of Defense caused this contamination and needs to make it right.

Senator HEINRICH was able to include our bill as an amendment to the National Defense Authorization Act that the Senate passed by an overwhelming margin of 86 to 8 in June. It looked like relief—relief owed to Art and others unfairly hurt—would be on the way, but 2 days ago, on Tuesday, the President threatened to veto the entire Defense bill if it gets to his desk with provisions to help farmers like Art and to clean up PFAS contamination.

That is a $750 billion bill for national security and defense he is threatening to veto because it requires cleanup of a known pollutant. Without a doubt, this is one of the most outrageous veto threats I have ever witnessed in 30 years in Congress—vetoing the Defense bill over help for farmers facing ruin? It is shameful. Republican leadership in the Senate and the House should join us and make it clear to the President that this is one veto that will be overridden.

On top of all of this, the President is asking the Senate to confirm Peter Wright, a top lawyer from Dow Chemical—one of the largest chemical companies in the world and the one that manufactured PFAS—to run the EPA toxic cleanup office. This nomination is more filling the swamp by this administration, more foxes guarding the henhouse.

EPA has slow-walked designating PFAS as hazardous substances under the Superfund Program Mr. Wright wants to oversee. Mr. Wright has recused himself from matters relating to Dow Chemical and therefore will provide no leadership on this pressing issue.

The American people deserve a nominee who will clean up current PFAS contamination and prevent future contamination. Mr. Wright can give no such assurance, and I will be voting no on his nomination.

I call upon the President to nominate someone who will commit to tackling this issue with the urgency it deserves and to withdraw his shocking veto threat so innocent farmers like Art can save their families' livelihoods.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, I rise to oppose the nomination of Peter Wright as Assistant Administrator for the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Land and Emergency Management.

This position is of enormous consequence to the people of New Jersey, and I refuse to stay silent as the Trump administration stacks Federal agencies charged with protecting our health and our environmental safety with industry insiders and corporate hacks.

Mr. Wright is a former chemical industry lawyer. If confirmed, he will be charged with overseeing the cleanup of the most toxic waste sites in America through what is known as the Superfund Program.

New Jersey is home to more Superfund sites than any other State in the Nation.

For many years, a lack of strong environmental protections and oversight left our communities vulnerable to unsafe, unchecked, unregulated pollution. I am talking about the days before we had an Environmental Protection Agency, before we passed landmark environmental laws, and before we had regulations to protect public health. Back then, big polluters had a blank check to contaminate our air, soil, and water with toxic chemicals. People across America were exposed to pesticides, lead, asbestos, and other toxins through the air they breathed, the rivers they fished, the soil they farmed, and the land they built. It was unhealthy, it was unsustainable, and in many cases, it was downright dangerous.

Indeed, it was 1980—the same year a chemical waste facility in Elizabeth, NJ, burst into flames and forced an entire community to stay indoors—that Congress passed a law creating the Superfund Program. Today, Superfund is our primary tool for cleaning up the hazardous waste across America. It requires polluters to pay to clean up the sites they have contaminated, and it also funds the cleanup of orphan sites for which the polluters responsible no longer exist.

The Superfund Program is a promise to our communities—a promise to hold polluters accountable for the damage they have done; a promise to rid our soil and water of toxic chemicals; a promise to transform toxic brownfields into safe, livable, usable land; and a promise to protect the health of today's families and of future generations.

That promise cannot be kept on its own. We the people must keep that promise. The one way we can do so is by ensuring that leaders who oversee the Superfund Program are willing to stand up to polluters, listen to the best science, and hold big corporations accountable. Nothing in Peter Wright's records suggest he will be that kind of leader. He spent nearly two decades as a lawyer for Dow Chemical—one of the primary polluters for many Superfund sites across the Nation.

For all the President's talk of draining the swamp, it is just that—talk.

Mr. Wright could have been a force for good at Dow. He could have stood up for science and raised standards. He could have pushed for more efficient, thorough cleanups of toxic waste. Instead, he did just the opposite.

Consider Dow's Midland site in Michigan, where more than a century of producing things like Styrofoam, Agent Orange, and mustard gas left rivers contaminated for more than 50 miles. As Dow's self-styled ''Dioxin Lawyer,'' Mr. Wright points to the Midland site as one of his greatest achievements. But a New York Times investigation from last year tells us a different story. It found that under Mr. Wright's watch, Dow was accused of ''submitting disputed data, misrepresenting scientific evidence and delaying cleanup.''

These accusations were leveled by Federal regulators and whistleblowers alike. One independent lab found Dow used incomplete contamination data, leaving the risk of toxins going undetected. An internal whistleblower revealed Dow intentionally designed its data so that it couldn't be properly vetted by independent third parties.

In 2007, an EPA memo concluded that Dow had ''documented history of impeding the efforts of the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality'' at the Midland site. It wasn't only regulators that Mr. Wright misled; the EPA also found that Dow ''frequently provided information to the public that contradicts agency positions and generally accepted scientific information.'' That included mailing out a newsletter to local residents downplaying the risks of dioxin to human health, which, according to the EPA, is highly toxic, can cause cancer, reproductive and developmental problems, and damage the immune system. The newsletter even included the false claim that dioxin-contaminated wild game was safe to eat. That is appalling.

Mr. Wright also participated in Dow's funding of a study claiming that people living on dioxin-contaminated soil were not at risk for personal exposure.

Simply put, Peter Wright made his mark at Dow Chemical by misrepresenting science, downplaying threats to public health, and undermining cleanups. These practices run counter to the very mission of the EPA. Yet Wright's past indicates that, if confirmed, he will continue to mislead communities, continue to delay cleanups, and continue to sacrifice the health of our people for the bottom line of corporate polluters.

Finally, as if it weren't enough to mislead the public, we now know that Mr. Wright misled Congress when he lied to the Environment and Public Works Committee about continuing to own stock in Dow after his nomination.

When I hear that Mr. Wright proudly called himself the ''Dioxin Lawyer,'' when I hear that he misled families about threats to their health, and when I hear that he sought to distort scientific evidence and get his company off the hook for their toxic legacy, I worry about the damage he could do across the Nation, including in New Jersey.

New Jersey is home to 114 Superfund sites. That is more than California—a State with 4½ times our population. That is more than double the total sites in Texas—a State with 30 times our land mass. Millions of people live within a few miles of these sites, in North Jersey and South Jersey, in bustling cities and rural towns, in every corner of our State. Among them is one of the largest Superfund cleanups in the country. Like the site in Michigan, New Jersey's Diamond Alkali Superfund site is contaminated with dioxin from the making of Agent Orange. Like the site in Michigan, we have warnings about dioxin-contaminated food, such as seafood from the Passaic River.

Like those in Michigan, the New Jerseyans who reside by the Passaic are depending on the Superfund Program to clean up the river and limit their exposure to toxic chemicals. These families and millions of Americans nationwide are depending on the EPA to protect the water they drink, the air they breathe, and the soil on which they farm and build. They are depending on their government to put their health ahead of corporate polluter profits. Today they are depending on us to reject the nomination of Peter Wright.

The EPA has a simple mission: to protect human health and the environment. The American people deserve an Assistant Administrator who believes in that mission, not someone who has spent decades fighting it. I urge my colleagues to vote no on Mr. Wright's nomination.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I ask to be recognized for 7 minutes.

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

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I rise in opposition to the nomination of Peter Wright for the position of Assistant Administrator of the Office of Land and Emergency Management at the Environmental Protection Agency. If confirmed to this position, Mr. Wright would be in charge of the office that cleans up hazardous waste, contaminated lands, oilspills, and environmental disasters. He would be at the helm of the Nation's Superfund Program, which is critical to keeping our communities and families safe from dangerous chemicals and other toxic substances.

As a former counsel for Dow Chemical Company, Peter Wright's résumé looks eerily similar to the listing of parties responsible for contaminated Superfund sites across our country. For 19 years at Dow, he was known as the company's dioxin lawyer. He headed negotiations for a massive cleanup of this cancerous chemical at a time when the company was accused of delaying cleanup efforts and misrepresenting scientific evidence.

For the past year, Peter Wright worked in an unconfirmed capacity as ''special counsel to the EPA Administrator.'' Despite promising to divest all his equity interests in DowDupont, it was recently revealed that he held on to those stocks until just 4 months ago. Continuing to profit off of a chemical company while working for the primary Federal Agency responsible for regulating that company is unacceptable behavior.

Just as our lands need protection from toxic chemicals, our government needs to be kept safe from ethical dangers and toxic nominees—two things that have continually contaminated the Trump administration.

Early in my career, I worked with a mother in Woburn, MA, named Anne

Anderson. Anne worked tirelessly to expose the link between the industrial chemical TCE and the development of leukemia in Woburn, MA, and the children of Woburn, MA. Her work and the work of other Woburn families helped spur Congress to pass the Superfund law. I was a champion of that bill in the House, and I am proud to continue to defend and strengthen the Superfund Program today in the Senate.

Anne Anderson's son Jimmy died from exposure to TCE and other chemicals. She had to do the job because the Federal Government was not doing the job. She had to be the one to put together all the other mothers who had children who were also going to die.

You may have seen the movie or read the book ''A Civil Action.'' It is a very good movie, but it is about her. It is about what happens when the Federal Government turns a blind eye to the impact that large chemical companies and others have upon the lives of ordinary citizens if there aren't proper protections.

Those sites are cleaned up. Her son Jimmy has passed. The site now has a transportation facility on it. It is named the ''Jimmy Anderson Transportation Center,'' in his name. He died. Superfund is meant to make sure there are no more Jimmy Andersons.

Right now, there are tens of millions of acres of contaminated land in America and in places with long industrial histories, like Massachusetts, and we have nearly a century's worth of toxic materials that have accumulated across our State and across the country. That is why we need an Assistant Administrator who will fight to protect American communities from these toxic exposures and make sure polluters pay for that cleanup.

Recently, Congress has been debating how to handle a class of chemicals known collectively as PFAS, which are everything from Teflon to firefighting foams and are often called forever chemicals because of how long they stay in the environment, cycling through soil, water, and air, until they build up in our food and in our bodies. Certain PFAS chemicals are associated with a host of dreaded diseases: cancer, thyroid hormone disruption, low infant birth rates, and immune system problems. PFAS should really be ''poisonous for all species'' because it poisons fish and it poisons cows. It poisons the water. Ultimately, it begins to affect human beings as well. PFAS—''poisonous for all species.''

Massachusetts has documented PFAS contamination in Ayer, Barnstable, Mashpee, Shirley, Middleton—all across our Commonwealth. Polluters should pay to clean up their messes, but right now, it is the public that pays. This could change if the EPA would follow up on a promise made by Scott Pruitt to designate PFAS as a hazardous substance under the Superfund law. More than a year later, we are still waiting.

We need a champion at the head of the Superfund office. There are many Anne Andersons around this country trying to keep their little Jimmys protected. Mr. Wright hasn't committed to giving our communities the weapons they need to fight back against chemical contamination. That is why today I will oppose his nomination on this floor.

Mr. President, with that, I yield back.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to complete my remarks on this nominee before the vote.

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

Mr. BARRASSO. Mr. President, today the Senate is considering the nomination of Peter Wright to serve as the Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency for the Office of Land and Emergency Management. If confirmed, Mr. Wright will lead this critical EPA office that provides policy, provides guidance, and provides direction for the EPA's emergency response and waste programs. Mr. Wright will play a crucial role in helping the Agency respond to disasters and cleanups.

The Office of Land and Emergency Management oversees the Superfund Program, which is a priority for this administration.

There are currently about 1,300 listed Superfund sites across America. On top of those, there are roughly 450,000 brownfield sites that need to be addressed. The EPA needs an Assistant Administrator in place to prioritize those cleanups. Peter Wright is ready for the task. He currently serves as a special counsel at the EPA. Previously, Mr. Wright worked as managing counsel to Dow Chemical Company for nearly 20 years. His nomination has been endorsed by 18 current and former chairs of the American Bar Association's Section of Environment, Energy, and Resources, including John Cruden, former Assistant Attorney General in President Obama's administration.

John Milner, the current chair of the section, writing on behalf of the former chair, said this of Mr. Wright: ''Peter's career, his selfless commitment to the American Bar Association's Section of Environment, Energy, and Resources and the members it serves, and his well-recognized personal integrity exemplify the high standards of the legal profession.'' He goes on to say: ''We enthusiastically and without reservation support the consideration of Peter as Assistant Administrator for OLEM, and believe Peter will serve the office with distinction and honor.''

He is ready to take on this responsibility, and he has been ready for well over a year. President Trump originally nominated Peter Wright to serve in this important role on March 6, 2018. That was 493 days ago. What is the reason for so long of a delay? Obstruction by Senate Democrats. We have seen it before. For over a year, this important EPA office has been without confirmed leadership because of political games being played by Senate Democrats. Now the games have ended, and it is time to get serious.

Senate Democrats are now saying they would delay this vote further because of an error Mr. Wright included on his disclosures. According to career EPA ethics officials, Mr. Wright made an inadvertent error and immediately corrected it. EPA ethics officials found that he did not violate any Federal ethics laws or regulations.

Justina Fugh, who is a career ethics official at the EPA, concluded in her memo reviewing Mr. Wright's action:

> In my opinion, Mr. Wright adhered to the federal ethics laws and regulations. When he became aware of the inadvertent error, he notified me immediately and corrected that error.

The delays must end. Superfund sites need to be cleaned up, emergencies must be responded to, and this important office needs its Senate-confirmed leader in place. It is time to confirm Peter Wright to be Assistant Administrator of the EPA for the Office of Land and Emergency Management, and I strongly encourage Senators to support this nomination.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Wright nomination?

Mr. ROUNDS. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. THUNE. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN).

Mr. SCHUMER. I announce that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

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

The result was announced—yeas 52, nays 38, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 203 Ex.]

YEAS—52

Alexander	Crapo	Isakson
Barrasso	Cruz	Johnson
Blackburn	Daines	Kennedy
Blunt	Enzi	Lankford
Boozman	Ernst	Lee
Braun	Fischer	McConnell
Burr	Gardner	McSally
Capito	Graham	Murkowski
Cassidy	Grassley	Paul
Collins	Hawley	Perdue
Cornyn	Hoeven	Portman
Cotton	Hyde-Smith	Risch
Cramer	Inhofe	Roberts

Romney	Scott (SC)	Toomey
Rounds	Shelby	Wicker
Rubio	Sullivan	Young
Sasse	Thune	
Scott (FL)	Tillis	

NAYS—38

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

NOT VOTING—10

Bennet	Harris	Sanders
Booker	Heinrich	Warren
Durbin	Manchin	
Gillibrand	Moran	

The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 362.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Peter Joseph Phipps, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Peter Joseph Phipps, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit.

Mitch McConnell, Roger F. Wicker, John Barrasso, David Perdue, James E. Risch, Mike Crapo, Roy Blunt, Johnny Isakson, Shelley Moore Capito, Pat Roberts, John Cornyn, John Hoeven, Steve Daines, John Boozman, Thom Tillis, Kevin Cramer, Richard Burr.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

THE PROTOCOL AMENDING THE TAX CONVENTION WITH SPAIN

Mr. MCCONNELL. I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 1, treaty document No. 113–4.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The treaty will be stated.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Treaty document No. 113–4, The Protocol Amending the Tax Convention with Spain.

AMENDMENT NO. 910

Mr. MCCONNELL. I have an amendment at the desk, and I ask the clerk to report it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 910 to treaty document No. 113–4.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

The amendment (No. 910) is as follows:

At the end add the following.

''This Treaty shall be effective 1 day after ratification''

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 911 TO AMENDMENT NO. 910

Mr. MCCONNELL. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 911 to amendment No. 910.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

The amendment (No. 911) is as follows:

Strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Treaties Calendar No. 1, Treaty Document No. 113–4, The Protocol Amending the Tax Convention with Spain.

Mitch McConnell, Mike Crapo, John Thune, Pat Roberts, Thom Tillis, Roger F. Wicker, Mike Rounds, Roy Blunt, Shelley Moore Capito, Steve Daines, Johnny Isakson, Kevin Cramer, John Boozman, Richard Burr, John Hoeven, John Cornyn, Lindsey Graham.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

PROTOCOL AMENDING TAX CONVENTION WITH SWISS FEDERATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 2, treaty document No. 112–1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The treaty will be stated.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Treaty document No. 112–1, Protocol Amending Tax Convention with Swiss Confederation.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 912

Mr. MCCONNELL. I have an amendment at the desk, and I ask the clerk to report it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 912 to treaty document No. 112–1.

The amendment (No. 912) is as follows:

At the end add the following.

''This Treaty shall be effective 1 day after ratification''

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 913 TO AMENDMENT NO. 912

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 913 to amendment No. 912.

The amendment (No. 913) is as follows:

Strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Treaties Calendar No. 2, Treaty Document No. 112–1, Protocol Amending Tax Convention with Swiss Confederation.

Mitch McConnell, Mike Crapo, John Thune, Pat Roberts, Thom Tillis, Roger F. Wicker, Mike Rounds, Roy Blunt, Shelley Moore Capito, Steve Daines, Johnny Isakson, Kevin Cramer, John Boozman, Richard Burr, John Hoeven, John Cornyn, Lindsey Graham.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

PROTOCOL AMENDING THE TAX CONVENTION WITH JAPAN

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 3, treaty document No. 114–1.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The treaty will be stated.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Treaty document No. 114–1, Protocol Amending the Tax Convention with Japan.

AMENDMENT NO. 914

Mr. MCCONNELL. I have an amendment at the desk, and I ask the clerk to report it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 914 to treaty document No. 114–1.

The amendment (No. 914) is as follows:

At the end add the following.

''This Treaty shall be effective 1 day after ratification''

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask for the yeas and nays on my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 915 TO AMENDMENT NO. 914

Mr. MCCONNELL. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 915 to amendment No. 914.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

The amendment (No. 915) is as follows:

Strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Treaties Calendar No. 3, Treaty Document No. 114–1, Protocol Amending the Tax Convention with Japan.

Mitch McConnell, Mike Crapo, John Thune, Pat Roberts, Thom Tillis, Roger F. Wicker, Mike Rounds, Roy Blunt, Shelley Moore Capito, Steve Daines, Johnny Isakson, Kevin Cramer, John Boozman, Richard Burr, John Hoeven, John Cornyn, Lindsey Graham.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

PROTOCOL AMENDING TAX CONVENTION WITH LUXEMBOURG

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 4, treaty document No. 111–8.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The treaty will be stated.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Treaty document No. 111–8, Protocol Amending Tax Convention with Luxembourg.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask that the reading be dispensed with.

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

AMENDMENT NO. 916

Mr. MCCONNELL. I have an amendment at the desk, and I ask the clerk to report it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 916 to treaty document No. 111–8.

The amendment (No. 916) is as follows:

At the end add the following.

''This Treaty shall be effective 1 day after ratification''

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask for the yeas and nays to my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There appears to be a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

AMENDMENT NO. 917 TO AMENDMENT NO. 916

Mr. MCCONNELL. I have a second-degree amendment at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the amendment.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCONNELL] proposes an amendment numbered 917 to amendment No. 916.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the reading be dispensed with.

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

The amendment (No. 917) is as follows:

Strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on Treaties Calendar No. 4, Treaty Document No. 111–8, Protocol Amending Tax Convention with Luxembourg.

Mitch McConnell, Mike Crapo, John Thune, Pat Roberts, Thom Tillis, Roger F. Wicker, Mike Rounds, Roy Blunt, Shelley Moore Capito, Steve Daines, Johnny Isakson, Kevin Cramer, John Boozman, Richard Burr, John

Hoeven, John Cornyn, Lindsey Graham.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 54.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Clifton L. Corker, of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Clifton L. Corker, of Tennessee, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee.

Mitch McConnell, Roger F. Wicker, Pat Roberts, Chuck Grassley, John Cornyn, Tom Cotton, David Perdue, Ron Johnson, Joni Ernst, Mike Braun, Martha McSally, John Boozman, Richard Burr, Lindsey Graham, Shelley Moore Capito, Johnny Isakson, Thom Tillis.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 175.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Lynda Blanchard, of Alabama, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Slovenia.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Lynda Blanchard, of Alabama, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Slovenia.

Mitch McConnell, Ron Johnson, Steve Daines, John Kennedy, James E. Risch, Roy Blunt, Thom Tillis, Cory Gardner, Johnny Isakson, Pat Roberts, John Thune, John Hoeven, Tim Scott, Mike Crapo, John Cornyn, John Barrasso, Bill Cassidy.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I move to proceed to executive session to consider Calendar No. 183.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Donald R. Tapia, of Arizona, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Jamaica.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I send a cloture motion to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the clerk to read the motion.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Donald R. Tapia, of Arizona, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Jamaica.

Mitch McConnell, Martha McSally, Pat Roberts, Mike Crapo, James E. Risch, John Barrasso, Tom Cotton, Roger F. Wicker, John Cornyn, Jerry Moran, Shelley Moore Capito, Deb Fischer, Cindy Hyde-Smith, Richard Burr, Thom Tillis, John Boozman, Chuck Grassley.

Mr. MCCONNELL. I ask unanimous consent that the mandatory quorum calls for the cloture motions be waived.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

BORDER SECURITY

Mr. CRUZ. Mr. President, I rise to address one of the most pressing crises the American people are facing today. Our refusal to address the border crisis is inexcusable.

Right now, Texas and other border States are being overwhelmed by thousands upon thousands of illegal immigrants who are flooding into small communities monthly. The inaction of the U.S. Congress leaves these communities responsible for paying for where these illegal immigrants will stay, for how they will receive medical care, and for where they will go when they are released.

From Brownsville to McAllen, to Laredo to Eagle Pass, to Del Rio, to El Paso, and beyond, Texas communities are at their breaking point in terms of resources and manpower in dealing with this crisis. I am hearing from elected officials throughout South Texas—Democrats and Republicans—that the crisis has reached a breaking point.

Our hard-working Border Patrol agents are also struggling with the enormous influx of illegal immigrants. It has been reported that there are now more illegal immigrants in custody than Border Patrol agents on the southern border and thousands more being apprehended daily.

Since last October, over half a million illegal immigrants have been apprehended at our southern border, many of them having traveled through Mexico from El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala. Over 200,000 of these illegal immigrants were single adults, and over 56,000 of them were unaccompanied children.

During this time, the Border Patrol also apprehended nearly 700 gang members trying to illegally enter the United States. In the month of May alone, the Border Patrol apprehended over 144,000 people coming through the southern border—144,000 in a single month. If that pace were to continue for a year, we would be looking at nearly 2 million apprehensions in just 1 year. That is a staggering number of illegal immigrants for Texas and other border States to take in.

Instead of acknowledging that this crisis exists, instead of doing the responsible thing and taking action, congressional Democrats instead have stubbornly clung to open-border fantasies. Speaker PELOSI has called the hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants coming through our border a ''manufactured crisis.'' Some of our colleagues on the Presidential trail have called it a ''fake crisis'' and ''fearmongering of the worst kind'' or have said that climate change is a more serious crisis. All I can tell them

is to go to the border. The crisis at the border is very real, despite what the Democratic talking points say.

Last week, I visited the Rio Grande Valley, as I have done many times in representing the State of Texas in the Senate. I have toured the Rio Grande Valley Centralized Processing Center, the largest immigration processing center in the United States. I also traveled to Rincon Village, which is ground zero for illegal border crossings near Mission, TX. What I saw there was staggering. When I was in the Rio Grande Valley, the RGV Sector Chief told me that in 2014, just 5 years ago, roughly 2 percent of single adult men crossing illegally into the Rio Grande Valley had a child with them. Today that number is roughly 50 percent. It went from 2 percent all the way up to 50 percent. The word is out among traffickers, among smugglers, among others seeking to illegally enter the United States that coming with a child is a get-out-of-jail-free pass. According to the Border Patrol, family unit apprehensions have increased by 463 percent since last year, with increases of 2,100 percent in El Paso and 1,034 percent in Del Rio.

I also learned of a recent pilot program that used rapid DNA tests to discover whether these family units were real. Nearly 30 percent were found to be fraudulent in the Rio Grande Valley. In other words, the adults bringing kids into the United States illegally weren't related to the children.

One of the most tragic elements of the crisis is the number of children who are being trafficked, who are being physically abused, sexually abused, and neglected. Often they are being used as pawns.

That is not all. In the Rio Grande Valley, 60 percent of Border Patrol Agents are now helping to process and care for children and family units. That means only 40 percent are dedicated to border security. More than half the Border Patrol agents in our Nation's busiest crossing point for illegal immigrants are not on the border stopping narcotics traffickers and stopping human traffickers because they are instead changing diapers. Instead, they are caring for children because the volume is so massive.

Just recently, the Rio Grande Valley Sector canceled their horseback patrol because they lacked the manpower because they are instead caring for the massive influx of illegal immigrants. On average, they make 30 trips to the hospital a day. On average, in the Rio Grande Valley Sector, one child is born each day to an illegal immigrant who has come over. Last week, 12 people died.

This is a crisis. By refusing to address our border crisis, we invite child smuggling and child abuse. That is shameful, and that is a tragedy. We know how many illegal immigrants are being apprehended. We know more and more illegal immigrants are trying to get into our country, and we know Border Patrol doesn't have the manpower or the resources to handle a humanitarian crisis of this scale. It is a fact, and it is a reality that our Democratic colleagues need to face.

Nobody who is compassionate, nobody who wants to be virtuous, nobody who cares about other human beings would want to perpetuate what is happening at the border for even a single day. We should be angry. We should be angry at politicians who say this is a made-up crisis. We should be angry at politicians who keep the loopholes in place that ensure that more and more children—more and more little boys and girls—will be abused at the hands of human smugglers.

While the passage of the $4.5 billion border supplemental bill a few weeks ago was a good first step, Democrats in Congress need to finally do their job and work with Republicans and work with President Trump to secure our border. We need to build a wall. We need to enforce immigration laws already on the books. We need to reform our amnesty laws to prevent asylum abuse, and we need to support the brave men and women of the Border Patrol with all the resources they need to effectively secure the border.

I have introduced legislation to secure the border using the billions from El Chapo's criminal fortune that the Department of Justice is seeking to have criminally forfeited and use El Chapo's ill-gotten goods and those of other drug lords to build the wall. The EL CHAPO Act would reserve any amounts criminally forfeited to the Federal Government as a result of criminal prosecution of El Chapo or other drug kingpins for the building of a border wall and other border security assets.

I am also a cosponsor of the WALL Act, which would fully fund the border wall by closing existing loopholes that provide illegal immigrants with Federal benefits and tax credits, all without affecting the benefits and tax credits used by American citizens.

These bills are just two commonsense ways to secure the border. Everyone should support taking money away from murderers, from drug smugglers, and from human traffickers such as El Chapo and using it to prevent murder, drug smuggling, and human trafficking—all without costing American taxpayers even a dime or adding anything to the Federal deficit.

We also need more judges. We need to close the loopholes in our asylum system. Right now, immigration courts have a backlog of about 900,000 pending cases—nearly a million. Increasing the number of immigration judges and providing an expedited process for asylum claims is necessary so migrants who don't qualify for asylum can be quickly returned to their home countries rather than released into the United States.

These reforms are necessary, and they need to happen. We know how to solve this problem. We don't have to ask theoretically because we have seen it happen specifically. In the first 6 months of 2017, right after President Trump was elected and sworn into office, illegal immigration dropped nearly 70 percent. It plummeted. I remember going back down to the valley in early 2017 and asking the Border Patrol agents: Why did the illegal crossings drop? We hadn't built a wall yet. We hadn't hired new Border Patrol agents. What changed? What those Border Patrol agents told me was the only thing that changed is the human smugglers, the traffickers, now believed there was an administration in office that would enforce the law that would deport them if they came here illegally. That one change—the traffickers believing the administration would send them home—dropped illegal immigration 70 percent.

Then what happened? Why did we see this enormous deluge we are seeing right now? Well, the answer is the Congress put loopholes in the law that mandate the release of children. In a short timeframe, and under a court decision called the Flores decision, adults with a child get released as well. That process is what is known as catch and release. It means someone who is apprehended is given a court date some months or years into the future and then are let go on the hope that they will magically show up. Far too many of them don't show up.

What happened in the summer of 2017 was illegal immigrants would pick up the phone and call their friends or family back home and say: The policy hasn't changed. They still let us go. We still get to stay. There are still no consequences. Come on over.

Even worse than that, smugglers learned that bringing a child is the ticket to crossing illegally into this country. There was a portion of the detention facility I saw in the valley that the officers refer to as ''daddy daycare'' because it was simply filled with young single men who had little kids with them. Five years ago, 2 percent of single men had kids. Today, 50 percent of single men have kids because if you grab a little boy or a little girl, you can come over. I will tell you because of the loopholes Congress has put in place, Border Patrol has been forced to release people who are convicted murderers, forced to release people who are convicted pedophiles, forced to release adults with sexual assault convictions and children in their custody. Why? Because it is so expedited that by the time they find out about the convictions, they have been forced to release them already.

This is cruel. It is inhumane. When the rapid DNA testing is showing that nearly 30 percent of the adults are not related to the kids, it explains why we are hearing more and more reports of children being rented or sold by the cartels.

This has to stop—the political posturing from the Democrats who are running for President and the Democrats in Congress who are refusing to

solve this problem. It is past time for those games. It is time to solve this crisis.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

HUMAN RIGHTS

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. President, America's strength is in our values. In that vein, I rise to talk about human rights and America's historic role as a defender of universal human rights for all peoples.

I have been a member of the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe for many years. It is also known as the Helsinki Commission. The Helsinki Commission is an independent entity that brings together lawmakers and members of the executive branch to represent the United States at the OSCE, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which was created to explicitly promote human rights, democracy, and economic, environmental, and military cooperation among its 57 member nations, including the United States and Canada, all the countries of Europe, and the former Soviet Union countries.

When the Helsinki Final Act was signed in Finland in 1975, it enshrined among its 10 Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States a commitment to ''respect human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief, for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion.''

Few people have predicted the sweeping, largely unforeseen consequences of the adoption of this document. From this one provision, among the 10 that focus on human rights and fundamental freedoms, there were movements sprung that embraced the Helsinki process as a sword and as a shield. Independent civil societies coalesced around this basic principle and used the followup processes that were set in motion by the Helsinki Final Act to hold their governments' feet to the fire.

In 1976, Congress established the Helsinki Commission with the mandate to monitor and report on compliance with the Helsinki Final Act and, most importantly, to press successive administrations to make human rights and democracy priorities in the conduct of U.S. foreign policy.

In the subsequent years, Charter 77 in Czechoslovakia, Solidarity in Poland, and Watch Groups in Moscow, in Kyiv, and in Vilnius sprang up to push for the release of political prisoners and to defend the rights of those who wanted nothing more than to worship and to have the freedom to advocate for refuseniks and others who sought to reunite with their families across borders.

Through what became known as the Helsinki process, Congress and previous administrations supported the rights of Lech Walesa, Vaclav Havel, Natan Sharansky, and countless others who emerged as leaders in their supporting of the historic transitions to freedom 30 years ago with the fall of the Iron Curtain, the end of communism, the unification of Germany, and as President Bush proclaimed, a ''Europe whole and free.'' The Helsinki process of monitoring, reporting, advocating, urging, meeting, and witnessing was a catalyst for these historic changes.

Most importantly, at a time of historic transition, the countries participating in the Helsinki process all acknowledge that democracy was the only form of government that we could accept and that issues related to human rights and democracy were never matters of internal interference but were matters of direct and legitimate concern to all participating states. This means, quite frankly, that we have, under the Helsinki Accords, the legitimate right—I would say the obligation—to challenge the failure of any one of those 57 states in its meeting of its Helsinki commitments. That is why it is right that we in the U.S. Senate speak out against Russia or speak out against Turkey or speak out against any member state in the OSCE when it violates these basic principles.

Over the July 4 work period, I was proud to participate in the largest delegation we have ever had to the annual session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly. The Parliamentary Assembly—facilitating lawmaker-to-lawmaker interactions and discussions—was established to complement the intergovernmental work being done. One of the OSCE's strengths is that there is a parliamentary dimension. It is not just government officials; it is also parliamentarians who meet to implement these commitments to human rights and good governance.

The OSCE and its Parliamentary Assembly have been used to advance U.S. interests, including their support for human rights, free elections, combating anti-Semitism and human trafficking, and other initiatives that have come from the U.S. Congress that have then served as the foundation for U.S. positions and, ultimately, agreements that have been adopted by all 57 states that have participated in the OSCE.

I remember discussions in the Congress that dealt with fighting modern-day slavery and trafficking and fighting anti-Semitism. We initiated them in the Congress. Through the Helsinki Commission, we raised them in the Parliamentary Assembly. They then got raised in Vienna, which is where the Ambassadors who represent all of the states meet, and they were adopted as policy in all 57 states. We have had a very positive impact.

During this recent Parliamentary Assembly, I hosted an event called ''Countering Hate: Lessons from the Past, Leadership for the Future.'' As I stated during the event—and I will underscore now—we have observed an uptick in hate-based instances across the OSCE region and beyond—from Pittsburgh and Poway to Christ Church. When we fail to act, we endanger not only the most vulnerable within our societies but the very foundations of our democracies.

Given how much has been accomplished by the United States and others through the OSCE over the past 30 years, it is deeply concerning to see our own American President embrace a drawback of universal human rights in our own country and embrace dictators around the world, who rule by promulgating fear and hate.

President Trump has called Turkish President Erdogan a ''friend'' and has shared love letters with the very brutal Kim Jong Un after calling him ''very talented.'' Turkey, which has been a member of the OSCE since its inception and a member of NATO, has witnessed a dramatic acceleration in President Erdogan's efforts to consolidate power and hobble his political opposition.

His unrelenting pressure on the judiciary and purges of its ranks of judges and prosecutors have left respect for the rule of law and due process in crisis. Tens of thousands have been detained in sweeping dragnets following the failed coup, including independent voices from virtually every sector of society—opposition politicians, civil society activists, journalists, academics, and many more. These vast purges have had a chilling effect on the free press and the freedom of expression.

The Committee to Protect Journalists considers Turkey the world's worst jailer of journalists, with 68 documented cases, although a local Turkish press freedom organization lists more than 130 who have been detained. Reporters Without Borders ranks Turkey as the 157th out of 180 countries for press freedom—its lowest ranking ever. Under emergency powers assumed by President Erdogan after the coup attempt, the Turkish Government closed around 200 media outlets.

As for North Korea, Kim Jong Un has one of the most deplorable human rights records in the world.

According to Human Rights Watch:

> Kim Jong Un—who serves as chairman of the States Affairs Commission and head of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea—continues to exercise almost total political control. The government restricts all civil and political liberties, including freedom of expression, assembly, association, and religion. It also prohibits all organized political opposition, independent media, civil society, and trade unions.

President Trump has been repeatedly willing to take the word of former KGB agent Vladimir Putin over his own intelligence services.

On March 3, 2018, in speaking about Chinese President Xi during a private fundraising speech at Mar-a-Lago, he said:

> Xi is a great gentleman. He's now president for life—president for life. No, he's great. And look, he was able to do that. I think it's great. Maybe we'll have to give that a shot someday.

That is not who the President of the United States should be embracing.

He has repeatedly praised Rodrigo Duterte of the Philippines. This is the same leader who independent press, civil society groups, foreign governments, and international organizations have all confirmed is engaged in the extrajudicial killing of his own citizens—work that President Trump praised as doing an ''unbelievable job on the drug problem.''

Mr. Duterte himself, as a former mayor, has admitted to murdering people. That Mr. Trump would laud Mr. Duterte for his barbaric atrocities is outrageous and is another indication that instead of standing up for America's values, President Trump continues to endorse leaders around the world who violate the very principles that America's Founding Fathers enshrined in our Constitution.

I mention our Founding Fathers not in passing, but as we recently celebrated our Independence Day on July 4, I quote from the Declaration of Independence, which set our Nation on a path with the ideal that we hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights; and that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

So I was particularly troubled that within days of July 4, the Trump administration, through Secretary of State Mike Pompeo, unveiled what he referred to as a Commission on Unalienable Rights. In his announcement, Secretary Pompeo called this new Commission ''one of the most profound reexaminations of the unalienable rights in the world since the 1948 Universal Declaration.''

I, along with many colleagues in the U.S. Congress, fear that this Commission, whose purpose it is to advise the Secretary of State based on the principles of natural law and natural rights, will undermine or curtail State Department advocacy in critical human rights arenas, including women's health as well as LGBT rights.

For 243 years, with all of her imperfections, America has been a beacon for peoples around the world. Those who have embraced natural law have not been welcoming. They peddle in hate and division. The ACLU notes that references to ''natural law and natural rights'' are code words often used to undermine the rights of women and the LGBT community. This is just the latest in a string of attacks on women and the LGBT community by this administration. If the President and the Secretary of State want to build on protecting human rights, they will work within the framework that the United States helped to establish, not question the definition or universality of human rights.

IMMIGRATION

Mr. President, on immigration, during his first days in office, the President began his administration by signing an Executive order that attempts to impose travel bans on Muslims and to ban refugees. He signed an Executive order that greatly expanded the number of people who were subject to detention and deportation, and practically speaking, he eliminated the focus on the most dangerous, violent criminals in our communities.

The President has tried to deny sanctuary and asylum to those refugees who legally seek protection in our country as they flee violence and persecution in their homelands.

He rescinded protections for the Dreamers and those with temporary protective status, which cast a cloud of uncertainty over the futures of these individuals and their families. It basically put an expiration date on their backs.

In our communities, I think we all know that the Dreamers and those with temporary protected status now have a fear as to whether their futures will be here in the United States. They have been here for a long time, and as we all know, they are part of our communities. The American values of empathy and compassion seemingly no longer find a champion in the White House.

VOTING RIGHTS

Mr. President, on voting rights, the Trump administration has rolled back the clock by creating a so-called Presidential Advisory Commission on Election Integrity—designed to suppress the vote—under the guise of trying to prove the problem of nonexistent voter fraud.

The Justice Department changed its position and supported the use of voter ID laws. It backtracked from its earlier position that such laws were intentionally racially discriminatory and designed to suppress minority votes. One of the principles of a democratic state is to get the maximum participation in elections.

The Department of Justice has tried to make it easier for States to purge voters from their rolls, as well as to make it easier for States to make voting changes that could disenfranchise minority voters without there being the proper Federal review or oversight.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Mr. President, on criminal justice, the Department of Justice has aggressively rolled back its use of consent decrees, like the one put in place in Baltimore under the Obama administration after Freddie Gray died in police custody.

It is interesting. Since that episode, we have had Members of Congress, along with city officials, ask the Federal Government to do a pattern-or-practice investigation on what led to the consent order because we knew we had a problem in Baltimore's policing.

The Baltimore consent decree is a perfect example of a joint local-Federal partnership that will help overhaul the police department and provide long-overdue constitutional policing to the citizens of Baltimore.

This Federal civil rights role is critically important—especially after a series of officer-involved shootings of African-American residents—as we try to rebuild trust between the police and the communities they serve.

In terms of free press, President Trump has consistently attacked the free press, notwithstanding the First Amendment's protections, and particularly has labeled critical news stories as ''fake news'' in an effort to undermine any critical coverage of his administration. He has shown callous disregard for protecting journalists and the free press both at home and abroad.

As Thomas Jefferson famously wrote, ''The basis of our governments being the opinion of the people, the very first object should be to keep that right; and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a government without newspapers or newspapers without a government, I should not hesitate a moment to prefer the latter.

In terms of LGBTQ rights, the Trump administration has consistently argued that businesses and government contractors have a right to discriminate against customers based on their sexual orientation or gender identity. He has nominated judges who want to turn back the clock on equality and force transgender individuals from the ranks of our military.

Our Nation and form of government are founded on ''We the People of the United States.'' Yet this President is doing all he can to lessen the power and squelch the voices of perceived opposition.

As we approach the second anniversary of the deadly protests in Charlottesville, VA, I will never forget how President Trump used his bully pulpit to further divide our Nation by equating those who espoused White supremacy with those who were protesting against such White supremacist views.

Let us remember the great civil rights leaders in our history who have struggled to help our Nation form a more perfect union, establish justice, and secure the blessings of liberty, as promised by our Constitution. The deadly violence that occurred nearly 2 years ago must never be permitted to happen again.

I strongly condemn all acts of intolerance and remain certain that the moral arc of history, although long, bends toward justice. What is good and just in America is stronger than hate and will prevail.

The Trump administration's attack on women's healthcare is unconscionable. Women's rights are human rights.

The President has taken action to undermine the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, the ACA, finalized administrative rules that allow discriminatory practices to domestic and global family planning providers, as well as women seeking reproductive healthcare.

One of the first actions President Trump took in office was to impose an expansion of the global gag rule, which

forces global health providers eligible for U.S. assistance to choose between receiving U.S. funds and providing comprehensive healthcare and family planning services to their patients. What a horrible choice. You need the money, but you have to provide the services.

Trump's global gag rule restricts virtually all global health assistance provided by the U.S. Federal Government, including from the Department of State, USAID, and the Department of Defense, impacting $8.8 billion in financial support for global health programs. Where is the U.S. leadership on global health? The rule has eliminated access to contraceptive services and supplies for almost 26 million women and girls around the world. This hurt women in conflict zones and rural areas, as well as refugees, women with disabilities, and indigenous women.

President Trump has also imposed the domestic gag rule, which restricts physicians from providing complete information to patients about their healthcare options and providing appropriate referrals for care.

The new rule guts title X, the Nation's only Federal grant program dedicated solely to providing individuals with comprehensive family and related preventive health services.

Women make up more than half the population of this Nation. It is outrageous that President Trump continuously implements policies that discriminate against women's healthcare. We cannot allow women to be treated this way here in the United States or anywhere around the world.

''We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.'' This has been the American ideal and a guiding principle for our Nation since our founding. All men and women are created equal. Each one of us on this Earth deserves freedom, respect, and dignity.

For generations, the United States has stood as the sentinel, defending these universal rights. I would think Republicans and Democrats alike agree with that statement. The outlier is President Trump. This President has done everything in his power within the borders of our Nation and overseas to diminish human rights and disregard the rule of law. He continues to embrace dictators, opening the doors of the Oval Office to men who deserve prosecution more than a welcome embrace by the leader of the free world.

I urge my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to uphold their oath to defend and protect the Constitution of the United States and to work together to restore America's role as the defender of universal human rights.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BRAUN). The Senator from Ohio.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOON LANDING

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I am here on the floor this afternoon to talk about a landmark moment in human history that occurred 50 years ago next week—the Apollo 11 mission that landed the first person on the Moon.

Today, 50 years after that incredible feat, we sometimes take for granted that we explored the Moon. But think for a moment about the generations of men and women from the beginning of time until July 20, 1969, who looked up at the Moon's pale light in wonder at what secrets and insights may lay on its surface. Think about the countless paintings and poems depicting the Moon as an unchanging and unknowable presence in the sky. Think about how, after hundreds of thousands of years of such mystery and reverence, we actually went there.

On July 20, 1969, the world watched in breathless awe as grainy footage came in of the Moon landing. It was beamed in from the lunar surface 289,000 miles away to millions of TV screens all around the globe. As a 13-year-old teenager, I saw two figures clad in bulky spacesuits bounce across the screen against the stark black-and-white landscape.

As anyone who witnessed it can remember and tell you about, there was a great sense of pride as Americans—Americans who broke the earthly bonds that had tethered our ancestors for eons, to set foot on the surface of a body we only saw in the distant night sky. I also felt pride as our pristine American flag was unfurled and planted on the Moon's surface, forever marking our country's trailblazing spirit. I felt pride in being from Ohio, as my fellow Buckeye, Neil Armstrong, was the very first man to step onto the Moon, continuing our legacy in the State of Ohio as a pioneer in flight and in aerospace.

In 2003, actually, Congress officially designated Ohio the ''Birthplace of Flight'' due to the Wright brothers. They were born and raised in Dayton, OH, and it was in their bicycle shop that they dreamed up and researched the first fixed-wing aircraft anywhere. But for such a lofty title, Ohio has played an even greater role in the story of mankind's progress in the skies and beyond—even beyond the Wright brothers. In fact, one of my predecessors in this seat here in the Senate was John Glenn, the first American to orbit the Earth. In all, two dozen astronauts to date are natives of Ohio—more than any other State—and I am proud to say that many more call it home today.

Our legacy of flight in Ohio continues today. In Dayton, OH, we have the National Air Force Museum, which houses more than 300 historic aircraft. Wright-Patterson Air Force Base—one of the largest in the country—trains not only our pilots in our Air Force, but those of our allies all around the world.

Just last month, I had the honor of announcing, with Neil Armstrong's widow, Carol Armstrong, that the Smithsonian will be bringing a special exhibit on the Apollo 11 mission entitled ''Destination Moon'' to Cincinnati's own Museum Center.

On that day in 1969, Neil Armstrong became all of our heroes, and it was at a time when our country was deeply divided over the war in Vietnam and other social and cultural issues. At a time when we were yearning for heroes, Neil Armstrong inspired us and brought us together as a country.

I have one story I would like to share that I thought about while walking over this afternoon. It is about how Neil Armstrong inspired a particularly important group of Americans.

In 2011, the year before Neil Armstrong died, he came here to the U.S. Capitol at my request to join my wife Jane and me at our swearing-in ceremony. I was elected in 2010, and the swearing-in was early in 2011. As we walked into the Capitol, we looked up on the left and saw a mural, and it is a mural that is still down on the first floor of this Capitol on the Senate side, and it is of Neil Armstrong on the face of the Moon. I pointed it out to Neil and his wife Carol—his wonderful wife Carol who was with us. Neil's comment was, that is interesting. The 30 or 40 people who were with us walking into the Capitol that day—they didn't think it was interesting; they thought it was amazing.

I later found out that Neil Armstrong was the only American living to have a mural painted of him in the U.S. Capitol.

That night at dinner, one of my other friends, Col. Tom Moe, came to me and asked if he could speak with Neil Armstrong and whether I would introduce him to Neil. I said: Of course.

Col. Tom Moe is a hero in his own right, an Air Force pilot who was shot down over North Vietnam. He spent many years in the prison called the Hanoi Hilton with our former colleague John McCain—a true hero.

When we went over to see Neil Armstrong, Col. Tom Moe shared a story with him. He said that the prison guards in the North Vietnamese prison were intent upon telling the prisoners that America was falling apart, that there were protests on the streets, which was true, that the country was deeply divided, and that America was going backward. He said in particular they didn't want the prisoners to know that America had accomplished what President Jack Kennedy had laid out as an ambitious vow, which was to go to the Moon by the end of the decade. They had kept that from them. Then one day, the prison guards somehow let a letter go to one of the prisoners from his mom, and that letter included a postage stamp, of course. Guess what was on the postage stamp. A photograph of Neil Armstrong stepping onto the Moon.

Colonel Moe told Neil Armstrong that it was incredibly inspiring. It lifted the spirits of all the prisoners. Immediately they went to the pipes and they tapped out what had happened, which was the way they communicated with one another in the Hanoi Hilton. Through the pipes and the tapping, he

said you could just feel the momentum building and the morale improve.

Neil Armstrong was not a very emotional guy, but when he heard that story, he became very emotional, as did Colonel Moe.

That is just one more example of where Neil Armstrong inspired all of us—in this case, a group of Americans who richly deserved and badly needed that inspiration.

Over the years, my family and I have come to know the Armstrong family. Carol Armstrong is still in Cincinnati, a dear friend. We were his neighbors in Cincinnati.

As we have shared stories in the lead-in to the 50th anniversary of the Moon landing, I have been reminded of how extraordinary it was that this towering figure had truly been such a modest, unassuming man despite all the notoriety.

In my view, how he handled the spotlight into which he was thrust said as much about Neil Armstrong as the time he spent on the Moon a half century ago. He was a true hero, but even before he blazed trails through the cosmos, Neil was already contributing to Ohio's rich legacy of pushing the boundaries of flight. He had already served his Nation with bravery and skill on Gemini 8. As a test pilot pushing the envelope, he had strapped himself into terrifying-looking contraptions with gigantic flame-belching engines tied onto huge fuel tanks.

Before he was a test pilot, he distinguished himself through his service to his country as a naval aviator—among other things, flying 78 combat missions over the Korean Peninsula. In one such mission, in fact, he was forced to eject from his plane into enemy territory, holding out long enough, thank God, for the U.S. Marines to locate him and escort him to safety.

For all of these accomplishments, this son of Ohio received the highest honors a grateful nation could bestow: the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the Congressional Gold Medal, and the Congressional Space Medal of Honor.

God smiled upon Neil Armstrong throughout his extraordinary life. Neil returned the favor by living his life with honor and dignity.

In 2012, Neil returned to the heavens above, this time venturing into the Kingdom of Heaven. I had the honor of being among those who delivered the eulogy at his funeral. Then, as today, I remembered him as a hero and as a friend. He was a humble Midwesterner and a proud Ohioan who believed that the honor of serving his country and meeting great challenges in his own stoic way was all the reward he deserved. He was a refreshing counterweight to the celebrity culture we too often embrace today.

The Apollo mission was many things to many people. To the world, it was mankind's greatest journey to date, a daring sojourn to the crown jewels in the night sky. For Americans, it was an affirmation of America's exceptionalism, that we could beat the Soviets and respond to their Sputnik Program by following through on President Kennedy's bold vow to land a man on the Moon by the end of the 1960s.

For me, and for thousands of other young boys and girls across Ohio, it was simply the next act in our State's leadership in aviation, done with that quintessential Midwestern resolve and humility.

As Neil once so eloquently said, ''The important achievement of Apollo was demonstrating that humanity is not forever chained to this planet and our visions go rather further than that, and our opportunities are unlimited.''

Fifty years on, as we look ahead to chart our next voyage to the stars, let us always remember the bravery and patriotism and the humility of Neil, also of his other astronauts—Michael Collins, Buzz Aldrin—and the thousands of men and women who supported them on Earth, and the many courageous astronauts who preceded and followed them. Let the Apollo 11 mission be an example of what our great country can do when we come together to achieve the seemingly impossible.

Let us commit to come together into the future, into the distant horizons. Like the Apollo 11 exhibit exhibiting American leadership and benefiting all of mankind, there is more for us to do.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

MORNING BUSINESS

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

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

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent for votes Nos. 202 and 203. Had I been present, I would have voted nay on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Peter C. Wright to be Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste, Environmental Protection Agency. I would have also voted nay on confirmation of the Wright nomination.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

REMEMBERING MARIAN SPENCER

● Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a great Ohioan and transformational civil rights leader, Marian Spencer. Born in Gallipolis, OH, as the granddaughter of a slave, Spencer honored her grandfather by dedicating her life to fighting for a more equal and inclusive country. Spencer became a member of the NAACP at the young age of 13 and is best known for leading the fight to integrate Coney Island and its swimming pools in the 1950s.

After graduating from high school, Spencer attended the University of Cincinnati, where she made Cincinnati her adopted home and campaigned to integrate the university's Whites-only college prom. From there, she chaired the education committee of her local NAACP branch and helped raise $30,000 to desegregate Cincinnati Public Schools, before becoming the chapter's first female president in 1981.

Spencer believed in the power of activism as a means of social change, and her efforts led her to becoming the first African-American woman elected to Cincinnati City Council. Spencer gave a voice to the disenfranchised and underrepresented, and she will be remembered as trailblazer for civil rights, women's rights, LGBTQ rights, and the environment.

We lost Marian Spencer this July, but her legacy will live on for generations. Her leadership and progressive ideas had a profound effect on our city, our State, and our Nation, and her work will remain a source of great pride for Ohioans. I am proud to honor Marian Spencer for her contributions to making our country a little freer and a little more just.●

TRIBUTE TO MIKE AND TARI CONROY

● Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this week I rise to recognize Mike and Tari Conroy for their impact on Ravalli County and the surrounding areas. Through their work as bluegrass musicians, the Conroys have brought delight to the hearts of their Montanan listeners.

The Conroys' devotion to bluegrass extends beyond their respective playing of the banjo, guitar, and other traditional bluegrass instruments. The events the Conroys take part in, such as celebrating the birthday of a 90-year-old U.S. Army veteran or the closing of an essential Missoula landmark, represent the very best of Montana. It is no surprise that Mr. Conroy is the president of the Montana Bluegrass Association.

Additionally, the Conroys have worked tirelessly to share their love of bluegrass music with their fellow Montanans by organizing the annual Hardtimes Bluegrass Festival, which takes place just south of Hamilton, MT. This festival brings numerous bluegrass bands from the Northwestern United States to perform in Montana. Despite the financial and logistical hurdles, the Conroys are committed to sharing their passion with their fellow Montanans. As the festival enters its 11th year, it has truly become a cultural staple of the Bitterroot.

I applaud Mike and Tari Conroy for their work promoting and spreading the joy of bluegrass music across the State of Montana. As the Conroys prepare for the next festival, I wish them all the best.●

IOWA SAFE SCHOOLS

● Ms. ERNST. Mr. President, I would like to recognize Iowa Safe Schools as they get set to begin their annual Pride Camp on July 15 in Des Moines. This summer program is designed to serve as an opportunity for LGBTQ students from around the state of Iowa to learn, to network, and to have lots of fun.

Thank you to Iowa Safe Schools for pursuing your mission of providing a safe environment and community for Iowa's LGBTQ youth to learn and grow. I am sending my best wishes to all of this year's attendees! Please, have a wonderful and productive time.●

REMEMBERING LIEUTENANT COLONEL MICHAEL HEALEY

● Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today I wish in tribute to Lieutenant Colonel Michael Healey of the British Royal Artillery Regiment, a great gunner, an officer of the highest quality, a British patriot, and a beloved friend of Oklahoma and America.

On June 29, we lost Mike Healey at the age of 67 after a 4-year battle with cancer. Just as in life, he faced his last fight with courage and vigor, without complaint, and with that famous British stiff upper lip. Mike was taken from us too soon, but his memory will be with us always, and his service will live on as a testament to the bonds of affection and friendship that still animate the special relationship between the United States and the United Kingdom.

Mike spent a lot of time in my State during the 1980s, 1990s, and early 2000s at a little place called Fort Sill, in Lawton, OK. Many of you know that Fort Sill is the home of the U.S. Army Field Artillery and Air Defense Artillery.

Major Mike Healey first came to Fort Sill in January 1988 to replace Major Ian Dowdswell as the british exchange instructor in the field artillery advanced course, which is now called the captains career course.

Mike was already very experienced as a major in the British Artillery and brought that tactical and technical knowledge to share with U.S. students and faculty. He made it through the instructor ''murder boards'' in record time, as he had been an instructor in his own Army. He very quickly grasped the American acronyms and organization for combat. Mike did a fantastic job as an instructor and was respected by his students and colleagues.

Mike came back to Fort Sill in 1997, after a promotion to lieutenant colonel, and became the British liaison officer to the U.S. Field Artillery. He represented the British Army exceptionally well in all aspects of the new position. One of the main reasons he was promoted and was allowed to return to America so soon was that he spoke ''American'' so well.

Lieutenant Colonel Healey returned for a third time to Oklahoma in 2005 to be, once again, the British LNO to the U.S. Field Artillery School but with the added responsibility of also serving as the British air defense artillery liaison officer. LTG Dave Valcourt was the commanding general of Fort Sill at the time, and specifically requested that the British Army send Mike back to Fort Sill for yet another tour to help guide the base through a critical period as it absorbed the U.S. Army ADA School from Fort Bliss.

Lieutenant Colonel Healey's combat theater service gave him immediate credibility with his American comrades in arms. Mike served in the Falklands War with British forces in 1984 and in Iraq alongside American units in 1991. In addition to his combat credentials, he coordinated joint/combined Cold War exercises and security procedures, working with Americans in Germany in 1979 and 1990 and in Turkey in 1996.

As a truly solemn and high-visibility assignment, Mike commanded the Queen's Guard at Edinburgh Castle in Scotland, marching the men down the Royal Mile to Holyrood Castle, followed by dinner with the Queen in 1983.

Mike was a graduate of Sandhurst Military Academy, the Royal Field Artillery School at Larkhill, and earned a master's degree at Schrivenham. He also had a BA in economics from Manchester University.

His military awards include the U.S. Army Field Artillery Association St. Barbara's Medal, the U.S. Army Meritorious Service Medal, the British Gulf War Medal, and the Queen Elizabeth Golden Jubilee Medal for special recognition during the commemoration of the Queen's 50th year on the throne.

Lieutenant Colonel Healey's greatest satisfaction and proudest moment, by his own admission, was when he authored, staffed, and presented a new Ministry of Defense Command policy to House of Commons on ensuring military members were not forgotten once they left the military and that their sacrifices were acknowledged in the civilian world with special accommodations.

He and his wife, Mo, were the consummate hosts at numerous official functions they personally planned and catered at Fort Sill, to include their memorable farewell bash in 2007 at the Polo Field.

Mike Healey loved America, Oklahoma, and the U.S. Army Field Artillery. He was constantly amazed by the wide-open spaces in the American West, the 300-plus sunny days per year, and how friendly the people were.

Mike unabashedly adopted the United States as his second home and voluntarily spent nearly a third of his military career in Oklahoma.

In fact, he thought so much of this great land that he specifically requested Old Glory be draped across his casket next to the Union Jack at his military funeral, which will be on July 19 in Thirsk, England. I am personally requesting that an American flag be flown over the Capitol in honor of Mike Healey and his service, not just to his own country but also for his service to our country. That flag will then be transported to England for the burial by Lieutenant General Valcourt, Retired, who will also deliver a portion of Mike's eulogy.

With this extraordinary request, Mike performed one last act of service by reminding his British compatriots and his American friends of our proud history and all that we still have to achieve together.

In January 1941, President Franklin Roosevelt sent Harry Hopkins as his personal envoy to meet Prime Minister Winston Churchill. At dinner one night, Hopkins rose and quoted from the Book of Ruth: ''Whither thou goest I will go, and whither thou lodgest I will lodge. Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.'' He then added, ''even to the end.'' Mike Healey lived those words. He saw firsthand why Americans love their country, and he became a true ''forward observer'' of the American dream. We are all better off for knowing Mike, and we will never forget all he has done for the U.S. Army, the Field Artillery School, the State of Oklahoma, and the United States of America.●

TRIBUTE TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL MICHELLE HEATH

● Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize the service of an Oklahoma native and proud Marine officer upon completing 22 years of dedicated service to our great Nation. Lt. Col. Michelle Heath was commissioned a second lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps in April 1997 and has dedicated her career to the selfless service of our country.

Throughout the course of her career, Lieutenant Colonel Heath supported numerous operations both stateside and overseas. During her first tour at Camp Lejeune with 8th Motor Transport Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Heath deployed as the motor transport detachment commander. After completion of this deployment, in May 2000, she was assigned as the assistant logistics officer to Marine Aircraft Group-14, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point.

Follow-on assignments included duty as the 2d Marine Aircraft Wing Antiterrorism Officer, Marine Corps Air Station Cherry Point followed by time with Mobilization Plans and Policy, Manpower and Reserve Affairs, Marine Corps Base Quantico. During this time she was directly involved with the mobilization of Marine Corps Reserve units in support of operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. In June 2006,

Lieutenant Colonel Heath deployed to Iraq to serve with Marine Wing Support Squadron-473 as a logistics officer.

In 2013, Lieutenant Colonel Heath attended the Naval Command and Staff course at the Naval War College. Upon graduation, she served as the operational sponsor for Marine for Life, Manpower and Reserve Affairs in Quantico, VA. In this capacity, she sought to ensure that all Marines maintained a connection to the Corps, regardless of their stage in life. Lieutenant Colonel Heath continued her service to the Nation when she joined the operational sponsor for the Readiness Support Program, Marine Corps Individual Reserve Support Activity, Marine Forces Reserve, New Orleans, LA.

Since 2016, Lieutenant Colonel Heath has served in the Office of Legislative Affairs, Headquarters, Marine Corps, Pentagon. In this capacity, she has worked tirelessly while balancing military, political, and budgetary priorities for the Congress.

Upon retirement, Lieutenant Colonel Heath will return to the great State of Oklahoma and will reside in Norman, OK. On behalf of my colleagues and the entire U.S. Senate, I want to personally thank Lieutenant Colonel Heath for her more than two decades of service to the Marine Corps and our Nation, and I wish her well in her future endeavors.●

TRIBUTE TO KATHY HADLEY

● Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a longtime advocate for sustainable living and conservation who has worked tirelessly to make the world around her a better, healthier place.

Kathy Hadley is retiring from her position as the executive director of the National Center for Appropriate Technology in Butte, MT. For over 30 years, Kathy has devoted her life to NCAT's mission: championing small-scale, local, and sustainable solutions to reduce poverty, promote healthy communities, and protect natural resources.

Kathy has had a hand in some of the most important conservation movements of the past 30 years, and programs at NCAT under her direction have ranged from developing energy-saving strategies for low-income communities to helping out farmers looking to adopt more sustainable farming practices, as well as AmeriCorps program that gives young people an opportunity to serve the public while working towards clean air and clean water.

I am particularly fond of the Armed-to-Farm Program, which teaches veterans the ins and outs of farming.

Her career has also led her to distinguished service with the National Wildlife Federation, where she fought to ensure wildlife continues to thrive in our rapidly changing world.

I am thankful for Kathy's commitment to the environment, to sustainability, and to building a better future for our children and grandchildren. She has left an indelible mark on Montana and on the world, and I wish her and her husband Wayne and their two sons, Erik and Liam, the best.

Enjoy your retirement, and job well done.●

TRIBUTE TO JOHN FALKENBURY

● Mr. TILLIS. Mr. President, today I wish to pay tribute to Mr. John Falkenbury, the president and chief operating officer for the United Service Organizations, USO, of North Carolina, on his decades of service to the great State of North Carolina.

For over a decade, since his initial appointment as president and COO for the USO of North Carolina in 2009, John has been integral in coordinating, planning, and leading the operations of the USO State headquarters, five USO fixed centers, and mobile centers in locations spanning the entire State. John's leadership skills were prominently displayed in his ability to mobilize thousands of volunteers over the years to support countless Active-Duty servicemembers, veterans, and their families. John's extensive resume is a testament to his lifelong commitment to public service, which includes his past role as president and CEO of Five Oaks Nursing Center in Concord, NC, serving as the managing partner of the Falkenbury Family LLC, and as the president of the Stephen D. Falkenbury Jr. Foundation in Charlotte, NC. Prior to his work for the USO, John served in the U.S. Army for 20 years, which included numerous assignments across the United States and in Germany.

The USO centers across the State of North Carolina provide critical resources and support to our men and women in uniform and their families. These services include transition assistance, financial literacy, child educational programs, deployment, and homecoming operations, military and civilian outreach programs, Fallen and Wounded Warrior escort services, and a focus on providing the entire community with support and assistance. Through his leadership, dedication, and passion for service, John Falkenbury has been a champion in ensuring these programs are readily available for anyone who needs them.

The North Carolina USO has a strong track record of dedicated support of servicemembers at military installations, including Fort Bragg, Camp Lejeune, and Seymour Johnson Air Force Base. In 2016, when the devastating Hurricane Matthew flooded large portions of Eastern North Carolina, John assisted in the delivery of 1,000 care packages via Blackhawk helicopter to soldiers and civilians in afflicted areas. A USO mobile center deployed near Lumberton, NC, for 5 days to provide basic necessity items, a BBQ dinner, satellite access, and internet service to over 400 servicemembers.

As a Senator, a member of the USO Congressional Caucus, and a North Carolinian, I am pleased to congratulate John Falkenbury on his retirement and for his impressive career of public service and steadfast commitment to our country.●

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:20 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mrs. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 744. An act to amend section 175b of title 18, United States Code, to correct a scrivener's error.

S. 998. An act to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to expand support for police officer family services, stress reduction, and suicide prevention, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 677. An act to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse.

H.R. 1044. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation for family-sponsored immigrants, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1569. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, to add Flagstaff and Yuma to the list of locations in which court shall be held in the judicial district for the State of Arizona.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 677. An act to amend gendered terms in Federal law relating to the President and the President's spouse; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 1044. An act to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to eliminate the per-country numerical limitation for employment-based immigrants, to increase the per-country numerical limitation for family-sponsored immigrants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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–1916. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Iran-Related Multilateral Sanctions Regime Efforts'' covering the period August 7, 2018 to February 6, 2019; to the Committees on Foreign Relations; Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs; and Finance.

EC–1917. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled ''Operation of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Calendar Year 2018 Annual Report to Congress''; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC–1918. A communication from the Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Annual Report for fiscal year 2018; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–1919. A communication from the Regulation Policy Development Coordinator, Office of Regulation Policy and Management, Department of Veterans Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled ''Case Management Services Grant Program'' (RIN2900–AQ15) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on July 8, 2019; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–110. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico requesting the United States Congress pass H.R. 2360 which seeks to establish a Renewable Energy Grant Program within the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for the purpose of promoting renewable energy in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 1084

Congressman Ted W. Lieu, the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington D.C., the Hon. Jenniffer González-Colón, and Congresswoman Stacey Plaskett introduced H.R. 2360 on April 25, 2019, which directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a Renewable Energy Grant Program for the purpose of awarding funds to not-for-profit entities so they may develop and use renewable energy systems.

This legislation, which shall be known as the ''Renewable Energy for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands Act,'' seeks to promote investment in renewable energy, energy efficiency, energy storage, and microgrid and smart grid projects. The organizations that are awarded these grants may receive technical assistance from the Department of Energy national laboratories. Furthermore, the measure appropriates funds for the Comptroller General of the United States to conduct a study regarding renewable energy and energy efficiency in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States not later than one hundred and eighty (180) days after the date of enactment of the Act. The study shall consider the potential to modify existing electric power systems, use renewable energy sources, expand the use of microgrids, and improve energy resiliency.

It is worth noting that H.R. 2360 is consistent with the recently approved Act No. 17–2019, known as the ''Puerto Rico Energy Public Policy Act,'' which seeks to transform our electrical system into one that is robust, resilient, reliable, eco-friendly, and affordable, and that serves as the basis for the Island's economic development. Act No. 17, supra, directs the elimination of electric power generation from fossil fuels in Puerto Rico and, for such purpose, establishes a new and ambitious Renewable Portfolio Standard that requires that forty percent (40%) energy generation from renewable sources by 2025; sixty percent (60%) by 2040; and one hundred percent (100%) by 2050. In addition, it encourages the use of energy storage technology for all consumer levels, promotes the integration of distributed generation and microgrids, and seeks to attain thirty percent (30%) energy efficiency by 2040.

However, it is a fact that Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are exposed to suffering the consequences of catastrophic hurricanes such as Irma and Maria which left millions of U.S. citizens without electric power service for a long period of time. The passage of these two hurricanes in 2017 and the reality of climate change has once again raised awareness of the importance of having an electrical system that is resilient to weather events that have become stronger and more frequent.

H.R. 2360 complements the efforts made by the Government of Puerto Rico to transform our electrical system and contributes towards achieving one hundred percent (100%) energy generation from renewable sources by 2050, therefore, the Senate of Puerto Rico supports this important initiative.

Be it resolved by the Senate of Puerto Rico:

Section 1.—To express the support of the Senate of Puerto Rico to, and request the United States Congress to pass H.R. 2360 which seeks to establish a Renewable Energy Grant Program within the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) for the purpose of promoting renewable energy in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States of America.

Section 2.—Upon its approval, a copy of this Resolution translated into English shall be delivered to the leadership of the United States Congress, congress members Ted W. Lieu and Stacey Plaskett, and the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico in Washington D.C., Jenniffer González-Colón.

Section 3.—This Resolution shall take effect upon its approval.

POM–111. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii urging the United States Congress to embrace the Aarhus Convention and make protection of the environment and decision-making on environmental policies the centerpiece of national debate and practice; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 99

Whereas, Hawai'i is recognized as a global partner and local leader in promoting human rights to create a culture of democracy, rule of law, and protection of the planet through its adoption of global and regional standards to guide decision-making processes; and

Whereas, Hawai'i is guided by traditional Hawaiian values and emerging international human rights visions to generate good governance and ensure participation in policymaking and protection of our islands and the planet; and

Whereas, in September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the historic 2030 Development Agenda entitled ''Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'', a comprehensive, compassionate, creative, and courageous plan of action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity; and

Whereas, in December 2015, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties agreed to the Paris Agreement, calling for the first time to limit future increases in the global average temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius; and

Whereas, the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision-Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters (Aarhus Convention) is an important instrument for achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda; and

Whereas, the Aarhus Convention consists of numerous articles covering ideas and coordinating implementation including the following:

(1) Access to Environmental Information;

(2) Collection and Dissemination of Environmental Information;

(3) Public Participation in Decisions on Specific Activities;

(4) Public Participation Concerning Plans, Programmes and Policies Relating to the Environment;

(5) Public Participation During the Preparation of Executive Regulations and/or Generally Applicable Legally Binding Normative Instruments; and

(6) Access to Justice; and

Whereas, the parties to the Aarhus Convention:

(1) Aimed to further accountability of and transparency in decision-making and to strengthen public support for decisions on the environment;

(2) Recognized that that the public needs to be aware of procedures for participation in environmental decision-making, have free access to the political process, and know how to exercise that access;

(3) Recognized the importance of respective roles for individual citizens, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector in environmental protection; and

(4) Desired to promote environmental education to further the understanding of the environment and sustainable development and to encourage widespread public awareness of and participation in decisions affecting the environment and sustainable development; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that by the Senate of the Thirtieth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2019, that this body engages, endorses, accepts, and adopts the Aarhus Convention; and be it further

Resolved, that the Congress of the United States is requested to embrace the Aarhus Convention and make protection of the environment and decision-making on environmental policies the centerpiece of national debate and practice; and be it further

Resolved, that certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, Vice President of the United States, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, Majority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, Minority Leader of the United States House of Representatives, Majority Leader of the United States Senate, Minority Leader of the United States Senate, Hawai'i's congressional delegation, Governor, mayor of each county, Secretary General of the United Nations, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and Chairs of Hawai'i's Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Commission.

POM–112. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Texas urging the United States Congress to enact legislation to consolidate disaster recovery housing funding into a single Disaster Housing Response and Recovery Block Grant; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 816

Whereas, Hurricane Harvey struck the Texas coast on August 25, 2017, causing an estimated $125 billion in damage; and

Whereas, The second most destructive storm in American history, the hurricane impacted approximately 30 percent of the population of Texas, destroying homes, damaging infrastructure, and displacing thousands of families along the coast; and

Whereas, The Federal Emergency Management Agency received nearly 800,000 applications from affected Texans for some form of assistance; as many as 83 percent of the people whose homes flooded did not have flood

insurance, creating unprecedented demand for state and federal disaster recovery assistance; and

Whereas, The FEMA application process is so duplicative and confusing, and the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development regulations are so complex, that many survivors give up trying to navigate the system and, therefore, receive no assistance; and

Whereas, Consolidating funding for recovery housing programs into a single Disaster Housing Response and Recovery Block Grant would increase efficiency, save taxpayer dollars, and speed the recovery process by combining FEMA's short-term programs and HUD's long-term programs: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of Texas, 86th Legislature, hereby respectfully urge the United States Congress to enact legislation to consolidate disaster recovery housing funding into a single Disaster Housing Response and Recovery Block Grant; and, be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the senate forward official copies of this resolution to the president of the United States, to the president of the Senate and the speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress, and to all the members of the Texas delegation to Congress with the request that this resolution be entered in the Congressional Record as a memorial to the Congress of the United States of America.

POM–113. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Hawaii urging the United States Congress to amend federal law to ensure that victims of sexual harassment and sexual assault who might otherwise be forced into arbitration and silence instead have access to the courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 11

Whereas, access to the judicial system, whether federal or state, is a fundamental right of all Americans that should extend fully to persons who have been subjected to sexual harassment and sexual assault; and

Whereas, many employers require their employees, as a condition of employment, to sign arbitration agreements mandating that sexual harassment claims be resolved through arbitration instead of judicial proceedings; and

Whereas, arbitration requirements are often set forth in clauses found within the fine print of lengthy employment contracts, and that these clauses are typically presented in boilerplate ''take-it-or-leave-it'' fashion by employers; and

Whereas, additional concerns arise from the secrecy requirements of arbitration clauses, which disserve the public interest by keeping both the harassment complaints and any settlements confidential; and

Whereas, the prevalence of mandatory arbitration clauses and the associated secrecy requirements create a culture of silence that protects serial perpetrators at the cost of their victims; and

Whereas, the United States Senate and House of Representatives are considering legislation to address the issue of forced arbitration and secrecy in sexual harassment and sexual assault cases, and enable the victims of such egregious misconduct to seek redress in the courts; and

Whereas, the Hawaii Women's Legislative Caucus applauds the female members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives who are working in a bipartisan fashion to craft and advance this important legislation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Senate of the Thirtieth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2019, that members of the United States Congress are respectfully requested to amend federal law to ensure that victims of sexual harassment and sexual assault who might otherwise be forced into arbitration and silenced instead have access to the courts; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of this Resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, President Pro Tempore of the United States Senate, members of each state's congressional delegation, and Governor.

POM–114. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Louisiana urging the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to authorize the garnishment of veterans' disability benefits to fulfill child support obligations; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 7

Whereas, Civil Code Article 224 provides that parents are obligated to support, maintain, and educate their child, and the obligation to educate a child continues after minority as provided by law; and

Whereas, 5 CFR Part 581, Subpart A provides which moneys received by a civilian employee for services rendered to a governmental entity are subject to garnishment for the purpose of enforcing the legal obligations of obligors to provide child support; and

Whereas, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 659, the United States consents to the withholding and garnishing of income of an individual for the enforcement of the individual's child support and alimony obligations; and

Whereas, 42 U.S.C. 659 further provides that the federal government will allow under certain circumstances the garnishment of service-connected disability compensation paid by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to former members of the armed forces for the purpose of enforcing child support and alimony obligations; and

Whereas, in *Rose v. Rose*, 481 US 619 (1987), the Supreme Court held that not only could a state consider the amount of disability benefits received by a veteran in setting the amount of child support, but also, once a child support obligation had been created, the veteran's disability benefits could be used to satisfy that obligation; and

Whereas, in the same case, Justice Marshall, quoting the legislative record, describes the purpose of veterans' disability benefits as compensation for impaired earning capacity and ''to provide reasonable and adequate compensation for disabled veterans and their families''; and

Whereas, as of February 2019, the current total for child support arrears in Louisiana is $1,923,958,949.00 and less than one percent of that amount has been collected; and

Whereas, adequate child support is vital to the well-being of children and families in our state: Therefore, be it

Resolved That the Legislature of Louisiana does hereby memorialize the United States Congress to take such actions as are necessary to authorize the garnishment of veterans' disability benefits to fulfill child support obligations; be it further

Resolved That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted to the presiding officers of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America and to each member of the Louisiana congressional delegation.

POM–115. A petition from a citizen of the State of Texas relative to prohibiting any potential employer from requiring disclosure of an employment applicant's Social Security number until a conditional or firm offer of employment is formally made to that candidate; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

POM–116. A resolution adopted by the Township Council of the Township of Mahwah, New Jersey, recognizing June 7, 2019, as National Gun Violence Awareness Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. RISCH, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1309. A bill 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.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. GRAHAM for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Monica David Morris, of Florida, to be a Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission for a term of six 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 Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE):

S. 2086. A bill to amend the Safe Drinking Water Act to improve transparency under the national primary drinking water regulations for lead and copper, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. DUCKWORTH (for herself, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. DURBIN):

S. 2087. A bill to improve the removal of lead from drinking water in public housing; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina (for himself and Mr. SCHATZ):

S. 2088. A bill to amend the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 to ensure community accountability for areas repetitively damaged by floods, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

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

S. 2089. A bill to prohibit the labeling of certain opioid drugs recommending use for long-term chronic pain; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. CORTEZ MASTO (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. CASEY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 2090. A bill to direct the Attorney General to submit to Congress investigative materials in the event of certain pardons granted by the President, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 2091. A bill to reduce the backlog of foreign nationals seeking employment-based visas, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. JONES, Mr. COTTON, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. MANCHIN, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. KING, and Mr. BOOZMAN):

S. 2092. A bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to modernize the funding of wildlife conservation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. RUBIO:

S. 2093. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Thorium-Bearing Rare Earth Refinery Cooperative, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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

S. 2094. A bill to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to provide Federal financial assistance to States to implement State energy security plans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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

S. 2095. A bill to provide for certain programs and developments in the Department of Energy concerning the cybersecurity and vulnerabilities of, and physical threat to, the electric grid, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. BOOZMAN (for himself and Mr. TESTER):

S. 2096. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize States and tribal organizations that receive grants from the National Cemetery Administration for establishment, expansion, or improvement of a veterans' cemeteries to use amounts of such grants for State and tribal organization cemetery personnel to train at the training center of the National Cemetery Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. WARREN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. BENNET):

S. 2097. A bill to amend section 287 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to limit immigration enforcement actions at sensitive locations, to clarify the powers of immigration officers at such locations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. HARRIS (for herself, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. WARREN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, and Mr. MERKLEY)):

S. 2098. A bill to amend the Revised Statutes to grant State attorneys general the ability to issue subpoenas to investigate suspected violations of State laws that are applicable to national banks; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. CRAMER (for himself and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 2099. A bill to redesignate the Sullys Hill National Game Preserve in the State of North Dakota as the White Horse Hill National Game Preserve; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. CRAMER, and Mr. JONES):

S. 2100. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to establish a small business start-up tax credit for veterans creating businesses in underserved communities; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BROWN, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. CASEY, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. DURBIN, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. KAINE, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. PETERS, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. SCHATZ, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. WARREN, and Mr. WYDEN):

S. 2101. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and the Portal-to-Portal Act of 1947 to prevent wage theft and assist in the recovery of stolen wages, to authorize the Secretary of Labor to administer grants to prevent wage and hour violations, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN:

S. 2102. A bill to provide funding for programs and activities under the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 2103. A bill to improve access to affordable insulin; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 2104. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to exclude energy efficiency projects, pollution control projects, and reliability projects from the definition of a modification; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. PAUL:

S. 2105. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to clarify when a physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source constitutes a modification, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. REED, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 2106. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit smoking on the premises of any facility of the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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

S. 2107. A bill to increase the number of CBP Agriculture Specialists and support staff in the Office of Field Operations of U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

By Mr. DAINES (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Mr. GARDNER):

S. 2108. A bill to amend section 6903 of title 31, United States Code, to provide for additional population tiers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 2109. A bill to modify the proof of concept commercialization program of the Department of Defense, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. COONS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. KING, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. CASSIDY):

S. Res. 274. A resolution expressing solidarity with Falun Gong practitioners who have lost lives, freedoms, and other rights for adhering to their beliefs and practices, and condemning the practice of non-consenting organ harvesting, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 73

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 73, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the deduction for advertising and promotional expenses for prescription drugs.

S. 133

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN), the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS), and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 133, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the United States merchant mariners of World War II, in recognition of their dedicated and vital service during World War II.

S. 192

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 192, a bill to provide extensions for community health centers, the National Health Service Corps, teaching health centers that operate GME programs, and the special diabetes programs.

S. 265

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 265, a bill to develop a national strategy to prevent targeted violence through behavioral threat assessment and management, and for other purposes.

S. 286

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were added as cosponsors of S. 286, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coverage of marriage and family therapist services and mental health counselor services under part B of the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 402

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 402, a bill to plan, develop, and make recommendations to increase access to sexual assault examinations for survivors by holding hospitals accountable and supporting the providers that serve them.

S. 460

At the request of Mr. WARNER, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 460, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the exclusion for employer-provided education assistance to employer payments of student loans.

S. 689

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 689, a bill to amend the Animal Health Protection Act to support State and Tribal efforts to develop and implement management strategies to address chronic wasting disease among deer, elk, and moose populations, to support research regarding the causes of chronic wasting disease and methods to control the further spread of the disease, and for other purposes.

S. 803

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 803, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to restore incentives for investments in qualified improvement property.

S. 1013

At the request of Ms. STABENOW, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1013, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize school-based health centers, and for other purposes.

S. 1032

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) 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. 1102

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) 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. 1247

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1247, a bill to amend the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 to require reporting to the Federal Election Commission and the Federal Bureau of Investigation of offers by foreign nationals to make prohibited contributions, donations, expenditures, or disbursements, and for other purposes.

S. 1360

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1360, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to ensure that the final pay and certificate of discharge or release for a reserve member of the Armed Forces is ready upon discharge or release of that member from active status.

S. 1365

At the request of Ms. KLOBUCHAR, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1365, a bill to provide emergency assistance to States, territories, Tribal nations, and local areas affected by the opioid epidemic and to make financial assistance available to States, territories, Tribal nations, local areas, and public or private nonprofit entities to provide for the development, organization, coordination, and operation of more effective and cost efficient systems for the delivery of essential services to individuals with substance use disorder and their families.

S. 1449

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. MANCHIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1449, a bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to require warning labels for prescription opioids, and for other purposes.

S. 1590

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1590, a bill to amend the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 to authorize rewards for thwarting wildlife trafficking linked to transnational organized crime, and for other purposes.

S. 1623

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1623, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow for distributions from 529 accounts for expenses associated with registered apprenticeship programs.

S. 1723

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1723, a bill to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 to provide for the establishment of a Ski Area Fee Retention Account.

S. 1802

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1802, a bill to provide a work opportunity tax credit for military spouses and to provide for flexible spending arrangements for childcare services for military families.

S. 1918

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1918, a bill to amend the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act to require alternative options for summer food service program delivery.

S. 1966

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of 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.

S. 1996

At the request of Ms. MCSALLY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1996, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to clarify the application of the net operating loss deduction.

S. 2048

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2048, a bill to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a demonstration initiative focused on the development of long-duration energy storage technologies, including a joint program to be established in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, and for other purposes.

S. 2054

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

S. 2080

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2080, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to increase the number of permanent faculty in palliative care at accredited allopathic and osteopathic medical schools, nursing schools, social work schools, and other programs, including physician assistant education programs, to promote education and research in palliative care and hospice, and to support the development of faculty careers in academic palliative medicine.

S. 2083

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the names of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) and the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) were added as cosponsors of S. 2083, a bill to amend chapter 2205 of title 36, United States Code, to ensure pay equity for amateur athletes, and for other purposes.

S. 2085

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) and the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2085, a bill to authorize the Secretary of Education to award grants to eligible entities to carry out educational programs about the Holocaust, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 194

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland

(Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 194, a resolution designating July 30, 2019, as ''National Whistleblower Appreciation Day''.

S. RES. 234

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 234, a resolution affirming the United States commitment to the two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and noting that Israeli annexation of territory in the West Bank would undermine peace and Israel's future as a Jewish and democratic state.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. CRAMER, and Ms. SMITH):

S. 2103. A bill to improve access to affordable insulin; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

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

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

S. 2103

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Affordable Insulin Approvals Now Act''.

SEC. 2. DEEMED APPROVAL UNDER SECTION 351.

Section 7002(e)(4) of the Biologics Price Competition and Innovation Act of 2009 (Public Law 111–148) is amended—

(1) by striking ''An amended'' and inserting the following:

''(A) IN GENERAL.—An amended''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

''(B) TREATMENT OF CERTAIN PENDING APPLICATIONS.—With respect to an application for an insulin biological product submitted under subsection (b)(2) or (j) of section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355) with a filing date that is not later than December 31, 2019, until the Secretary makes a determination on final approval with respect to such application, the Secretary shall continue to review and approve (as appropriate) such application under such section 505, even if such review and approval process continues after March 23, 2020. For purposes of completing the review and approval process for such an application, any listed drug referenced in the application shall be treated as a listed drug under section 505(j)(7) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, even if such listed drug is deemed licensed under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act during such review and approval process. Effective on the later of March 23, 2020, or the date of approval under subsection (c) or (j) of section 505 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act of any such application, such approved application shall be deemed to be a license for the biological product under section 351 of the Public Health Service Act.''.

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. REED, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. CARPER, Mr. MERKLEY, Ms. HIRONO, and Mr. KAINE):

S. 2106. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to prohibit smoking on the premises of any facility of the Veterans Health Administration, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

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

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

S. 2106

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

SECTION 1. PROHIBITION ON SMOKING IN FACILITIES OF THE VETERANS HEALTH ADMINISTRATION.

(a) PROHIBITION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1715 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

''§ 1715. Prohibition on smoking in facilities of the Veterans Health Administration

''(a) PROHIBITION.—No person (including any veteran, patient, resident, employee of the Department, contractor, or visitor) may smoke on the premises of any facility of the Veterans Health Administration.

''(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) The term 'facility of the Veterans Health Administration' means any land or building (including any medical center, nursing home, domiciliary facility, outpatient clinic, or center that provides readjustment counseling) that is—

''(A) under the jurisdiction of the Department of Veterans Affairs;

''(B) under the control of the Veterans Health Administration; and

''(C) not under the control of the General Services Administration.

''(2) The term 'smoke' includes—

''(A) the use of cigarettes, cigars, pipes, and any other combustion or heating of tobacco; and

''(B) the use of any electronic nicotine delivery system, including electronic or e-cigarettes, vape pens, and e-cigars.''.

(2) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of sections at the beginning of subchapter II of chapter 17 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 1715 and inserting the following new item:

''1715. Prohibition on smoking in facilities of the Veterans Health Administration.''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 526 of the Veterans Health Care Act of 1992 (Public Law 102–585; 38 U.S.C. 1715 note) is repealed.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section take effect on October 1, 2019.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 274—EXPRESSING SOLIDARITY WITH FALUN GONG PRACTITIONERS WHO HAVE LOST LIVES, FREEDOMS, AND OTHER RIGHTS FOR ADHERING TO THEIR BELIEFS AND PRACTICES, AND CONDEMNING THE PRACTICE OF NON-CONSENTING ORGAN HARVESTING, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. COONS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. CASEY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. KING, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. REED, Mr. COTTON, and Mr. CASSIDY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 274

Whereas Falun Gong (also known as Falun Dafa) is a Chinese spiritual discipline founded by Li Hongzhi in 1992 that consists of spiritual and moral teachings, meditation, and exercise, and is based upon the universal principles of truthfulness, compassion, and forbearance;

Whereas, during the mid-1990s, Falun Gong acquired a large and diverse following, with as many as 70,000,000 practitioners at its peak;

Whereas, on April 25, 1999, an estimated 10,000 to 30,000 Falun Gong practitioners gathered in Beijing to protest growing restrictions by the Government of the People's Republic of China on the activities of Falun Gong practitioners, and the Government of the People's Republic of China responded with an intensive, comprehensive, and unforgiving campaign against the movement that began on July 20, 1999, with the banning of Falun Gong;

Whereas the Constitution of the People's Republic of China guarantees basic rights, including the freedoms of speech, association, demonstration, and religion;

Whereas, in 1993, the Government of the People's Republic of China praised Li Hongzhi for his contributions in ''safeguarding social order and security'' and ''promoting rectitude in society'';

Whereas, in many detention facilities and labor camps, Falun Gong prisoners of conscience have at times comprised the majority of the population, and have been said to receive the longest sentences and the worst treatment, including torture;

Whereas, according to overseas Falun Gong and human rights organizations, since 1999, from several hundred to a few thousand Falun Gong adherents have died in custody from torture, abuse, and neglect;

Whereas a review of the Government of the People's Republic of China by the United Nations Human Rights Council's Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in November 2018, recommended that China ''[e]nd prosecution and persecution on the basis of religion or belief, including for Muslims, Christians, Tibetan Buddhists and Falun Gong'';

Whereas the United Nations Committee Against Torture and the Special Rapporteur on Torture have expressed concern over the allegations of organ harvesting from Falun Gong prisoners, and have called on the Government of the People's Republic of China to increase accountability and transparency in the organ transplant system and punish those responsible for abuses;

Whereas the killing of religious or political prisoners for any purpose, including for the purpose of selling their organs for transplant, is an egregious and intolerable violation of the fundamental right to life;

Whereas voluntary and informed consent is the precondition for ethical organ donation, and international medical organizations state that prisoners, deprived of their freedom, are not in the position to give free consent and that the practice of sourcing organs from prisoners is a violation of ethical guidelines in medicine;

Whereas the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Communist Party of China continue to deny reports that many

organs are taken without the consent of prisoners, yet at the same time prevent independent verification of the organ transplant system in China;

Whereas the organ transplantation system in China does not comply with the World Health Organization's requirement of transparency and traceability in organ procurement pathways;

Whereas the Department of State Country Report on Human Rights for China for 2018 reported that ''[s]ome activists and organizations continue to accuse the government of involuntarily harvesting organs from prisoners of conscience, especially members of Falun Gong'';

Whereas Huang Jiefu, director of the China Organ Donation Committee, announced in December 2014 that China would end the practice of organ harvesting from executed prisoners by January 1, 2015, but did not directly address organ harvesting from prisoners of conscience;

Whereas Freedom House reported in 2015 that Falun Gong practitioners comprise the largest portion of prisoners of conscience in China, and face an elevated risk of dying or being killed in custody;

Whereas the Department of State Country Report on Human Rights for China for 2016 reported that ''some international medical professionals and human rights researchers questioned the voluntary nature of the [transplantation] system, the accuracy of official statistics, and official claims about the source of organs'';

Whereas a 2017 report by Freedom House concluded that there was ''credible evidence suggesting that beginning in the early 2000s, Falun Gong detainees were killed for their organs on a large scale'';

Whereas the Congressional-Executive Commission on China (CECC) stated in 2018 that ''[i]nternational organizations continued to express concern over reports that organs of detained prisoners have been used in numerous organ transplant operations in China, including those of Falun Gong practitioners'' and also noted that medical professionals and international advocacy organizations ''disputed Chinese health officials' claims that organ procurement systems have been reformed in compliance with international standards, citing ethical concerns about organ sourcing raised by short wait times for organ transplants and discrepancies in data on organ transplants'';

Whereas the Independent Tribunal Into Forced Organ Harvesting From Prisoners of Conscience in China, chaired by Sir Geoffrey Nice QC, issued a short form conclusion of its final judgment in June 2019 finding that ''forced organ harvesting has been committed for years throughout China on a significant scale and that Falun Gong practitioners have been one—and probably the main—source of organ supply''; and

Whereas the Tribunal also concluded that it had seen no evidence that the organ transplantation industry in China had been dismantled, and absent a satisfactory explanation as to the source of organs, that forced organ harvesting continues in China today: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) expresses solidarity with Falun Gong practitioners and their families for the lives, freedoms, and rights they lost for adhering to their beliefs and practices;

(2) emphasizes to the Government of the People's Republic of China that freedom of religion includes the right of Falun Gong practitioners to freely practice Falun Gong in China;

(3) calls upon the Communist Party of China to immediately cease and desist from its campaign to persecute Falun Gong practitioners and promptly release all Falun Gong practitioners who have been confined, detained, or imprisoned for pursuing their right to hold and exercise their spiritual beliefs;

(4) condemns the practice of non-consenting organ harvesting in the People's Republic of China;

(5) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Communist Party of China to immediately end the practice of organ harvesting from all prisoners of conscience;

(6) calls on the Government of the People's Republic of China to allow an independent and transparent investigation into organ transplant abuses in China;

(7) urges the President to consider the applicability of existing authorities, including the Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (22 U.S.C. 2656 note), to impose targeted sanctions on those individuals responsible for the persecution of Falun Gong, including those engaging in a pattern of non-consensual organ harvesting; and

(8) urges the President to ensure that the United States Government highlights and condemns human rights abuses perpetrated, ordered, or directed by government officials in China both publicly and in private engagements with all relevant government officials in China.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 910. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to Treaty Doc. 113–4, 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.

SA 911. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 910 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the resolution of ratification for Treaty Doc. 113–4, supra.

SA 912. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to Treaty Doc. 112–1, 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.

SA 913. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 912 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the resolution of ratification for Treaty Doc. 112–1, supra.

SA 914. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to Treaty Doc. 114–1, 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.

SA 915. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 914 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the resolution of ratification for Treaty Doc. 114–1, supra.

SA 916. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to Treaty Doc. 111–8, 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.

SA 917. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 916 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the resolution of ratification for Treaty Doc. 111–8, supra.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 910. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to Treaty Doc. 113–4, 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; as follows:

At the end add the following.

''This Treaty shall be effective 1 day after ratification''

SA 911. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 910 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the resolution of ratification for Treaty Doc. 113–4. 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; as follows:

Strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''

SA 912. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to Treaty Doc. 112–1, 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; as follows:

At the end add the following.

''This Treaty shall be effective 1 day after ratification''

SA 913. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 912 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the resolution of ratification for Treaty Doc. 112–1. 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 to an exchange of notes effected November 16, 2010 and a related agreement effected by an exchange of notes on September 23, 2009; as follows:

Strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''

SA 914. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to Treaty Doc. 114–1, 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; as follows:

At the end add the following.

''This Treaty shall be effective 1 day after ratification''

SA 915. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 914 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the resolution of ratification for Treaty Doc. 114–1, 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, as follows.

Strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''

SA 916. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to Treaty Doc. 111–8, 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; as follows:

At the end add the following.

''This Treaty shall be effective 1 day after ratification''

SA 917. Mr. MCCONNELL proposed an amendment to amendment SA 916 proposed by Mr. MCCONNELL to the resolution of ratification for Treaty Doc. 111–8, 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; as follows:

Strike ''1 day'' and insert ''2 days''

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr CORNYN. Mr. President, I have 5 requests for committees to meet during today's session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 11, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the nominations of General Mark A. Milley, for reappointment to the grade of General, and to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the United States Army.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 11, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 11, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 11, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: 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, Kea Whetzal Riggs, to be United States District Judge for the District of New Mexico, and Monica David Morris, of Florida, to be a Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, July 11, 2019, at 2 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that two congressional fellows in Senator UDALL's office, Caitlin Keating-Bitonti and Lindsay Coughtry, be granted floor privileges for the remainder of the 116th Congress.

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

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JULY 15, 2019

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 3 p.m., Monday, July 15; 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 proceed to executive session and resume consideration of the Phipps nomination; further, that notwithstanding the provisions of rule XXII, the cloture motions filed during today's session of the Senate ripen at 5:30 p.m., Monday, July 15; and finally, that the first-degree filing deadline for amendments to the treaties on which cloture motions were filed during today's session be at 3:30 p.m. on Monday.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JULY 15, 2019, at 3 P.M.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 3:26 p.m., adjourned until Monday, July 15, 2019, at 3 p.m.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 11, 2019:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

PETER C. WRIGHT, OF MICHIGAN, TO BE ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATOR, OFFICE OF SOLID WASTE, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

ROBERT L. KING, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

JOHN P. PALLASCH, OF KENTUCKY, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

REMEMBERING WORLD WAR II VETERAN, VAUDEVILLIAN MUSICIAN AND FULLERTON RESIDENT, CHARLES PAUL PECORARO

HON. GILBERT RAY CISNEROS, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. CISNEROS. Madam Speaker, it is with immense sadness and great humility that I rise to mark the passing of another member of America's greatest generation. Charles Paul Pecoraro was an entertainer, a businessman, a veteran of the Second World War, a stalwart member of the veteran's community in Southern California, and most of all, a beloved family man who passed away at the age of 100 on July 2, 2019.

Charles Pecoraro was born in the living room of his parents' small Manhattan apartment on November 29, 1918. It was the height of the First World War but also the age of ragtime, when New York City had more horses than cars. Charles' life spanned and exceeded what we now refer to as the American Century.

Music was his family's business and his greatest passion. By the age of seven he was accompanying his father, a classically trained Sicilian mandolin player. Before he turned twenty he was a veteran of the Vaudeville circuit, having toured up and down the East Coast playing jazz guitar and earning his chops in concert halls, speakeasies, dance clubs, and Broadway orchestra pits.

When America entered the Second World War, Charles didn't hesitate. He joined the Coast Guard and served aboard the *Admiral H.T. Mayo* (AP–125). Charles sailed on the ship's shakedown cruise, then transiting the Panama Canal, helped ferry troops during two trips across the Atlantic. Transiting the Panama Canal again, Charles continued his service in the Pacific where he and his shipmates transported more troops to the Okinawa campaign.

Evading U–Boats in the Atlantic and outrunning Japanese submarines and aircraft in the Pacific, Charles attained the rank of Petty Officer 1st Class. He would ultimately return to his music career, before beginning what his family refers to as his third act. Charles met the love of his life Lucy, his wife of 53 years. He, Lucy, and their only son ''Charlie'' Charles Pecoraro, Jr. moved to Fullerton, California in the 1970s so that Charles could join his brother Steve. Together, they opened Angelo's & Vinci's, a neighborhood institution that still stands and continues to thrive only blocks from my office. Its success is carried on by the spirit of the two Sicilian-American brothers who founded it.

Like many men of his generation, Charles was modest to the extreme. A deeply devoted religious and family man, he spoke little of his wartime service. Only after his son was grown did Charles' neighbors in Fullerton convince him to share his story with others. He joined Fullerton's American Legion Post 142, where he became a quiet example of service to others and a fixture at events. In fact, one of those events was Fullerton's Memorial Day Remembrance Ceremony where I had the honor to shake his hand.

Madam Speaker, at this time, I ask that you and my distinguished colleagues join me in honoring Charles Paul Pecoraro for his dedication to God, country, the arts and most of all his surviving family members, wife Lucy and son Charles. We are blessed to have had this man for a century and to have his memory continue to inspire us.

TRIBUTE HONORING MEGAN POSER

HON. MAX ROSE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. ROSE of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask my distinguished colleagues to join me in honoring my constituent Megan Poser for her efforts to dispel the stigma of addiction and to congratulate her on receiving the Girl Scout Gold Award.

No community has been hit harder by the opioid epidemic than Staten Island. And at just 17 years-old, Megan decided that she wasn't going to just sit around and wait for others to do something about it. She decided she'd take it upon herself to change the perception and the stigma surrounding this crisis. Beyond her research of the drug epidemic on Staten Island, she took the initiative to become trained in the use of naloxone, a drug that has saved countless lives in our borough.

She also surveyed young people in our community about the dangers of this crisis, because she recognizes that the first step in overcoming the opioid epidemic is addressing the perception of the issue. She built on her findings to create a presentation that she then used to educate her fellow young Staten Islanders about the nature of the drug epidemic. She became certified in Mental Health First Aid which gives people the tools to help someone experiencing a mental health or substance use-related crisis.

The Girl Scouts have already recognized Megan's hard work and dedication to the Staten Island community by presenting her with its Gold Award, and it is my honor to do the same here in the Halls of Congress. She has successfully set herself up on a foundation of service to her community that is already having an impact on Staten Island, and I am confident that she will continue to build on these accomplishments to make the world a better place.

So, Madam Speaker, today I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Megan for her selfless and compassionate service to the Staten Island community. Megan's commitment to extend this project beyond receiving the Girl Scout Gold Award shows a continued love for learning and educating her peers. Ms. Poser is already an inspiring leader and I look forward to seeing her other projects unfold.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. JADA RUSSELL

HON. BOBBY L. RUSH

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. RUSH. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the memory of my dear friend, Mrs. Jada Russell, who passed away on July 2, 2019, after her battle with breast cancer. Jada was a beloved and admired woman whose light lit up any room she was in. She was a brilliant professional known for her gift of marketing and public relations work.

More importantly, Madam Speaker, Jada was a woman full of compassion known for her drive to give back to our hometown of Chicago, Illinois and who used her talents to amplify the voices of those who have too-often been left out of the conversation.

A ballet dancer in her youth, Jada was known in her community as a strong leader who was consistently willing to provide guidance and support to her many friends and colleagues. After graduating from the Fashion Institute of Technology, Jada began her career at Guess Jeans, going on to work for Condé Nast, and as a publicist for Johnson Publishing Company. As the founder of High Style Marketing, Jada's talents attracted the attention of such prominent figures as Dwayne Wade, Common, Rhymefest, and Reverend Jesse Jackson. Madam Speaker, I also had the distinct privilege of working with Jada and benefitted immensely from her passion and expertise.

Though the world lost Jada too soon, we take comfort in knowing that her memory lives on in those who continue to love her: her devoted husband, Julius Russell, her sister, Sybil Goodlett Smith, her father, Bill Goodlett, and the countless lives she touched through her good works.

Madam Speaker, on behalf of my wife, Paulette, my staff, and all those I serve in the 1st Congressional District of Illinois, I extend my heartfelt sympathies and prayers to Jada's friends and family as I mourn this deep loss with them.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE TERRIBLE CONDITIONS WITNESSED AT DETENTION FACILITIES BY REPRESENTATIVES OF IMMIGRANT FAMILIES TOGETHER

HON. CAROLYN B. MALONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York. Madam Speaker, I rise to express concern

about the horrendous treatment of immigrants at detention facilities. A community-based organization in my district, Immigrant Families Together (IFT), has been helping immigrant families settle in the United States. They have provided legal aid, food, shelter, clothing, household goods and other assistance. In the course of their work, they have collected some horrific stories from the people they have helped.

The stories range from inadequate medical treatment to sexual abuse to refusal to provide food, water and blankets. There are reports of adults and children being denied necessary medication, including a girl who suffered seizures who was put on a bus without her medication. Women at a facility in Elloy, Arizona were reportedly given one meal a day and ten minutes to eat. There are also reports that women at this facility were denied water for 3 days. Women at this facility also claim that their laundry was done in unsanitary conditions that allowed lice to infest their clothing.

One four-year-old boy was held in Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) custody in Dallas, Texas for roughly two months during the summer and fall of 2018. On his way to the U.S. border he had broken a femur and dislocated a hip. Although the boy was clearly injured and ICE took him to the hospital for examination, ICE refused to pay for his surgery. Reportedly, ICE simply gave him Tylenol for two months until he was released. Following his release, IFT paid for his surgery.

In Texas, a mother and her one-year-old infant were held first in the 'icebox' for two days and later in the 'Dog Pound' for four days. The mother and child were given one aluminum blanket for the two of them. When the mother asked for a second blanket, an ICE officer screamed at her. The infant became very sick on their third day in the 'Dog Pound,' with vomiting, diarrhea and dehydration. An ICE doctor examined the child. Rather than prescribing treatment, he recommended release. IFT believes that they were released so that the baby's condition would not be ICE's responsibility. The mother and child were put on a bus for New York City, but the baby nearly died in New Jersey and was taken to an emergency room where he was given fluids that enabled him to survive.

A pregnant teenager was released from Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) custody in California one week before giving birth. After she gave birth, it was discovered that she had a urinary tract infection that was so severe that she had a kidney infection.

One father related that his six-year-old daughter was sexually assaulted by a boy at an ORR facility in Casa Glendale, Arizona. She reportedly was told it was her responsibility to stay away from him and was told to sign a document asserting that she understood her obligation. A couple of weeks later, the same boy assaulted her again and hit her.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in condemning a system that treats immigrants with such brutality and lack of compassion.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOSH HARDY

HON. ELAINE G. LURIA

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mrs. LURIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the late Josh Hardy, who was senselessly murdered in the Virginia Beach Municipal Center shooting. Virginia Beach lost Josh far too soon.

Josh worked as an engineering technician for the Department of Public Works for the City of Virginia Beach for over four years. Josh was a fun coworker, was never too stressed to crack a joke, and always wore a smile. Loved ones described Josh as a father figure and as a kind-hearted man. He was dedicated to his faith and shared it with others. Josh's life of hard work and service to the community, as well as his kind heart, will forever be remembered.

Josh will be missed by all his loved ones. Hampton Roads significantly benefited from his presence; he made our community a better place. Today we remember and honor his life.

RECOGNIZING MEMPHIS MATH TEACHER BERNELL JONES

HON. STEVE COHEN

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. COHEN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend Bernell Jones, a seventh grade mathematics teacher at the White Station Middle School in Memphis for the last 16 years, who was recently nationally recognized as an inspiring educator.

Before he became a math teacher, Mr. Jones was a computer specialist in the Marines, which explains his effectiveness in keeping discipline in his classroom. ''Classroom management from a military perspective is fairly easy,'' Mr. Jones told The Commercial Appeal newspaper. ''You're just so used to telling people what to do. These are young kids, and at school they will do the right thing.''

Mr. Jones earned a master's degree in teaching at Christian Brothers University he began teaching at White Station Middle School. An innovator in the classroom, he said he seeks to make mathematics fun with ''pi'' days and a waffle festival. He has changed the minds of many students who didn't initially like math—one became a math teacher herself.

Mr. Jones is an inspiration to his students and to our whole community, and I congratulate him for this recognition.

INTRODUCTION OF THE RECOVER ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise to introduce the Reducing the Effects of the Cyberattack on OPM Victims Emergency Response Act of 2019 (the RECOVER Act), which would require the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) to make permanent the free identity protection coverage that Congress required OPM to provide for 10 years to individuals whose Social Security Numbers were potentially compromised during the OPM data breaches. In 2015, OPM reported that the personally identifiable information of as many as 25.7 million current, former and prospective federal employees and contractors was stolen in two data breaches. I appreciate that Representative C.A. DUTCH RUPPERSBERGER is co-leading on this bill.

After OPM announced that it would offer identity protection coverage of limited duration and value, Senator BEN CARDIN and I introduced the RECOVER Act in July 2015, which would have provided affected individuals lifetime protection and at least $5 million in identity theft insurance. Congress subsequently included a version of our bill in an enacted appropriations bill, but limited the duration of the protection. Under current law, OPM is only required to provide identity protection coverage through fiscal year 2026. Under the bill we are introducing today, OPM would be required to provide coverage for the remainder of the lives of affected individuals.

The current coverage is inadequate, particularly considering that there is no limit to when the thieves (or those they have shared the stolen data with) may exploit the data. Therefore, there should be no limit on the duration of the coverage provided to affected individuals. This bill would give current, former and prospective federal employees and contractors who were affected both some peace of mind and protection. OPM failed to protect these people. It follows that the government must do the right thing to make up for its mistake.

I urge my colleagues to support this important bill.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 85TH BIRTHDAY OF MR. PAUL ROJAS

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I proudly rise today to celebrate the 85th birthday of the Honorable Paul Rojas and to recognize his numerous contributions to Missouri's Fifth Congressional District. Mr. Rojas' life has been dedicated to the betterment of those around him and it is an honor to have the opportunity to recognize his service.

Paul Rojas was born in 1935 in the Westside Neighborhood of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Rojas is the youngest of six boys and a son of immigrant parents. Growing up, he and his family frequented Guadalupe Centers and relied on their services after the death of his mother. Their kindness and generosity showed Mr. Rojas the effect that a community organization such as Guadalupe Centers can have on a person's life. Community organizations provide not only tangible assistance, but they also teach the importance of helping one's neighbor.

After attending Guadalupe Grade School, he attended De La Salle High School. He worked in the fields, as a busboy, on the railroads, in

packing houses, and as a machinist for Wishbone and Honeywell. Each of these positions offered a unique point of view on the needs of the worker. This gave Mr. Rojas a clear view of the blue-collar community in Kansas City and the ways in which the lives of workers needed to be improved. From these experiences, a desire to serve and improve the lives of others was sparked within him.

As a U.S. Navy veteran serving in the Korean War from 1952 to 1955, Paul Rojas joined the ranks of great men and women who defended the United States on the frontlines. Mr. Rojas continues to exhibit the commitment he showed in his service to the United States with his membership in the Korean Veterans Association, Veterans of Underage Military Service, and the American Legion. Within these organizations, he advocates for those who have served, are currently serving, and who wish to serve their country in the future.

After serving in the Korean War, civic engagement remained a pillar of Mr. Rojas' life. He served on various boards and commissions at the city and county level before pushing to become the first Hispanic elected to the Missouri General Assembly. As a State Representative, Paul Rojas initiated national meetings of Hispanic elected officials, leading to the establishment of the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO). Mr. Rojas also helped found the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce in Washington DC in order to help hundreds of Hispanic and minority owned businesses network and gain access to resources.

After his service as a Missouri State Representative, Paul Rojas continued his devotion to service. He is now chairmen of Guadalupe Centers Inc., the organization that supported his family in their time of need. Guadalupe Centers provide training programs, education, after school activities, and family support programs. Mr. Rojas also advocates for the welfare of seniors as a member of the Kansas City Silver Haired Council. He is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, an organization dedicated to charity. Recently, through Guadalupe Centers Inc., Rojas championed the decision to repurpose a building and create a youth recreation center that provides students with a safe location for extracurricular activities and opportunities to keep them out of trouble.

Throughout his life's work, Paul Rojas has served as a model of leadership and selflessness. His service in the U.S. Navy, his position as a Missouri State Representative, his chairing of the oldest Latino serving non-profit, Guadalupe Centers Inc., and his other leadership positions demonstrate his commitment to his community and his country. Mr. Rojas has made a unique contribution to each of these organizations, representing the reality of many underrepresented communities. His counsel empowers organizations to better make decisions about how to benefit those they serve. He continues to create a community that is well equipped to handle the issues it faces.

It is a privilege to stand today and recognize the contributions and devotion of Mr. Paul Rojas. Madam Speaker, please join me in honoring Mr. Rojas' remarkable service to the people of the Greater Kansas City area and beyond.

HONORING WESTERN FARM CENTER

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today with the Honorable JARED HUFFMAN, to recognize Western Farm Center as the recipient of the Sonoma County Farm Bureau's Friend of the Farm Bureau award. For 52 years Western Farm Center has been the premier feed stores that serves farms in the Santa Rosa area.

Western Farm Center was founded by brothers Larry and Lou Bertolini in 1967. The store is currently owned and operated by Lou's daughter Maria Bertolini Frampton and her husband Trevor Frampton, who is the general manager of the store. Western Farm Center has been a staple in Sonoma County for decades. The store provides essential feed, seed, and supplies to the surrounding rural community, as well as exceptional customer service.

For more than thirty years, Western Farm Center has worked alongside the Sonoma County Farm Bureau to bridge the rural and urban gap by bringing chicks and ducklings to the Farm Bureau's Ag Days, a celebration that introduces city children to the wonders of the farm community. Western Farm Center has provided straw and additional resources for other events held by the Sonoma County Farm Bureau.

Western Farm Center is known for being run by people who are generous and involved in our community. They frequently provide food and other supplies to Pony Express, All Aboard Dog Rescue, Sonoma County Animal Services, and Dogwood Animal Rescue. Western Farm Center played a large role in the days and weeks following the October 2017 wildfires. Along with their vendors, the store provided pet food, hay, and grain for cats, dogs, and horses that had been left homeless by the fires.

Madam Speaker, Western Farm Center is an important business in our community and has been aptly honored with the Sonoma County Farm Bureau's Friend of the Farm Bureau award. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor the store and its owners here today.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER MIKHAIL GUSEV

HON. ELAINE G. LURIA

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mrs. LURIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the late Alexander Mikhail Gusev, who was senselessly murdered in the Virginia Beach Municipal Center shooting. Virginia Beach lost Alexander far too soon.

Alexander worked as a right-of-way agent for the Department of Public Works for the City of Virginia Beach for nine years. Alexander emigrated from Belarus and gained an education first from Tidewater Community College and then through Old Dominion University. His friends described him as a great guy and a good friend. Alexander's life of hard work and service to the community, as well as his faithful friendship, will forever be remembered.

Alexander will be missed by all his loved ones. Hampton Roads significantly benefited from his presence; he made our community a better place. Today we remember and honor his life.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JORDAN VALLEY DISTRICT LIBRARY

HON. JACK BERGMAN

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. BERGMAN. Madam Speaker, it's my honor to recognize the Jordan Valley District Library upon the occasion of its 100th Anniversary. Through its trusted service, reliable staff, and community investment, the Jordan Valley District Library has become an indispensable part of Northern Michigan.

Opened in July 1919 as the East Jordan Public Library, a grant from the Carnegie Corporation and an incredibly determined board of directors and staff built the library into the local institution it is today. Over the course of 100 years, the Jordan Valley District Library forged its path to success while maintaining its commitment to the community it was built upon. While its building and name may be different today, the Jordan Valley District Library still promotes the same ideals of giving the curious a place to explore and discover. The library's 100th Anniversary will be celebrated today, July 11th, in its original building first constructed in 1919. Day after day, the Jordan Valley District Library continues to set a positive example of what can be achieved when the people of a community work together for the common good.

Madam Speaker, it's my honor to congratulate the Jordan Valley District Library and its staff for 100 years of success, service, and community investment. Michiganders can take great pride in knowing the First District is home to such dedicated citizens. On behalf of my constituents, I wish the Jordan Valley District Library all the best in its future endeavors.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CIVIL WAR DEFENSES OF WASHINGTON NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ACT

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, today, I introduce a bill The Civil War Defenses of Washington National Historical Park Act to recognize and preserve the Civil War Defenses of Washington located in the District of Columbia, Virginia and Maryland. The Defenses of Washington, including forts, unarmed batteries and rifle trenches, created a ring of protection for the nation's capital during the Civil War. This bill would redesignate the 22 Civil War Defenses of Washington currently under National Park Service jurisdiction as a

national historical park, and allow other sites associated with the Defenses of Washington that are owned by the District or a unit of state governments to be affiliated with the national historical park through cooperative agreements. This bill would also require the Secretary of the Interior to facilitate the storied history of the Civil War for both the North and the South, including the history of the Defenses of Washington and the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864, being assembled; arrayed and conveyed for the benefit of the public for the knowledge, education and inspiration of this and future generations. Last year, I was able to have a hearing on this bill. Although the National Park Service testified against this bill, I feel strongly that the Defenses of Washington need additional recognition and should be redesignated as a national historical park.

The Defenses of Washington were constructed at the beginning of the war, in 1861, as a ring of protection for the nation's capital and for President Abraham Lincoln. By the end of the war, these defenses included 68 forts, 93 unarmed batteries, 807 mounted cannons, 13 miles of rifle trenches and 32 miles of military roads. The major test of the Defenses of Washington came with the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864, when Confederate Lieutenant General Jubal Early, directed by General Robert E. Lee, sought to attack the nation's capital from the north, causing Union forces threatening to attack Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, to be withdrawn. General Early was delayed by Union Major General Lew Wallace at the Battle of Monocacy on July 9, 1864, and was stopped at the northern edge of Washington at the Battle of Fort Stevens on July 11–12, 1864. The Shenandoah Valley Campaign ended when Union Lieutenant General Philip Sheridan defeated General Early at the Battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, on October 19, 1864.

Nearly all the individual forts in the Defenses of Washington—on both sides of the Potomac and Anacostia rivers—were involved in stopping General Early's attack, and the Battle of Fort Stevens was the second and last attempt by the Confederate Army to attack Washington.

Taken together, these battles were pivotal to the outcome of the war and the freedom and democracy that the war represented for this country. It is therefore fitting that we recognize these sites by redesignating them as a national historical park.

I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

IN HONOR OF THE HOUSING AUTHORITY OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE

HON. GWEN MOORE

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Ms. MOORE. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 75th anniversary of the Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee (HACM).

State Statute and then Common Council Resolution established the Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee, on May 1, 1944, to address the need for affordable housing in Milwaukee.

Entering its 75th year, the Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee provides affordable housing to almost 11,000 households in the City of Milwaukee through its public and affordable housing programs and Housing Choice Voucher program. Its mission is to foster strong, resilient, and inclusive communities by providing a continuum of high-quality housing options that support self-sufficiency, good quality of life, and the opportunity to thrive.

During the past 75 years, the Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee has provided stable affordable housing to thousands of families, seniors, persons with disabilities, and veterans. They first accomplished this by acquiring a city-built, WPA-assisted development, and subsequently by creating almost a thousand units of housing for veterans and building other innovative developments; including the first high-rise designated specifically for the elderly and one of the first housing authorities to develop public housing single-family homes.

The Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee works with its residents to provide them a pathway to self-sufficiency through its many initiatives and collaborations in areas such as public safety, accessibility, job training and workforce development, educational support, energy efficiency, financial literacy, environmental stewardship, household savings and homeownership.

It has done this as a national leader in creating healthy, safe, vibrant, transit-oriented, sustainable, mixed-income communities of choice. They have transformed neighborhoods and continue to be innovative in their methods and services, as well as flexible in responding to the affordable housing needs in Milwaukee. The Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee is a strong supporter of Emerging Business Enterprises, with over $20 million dollars annually in contracts supporting minority and women-owned enterprises

The Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee has partnered with multiple federal agencies to bring housing and services to its residents and has been awarded multiple federal competitive grants, resulting in new and revitalized developments, including the very first completion of a HOPE VI grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee has been recognized locally, nationally, and even internationally with dozens of awards for both its buildings and its services from organizations such as the American Planning Association, U.S. Green Building Council, Governor's Council on Financial Literacy, the Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation at Harvard University, Congress for New Urbanism, the State & Local Energy Report, The Environmental Protection Agency's Sustainable Communities Program, Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction, National League of Cities and the Sierra Club.

Madam Speaker, for these reasons I am pleased to honor the Housing Authority of the City of Milwaukee. This agency continues to be an innovative leader in affordable housing and makes the 4th Congressional District a better place to live and work.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MICHELLE ''MISSY'' LANGER

HON. ELAINE G. LURIA

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mrs. LURIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the late Michelle Langer, who was senselessly murdered in the Virginia Beach Municipal Center shooting. Virginia Beach lost Michelle far too soon.

For 12 years, Michelle, also known as Missy, was a faithful administrative assistant for the Department of Public Utilities for the City of Virginia Beach. She had plans to retire soon. An Ohio native, Missy's heart was drawn to Virginia Beach and she decided to call it home. Missy's life of hard work and service to the community will forever be remembered.

Missy will be missed by all her loved ones. Hampton Roads significantly benefited from her presence; she made our community a better place. Today we remember and honor her life.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE RETIREMENT OF DEARBORN POLICE CORPORAL GORDON MORSE

HON. DEBBIE DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mrs. DINGELL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Police Corporal Gordon Morse for his many years of service to the Dearborn Police Department. Corporal Morse recently retired after twenty-five years of exemplary work with the department.

Corporal Morse began his service at the Dearborn Police Department in 1993. In 2002, he was selected to be a K–9 Officer. During his tenure, he has served in a variety of roles including as a field training officer, a range officer, explorer advisor, and department chaplain. Corporal Morse has represented his department by engaging in significant outreach to the Dearborn community through school and church demonstrations. He has also served as an instructor for the Oakland Police Academy K–9 Training Center for fifteen years. In this role, he trained numerous police officers and has created a safer environment for everyone in the Dearborn community.

Corporal Morse served the Dearborn community in various roles for a total of twenty-five years. His commitment to protecting the Dearborn community has impacted hundreds of his fellow officers and residents. His work training officers has been crucial to the continued safety of Dearborn, and his outreach efforts have strengthened the relationship between his department and the community. His exemplary service stands as a role model of the dedication, sacrifice, and commitment of our police officers. His dedicated leadership will be missed, but we wish him good health and every happiness in his retirement years.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the twenty-five years of service of Police Corporal Gordon Morse to his country and to the Dearborn, Michigan community. His commitment to public safety is worthy of commendation.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANTHONY G. BROWN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Madam Speaker, on roll call no. 437, I mistakenly voted "nay" when I intended to vote "aye." I was a cosponsor of H.R. 1044 in this and the previous Congress. I firmly believe that our immigration system needs comprehensive reform and this legislation is a small but important first step to alleviate the decades-long backlogs in our outdated employment and family-based immigration systems.

CONGRATULATING SHANE JOHNSON FOR HIS SERVICE

HON. MICHAEL K. SIMPSON

OF IDAHO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. SIMPSON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to offer my appreciation and commendation to Shane Johnson who will be leaving the Department of Energy's Office of Nuclear Energy after thirty years of service and success.

When you have the honor of representing Idaho's Second Congressional District and the Idaho National Laboratory, you learn a lot about nuclear energy and the important role the federal government plays researching, developing and deploying this amazing technology. Another part of that education is collaborating with the people at the Department of Energy who oversee the labs and these programs. It is in that capacity that I was able to see Shane Johnson lead the Office of Nuclear Energy on multiple occasions with extreme professionalism and vision.

If you go back and look at the major programs and accomplishments of the DOE Office of Nuclear Energy, you will see Shane Johnson's fingerprints all over the place. When DOE helped industry get two advanced light water reactor designs licensed by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Shane was there; when DOE worked with industry to get the first small modular reactors ready for deployment, in Idaho, Shane was there; when the Office of Nuclear Energy set up a robust university program to educate and graduate the next generation of nuclear scientists and engineers, Shane was there; when the Office of Nuclear Energy made its labs and facilities available to industry and universities to support technology development, Shane was there; and, when the Office of Nuclear Energy and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission began working together to use lab developed codes to enhance reactor safety and security, Shane was there again. At the end of the day, when you look at Shane's career and you see significant impacts and lasting contributions. A ''thank you,'' and a ''job well done is deserved.''

While Shane's accomplishments are real and impactful, his leadership of the Office of Nuclear Energy and his stewardship of the Idaho National Laboratory deserve special recognition. As administrations and initiatives come and go, it is the enduring leadership of the federal staff that keep our government operating. In his career at the Office of Nuclear Energy, incoming administrations have asked Shane to lead the office and the staff to keep our fundamental goals and objectives in sight. Shane excelled in this role and when he came before my Energy and Water Appropriations Subcommittee, you could see the confidence and pride his colleagues had in his leadership.

As he leaves federal service, I want to thank Shane for his outstanding contribution at the Office of Nuclear Energy and wish him and his wife, Susan, all the best in the future. His service will benefit generations of Americans to come.

HONORING THE LIFE OF RICHARD H. NETTLETON

HON. ELAINE G. LURIA

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mrs. LURIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the late Richard H. Nettleton, who was senselessly murdered in the Virginia Beach Municipal Center shooting. Virginia Beach lost Richard far too soon.

Richard worked as an engineer for the Department of Public Utilities for the City of Virginia Beach. For decades, Richard served Virginia Beach faithfully. Richard was well-known by all in his field and many of his colleagues admired and respected his work.

Not only was he a public servant, but he also served overseas. Richard served in the United States Army in Germany. Friends described Richard as a dedicated worker and a leader. Richard's life of hard work and service to the community, as well as his selfless attitude, will forever be remembered.

Richard will be missed by all his loved ones. Hampton Roads significantly benefited from his presence; he made our community a better place. Today we remember and honor his life.

IN MEMORY OF DR. WRIGHT L. LASSITER, JR.

HON. EDDIE BERNICE JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Ms. JOHNSON of Texas. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize and pay tribute to the distinguished life and legacy of Dr. Wright L. Lassiter, Jr., who passed away on Monday, July 1, 2019. Dr. Lassiter was known throughout the Dallas community for his wisdom as an educator, his leadership as a businessman, and his selflessness as a volunteer.

Dr. Lassiter served in the higher education system for an impressive thirty-plus years. His positions included President of Schenectady County Community College, President of Bishop College, President of El Centro Community College, and most recently Chancellor of the Dallas County Community College District, the largest community college system in Texas. He was also a Distinguished Adjunct Professor of Leadership Studies and Management/Ethics at Dallas Baptist University, a Master Professor in the Educational Leadership Program at the University of Texas, and a Visiting Professor at Texas A&M University. Dr. Lassiter had a passion for higher education and made it a priority of his to ensure that underrepresented students had equal access to it.

In addition to his career as an educator and administrator, Dr. Lassiter earned national recognition for his diversity and inclusion advocacy. He held presidential appointments to the White House Commission on Minority Business Development and the National Advisory Council to the National Endowment for the Humanities under Presidents George H.W. Bush and George W. Bush, respectively. He also held an appointment from former Texas Governor Rick Perry to the Task Force to Develop the State Higher Education Plan.

Dr. Lassiter was recognized for his work as the first African American recipient of the Russell Perry Distinguished Leadership Award by Dallas Baptist University, the Distinguished Service Award by the Dallas-Fort Worth Hospital Council, and the Jubilee History—Maker Award. He also published thirteen books and collections of speeches and sermons.

Outside of his professional life, Dr. Lassiter lent his free time to our community. He was a board member of the Dallas Salvation Army, United Way, the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center Foundation, and the Dallas Housing Authority, to name a few. His contributions to the Dallas area are truly immeasurable, and his work will have a lasting-impact on our community.

Dr. Lassiter is survived by his wife Demetria; son Wright Lassiter III; daughter Michele LassiterEwell; and two granddaughters, Ryan and Loren.

I ask my colleagues to join me in remembering Dr. Lassiter and his contributions through public service, his dedication to his students, and his love for the Dallas community. We will miss him dearly.

HONORING THE BERETTA FAMILY

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today with the Honorable Jared Huffman to honor the Beretta Family as the recipient of the 2019 Sonoma County Farm Bureau Luther Burbank Conservation Award, which recognizes an individual, business, or family that is committed to environmental stewardship. The Beretta Family Dairy has become increasingly environmentally friendly over the last 70 years.

The Beretta Family started focusing on their farm's impact on the environment in the 1950s. They stopped using chemical fertilizers, focused on pasture management, and committed to growing as much of their own feed as possible to reduce the amount of food that had to be trucked long distances. They currently produce 60 percent of the feed required for their 350 dairy cows, which not only helps the environment, but reduces the cost of feed as well. Starting in 1981, the Beretta family has used recycled water from the City of Santa Rosa to water the hay and silage on their 200 acres. By using recycled water, the family is conserving the groundwater in the aquifer underneath the Santa Rosa Plains. In 1992, the Beretta Family developed their

fertigation system which combined the cows' manure with the recycled city water and kept the manure from contaminating waterways. After they started using this system, their crop yields increased by one ton per acre. The Beretta Family Dairy was one of the first farms to collaborate with the City of Santa Rosa and the Sonoma Resource Conservation District on a nutrient offset project. The Beretta Family has hosted students from the Sonoma Resource Conservation District's FARMS (Farming, Agriculture, and Resource Management for Sustainability) Leadership program. They have provided opportunities to students that otherwise may not get to experience a working dairy.

The Beretta Family Ranch is currently operated by Doug and Sharon Beretta and their children Jennifer, Lisa, and Ryan. Lisa's son Brayden has shown an affinity for agriculture and may be the fifth generation of the Beretta Family to continue the family dairy business. In 2015, Doug Beretta, and the whole Beretta Family, were given the Water Quality Stewardship Award by the North Coast Water Quality Control Board in recognition of the family's management of water and resources on their dairy. Doug Beretta is the current Director and past President of the Sonoma County Farm Bureau and the Sonoma County Fair and is a member of the 4H Replacement Heifer Committee and the Youth AG and Leadership Foundation.

Madam Speaker, the Beretta Family is dedicated to environmental stewardship and has worked to make their dairy environmentally friendly over the last 70 years. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor them here today.

RECOGNITION OF MRIGLOBAL'S 75TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. EMANUEL CLEAVER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. CLEAVER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the 75th anniversary of MRIGlobal in Kansas City, Missouri.

As World War II was ending, Americans were in awe of technology's role in ending the greatest global struggle in history. The quality of American science turned the tide of the war.

In order to harness further scientific advancements, create amazing new technologies, and employ returning veterans, Kansas City civic leadership founded MRIGlobal, an independent, not-for-profit research organization.

I am thankful that those civic leaders had the vision to create MRIGlobal and am pleased that Kansas City has remained its home.

Through the years, MRIGlobal has attracted top scientific talent, worked across disparate specialties, and addressed some of the world's most challenging problems. Their research and development have impacted a wide array of endeavors including: defense; infectious disease and biological threat detection; human health; pharmaceutical science; energy, in-vitro diagnostics; global health; and transportation.

MRIGlobal brings a significant share of Federal Research and Development investment to the Kansas City region. Since 2013, MRIGlobal has been awarded more than $495 million in applied R&D grants. Furthermore, MRIGlobal employs 288 dedicated individuals between its Plaza and North Kansas City campuses and 416 people nationwide.

MRIGlobal is a strong and active corporate citizen. They partner with regional Missouri and Kansas Universities and Colleges to develop scientific talent and secure qualified employees. MRIGlobal has been and remains one of the strongest supporters of Kansas City's science, technology, engineering and math education programs. For example, it proudly serves as the Presenting Sponsor for the Greater Kansas City Science and Engineering Fair. MRIGlobal is also a key civic contributor, supporting such organizations as BioNexus KC, The Civic Council of Greater Kansas City, KC Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City Area Development Council, Union Station Kansas City, the Nelson-Atkins Museum Business Council, the Animal Health Corridor, and the National World War I Museum.

Madam Speaker, I am honored to represent the employees of great non-profit companies like MRIGlobal. I ask my colleagues in the United States House of Representatives to join me in congratulating MRIGlobal on 75 years of progress and wishing them continued growth and success in the years ahead.

INTRODUCTION OF RESOLUTION SUPPORTING THE NORTHERN TRIANGLE

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, as the United States faces a humanitarian crisis at its southern border, we must reaffirm and restore our commitment to provide aid to our southern neighbors in the Northern Triangle.

We must recognize the impact of U.S. support in reducing corruption, crime, and drug trafficking in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras. The resolution also recognizes that U.S. aid has spurred economic development and job growth in the Northern Triangle. Cutting funding for various preventative programs is not the answer.

Cutting foreign aid will undo the progress that has been made within the region and will make the root causes of migration greater, which in tum will force even more individuals to flee their home country. We must ensure that the United States remains committed to helping individuals in need.

HONORING THE LIFE OF MARY LOUISE GAYLE

HON. ELAINE G. LURIA

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mrs. LURIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the late Mary Louise Gayle, who was senselessly murdered in the Virginia Beach Municipal Center shooting. Virginia Beach lost Mary Louise Gayle far too soon.

Mary Louise Gayle, also known as Mary Lou, worked as a right-of-way agent for the Department of Public Works for the City of Virginia Beach for 24 years. Friends described Mary Lou as happy, loving, and a good person. She was a dedicated mother and grandmother. Mary Lou's life of hard work and service to the community, as well as her cheerful attitude, will forever be remembered.

Mary Lou will be missed by all her loved ones. Hampton Roads significantly benefited from her presence; she made our community a better place. Today we remember and honor her life.

CONGRATULATIONS ON RETIREMENT

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. WEBSTER of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the successful career of Dr. Judy Lynn Genshaft. After 19 years of service as President of the University of South Florida, Dr. Genshaft has retired. Under her leadership, USP has become a world-class institution of learning.

During Dr. Genshaft's tenure as President, she established the University of South Florida as one of the nation's top research universities. It now ranks ninth in size and is formally recognized as "top-tier" by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Dr. Genshaft also raised the caliber of study at USF by creating the Honors College in 2002, which has flourished under her guidance. Earlier this year, Dr. Genshaft and her husband donated $20 million of their own money to the Honors College—a generous gift that represents only a fraction of the care she has given the University over the last two decades. Her dedication to the University and the Tampa Bay area earned her the title of the 2008 Tampa Bay Business Journal Business Woman of the Year and an induction into the Tampa Bay Business Hall of Fame.

Dr. Genshaft's unwavering commitment will have a profound impact on generations of students and Floridians to come. I thank her for everything she has done for the University of South Florida, our region and our state. Sandy and I wish her well and congratulate her on her wonderful career.

INTRODUCTION OF THE PRIMARY CARE ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2019

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Primary Care Enhancement Act of 2019, which would open up more access to affordable primary care.

Direct Primary Care (DPC) is a membership-based alternative payment model for primary care in which patients, employers, or health plans pay a DPC physician practice monthly or periodic fees directly for unlimited access to primary care and prevention services. DPC affords the patient more time with

the doctor—sometimes an hour per visit—giving the doctor the time to build a true relationship with their patients, so they can better understand and address their health needs.

Today, DPC is providing high-quality care at lower cost for individuals of all ages and incomes across America. By partnering with wrap-around insurance plans that cover non-primary care services, DPC practices now serve patients with private insurance, Medicare Advantage, and Medicaid managed care. As opposed to ''concierge'' physician practices, DPC practices typically charge a low monthly fee of $50–$100 per month and serve low and moderate-income patients. However, IRS interpretation of the tax code prevents Americans with Health Savings Accounts (HSAs) from using this promising alternative payment model.

The Primary Care Enhancement Act clarifies two small provisions in the Internal Revenue Code that treat these innovative primary care arrangements for employees and individuals as health plans rather than medical services. More than twenty states have passed laws defining DPC as a medical service and not a health plan regulated by state insurance law. Likewise, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) rules on Essential Health Benefits clearly state that DPC arrangements are medical services, not health insurance. However, the current IRS interpretation of the statute prohibits individuals with HSAs from funding their accounts if they have a DPC arrangement. Furthermore, individuals cannot use their existing HSA dollars to pay for the monthly or annual DPC fees as qualified medical expenses, even though the fees are giving them access to their primary care doctor and primary care services that would otherwise be HSA-eligible.

As more individuals and employers seek to utilize the DPC delivery model, it is important that an outdated tax barrier not get in the way of patients accessing this successful model of care.

While many of us have philosophical differences about HSAs and their role in health care, my legislation is not an expansion of HSAs themselves; rather, it is a narrow clarification providing tax equity for individuals who want to use DPC arrangements. I urge my colleagues support this bipartisan effort to expand access and continue the movement towards better primary care at lower costs.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF STEMME FARMS

HON. ANN WAGNER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mrs. WAGNER. Madam Speaker, I am proud to congratulate Warren Stemme and his family on the 150th anniversary of their farm in Missouri's 2nd Congressional District.

Founded in 1869, Stemme Farms has become a landmark in St. Louis County, helping develop the community while playing an integral role in Missouri agriculture over the past century and a half.

One of the few full-time operations in the area, the 1,100-acre corn and soybean farm embraces the latest in agricultural technology, providing an indispensable source of education for school groups, advocates, and elected officials alike.

A fourth-generation farmer, representative of the St. Louis County Farm Bureau, and former president of the Missouri Soybean Association, Mr. Stemme is one of the premier farmers and agricultural advocates statewide.

It is my honor to recognize and congratulate Stemme Farms for providing the St. Louis community with nutrition, economic development, technological insights, and breathtaking scenery for the past 150 years.

HONORING THE LIFE OF TARA WELCH GALLAGHER

HON. ELAINE G. LURIA

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mrs. LURIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the late Tara Welch Gallagher, who was senselessly murdered in the Virginia Beach Municipal Center shooting. Virginia Beach lost Tara far too soon.

Tara was a hardworking engineer who worked to educate the community about clean water. She served the Department of Public Works for the City of Virginia Beach for six years and contributed significantly to the mission of improving the water quality of the Lake James Watershed. Tara's life of hard work and service to the community will forever be remembered.

Tara will be missed by all her loved ones. Hampton Roads significantly benefited from her presence; she made our community a better place. Today we remember and honor her life.

RECOGNIZING THE LIFE AND WORK OF FRANCIS ''FRAN'' JOHNSON

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to ask the House of Representatives to join me in recognizing Francis ''Fran'' Johnson for her commitment to community service in the District of Columbia on the occasion of her 70th birthday on July 23, 2019.

Johnson is a third-generation District native. She began her service to the District as a candy-striper at Howard University Hospital, formerly known as Freedman's Hospital, in 1964. Over the years, she has advocated for critical issues such as equality in education and housing and improved financial literacy, among others.

As a neighborhood advocate, she has increased the number of signs in the community to help children with hearing impairments and called for more lighting in her neighborhood to help reduce crime. She fights for a D.C. with clean streets, safe neighborhoods and flourishing communities.

Building on her experience as a Ward 4 resident, she cofounded a non-profit named Shammah, Inc, which provides low-income families with food, shelter and the opportunity to learn life skills.

Over the years, she has been recognized for her commitment to service. In 2009, she was named ''Superwoman'' by NBC News 4, and in 2017, she was crowned Ms. Senior District of Columbia. As Ms. Senior District of Columbia, she attended over 200 community events, amplifying the voice of older D.C. residents and advocating for an age-friendly D.C. In her role as Ms. Senior District of Columbia, she testified at D.C. Council hearings and partnered with several D.C. Office on Aging and Community Living programs.

Johnson attended St. Cecilia's Academy and D.C.'s first land-grant college, the Washington Technical Institute. She graduated with academic honors and a degree in Business Administration/Secretarial Science.

She began her professional career in 1970, as the first African-American legal secretary for the International Business Machines Corporation's (IBM) intellectual property division. After 30 years at IBM, she retired and joined the Business Executives for National Service as the office receptionist and Assistant to the CFO.

While she has embraced many roles during her lifetime—wife, daughter, mother, grandmother, professional and community advocate—Johnson still makes time for sports, music, traveling and many other hobbies.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Francis ''Fran'' Johnson on the occasion of her 70th birthday and for her lasting contributions to the District of Columbia.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN GIUMARRA, JR.

HON. KEVIN McCARTHY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. MCCARTHY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of John G. Giumarra, Jr., who passed away on June 30, 2019 at the age of 78. John was a well-respected businessman not only in Kern County, but throughout California.

Born to a family that had been growing grapes in California since 1922, John joined the family business at an early age. John earned his bachelor's degree from University of California, Berkeley, and went on to earn his Juris Doctor from Stanford Law, working as the Book Review Editor of the Stanford Law Review. He initially moved to Newport Beach to work for a law firm, but the family business quickly drew him back to Bakersfield. There, John applied his legal acumen in assisting his father with the company that bears their family name—Giumarra Vineyards. Working as the in-house counsel, John played a critical role in developing contracts with other businesses, as well as playing a lead role in working with U.S. and foreign government officials to expand American grape exports.

For years, John worked tirelessly, embracing an increasingly important role as the face of his family business. Through his dedication, John transformed Giumarra Vineyards into an internationally-known brand. A pioneer in viticulture, John imported Chilean grapes in the 1980's for use in Giumarra Vineyards products during the off season in the U.S., a move that bolstered the company's market share and served to enhance its rapidly-growing footprint.

In 2015, John became President of Giumarra Vineyards.

John was also extremely active in the grape industry; for 33 years, John served as both the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Executive Chairman of the California Table Grape Commission. He served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the California Grape and Tree Fruit League, as well as on the Board of Directors of both the United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association and the Produce Marketing Association.

In addition to his dedication to leading and growing the grape industry, John was also committed to raising money for education, serving as the Chairman of the annual California State University, Bakersfield Athletics Spring BBQ, raising millions of dollars since he was named chairman back in 1972.

Those who knew John will fondly remember him as a great mentor, a consummate professional, tireless advocate for the grape industry, and a dedicated family man. I am proud to have known him and been able to call John a friend. I will miss his counsel and sage advice on the important issues facing the grape industry and agriculture in our community, state, and across the country.

John is survived by his wife, Pamela, his five children, John III, Randy and his wife Barri, Juliana and her husband Clayton, Joseph, Jillian and her husband Morgan, and his 15 grandchildren. On behalf of Kern County and the 23rd Congressional District of California, I want to extend my condolences to the entire Giumarra family. John will be missed, but he leaves behind a legacy that will continue to serve as an inspiration and shape an industry for years to come.

HONORING THE LIFE OF KATHERINE A. NIXON

HON. ELAINE G. LURIA

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mrs. LURIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the late Katherine A. Nixon, who was senselessly murdered in the Virginia Beach Municipal Center shooting. Virginia Beach lost Katherine far too soon.

Katherine, also known as Kate, worked as a civil engineer for the City of Virginia Beach for over 10 years. Kate's coworkers and loved ones described her as a smart and caring person who was the supervisor everyone would want. Kate's life of hard work and service to the community, as well as her compassionate heart, will forever be remembered.

Kate will be missed by all her loved ones. Hampton Roads significantly benefited from her presence; she made our community a better place. Today we remember and honor her life.

PROMOTION OF ECZEMA AWARENESS

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise to promote awareness of a skin condition for which we have not found a medical cure. Eczema.

Eczema is a skin condition that causes red, itchy and inflamed skin and has profound medical, psychological, and economic impact on patients, families, and their communities. The prevalence of Eczema in the United States is 10.1 percent and Eczema impacts over 31.6 million children and adults in the United States alone. Patients afflicted with Eczema experience dry cracked and scaly skin, incessant itch, chronic pain and sleep deprivation. 41.5 percent of adult Eczema patients report having a concurring diagnosis of depression and 47.1 percent report having a concurring diagnosis of asthma. Adults and children with Eczema frequently also experience comorbidities like asthma, allergic rhinitis, food allergies, ADHD, bacterial and viral infections and hypertension. Eczema disease burdens also includes anxiety, stress on social and intimate relationships, increased suicidal ideation delayed developmental achievement, reduced self-esteem, restrictions on diet and exercise, extensive caregiver burdens, challenges with medical adherence and missed school days. Eczema sufferers miss days at work, disability, unemployment and under-employment and other opportunity costs.

The direct medical cost of the three most common types of Eczema exceed $2.17 billion and the indirect medical cost exceed $927 million and two thirds of Eczema patients report experiencing significant barriers including high out-of-pocket costs and insurance requirements that delay patients access to medications.

There is no cure for Eczema, but emerging technologies and medications promise a much brighter future for Eczema patients. Eczema is a serious health problem and we can't stop until we find a cure.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. WAYNE MORRISON

HON. RICK LARSEN

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. LARSEN of Washington. Madam Speaker, I rise today with my colleague Representative LAHOOD to honor Wayne Morrison, Specialist in International Trade and Finance in the Foreign Affairs, Defense and Trade Division of the Congressional Research Service (CRS).

Wayne recently retired after 36 years of distinguished service at CRS as a leading expert on U.S.-China trade and economic relations.

Wayne has always been helpful to our offices and willing to speak to groups, Members and policy staffers about trade and China.

Before starting his career at CRS, Wayne worked in the office of Senator John Heinz, engaging directly with constituents on international trade issues.

From there, Wayne has spent over three decades working in trade policy. Wayne has been involved in nearly every major trade bill and U.S. trade law, as well as U.S. trade relations and negotiations with key U.S. trading partners and at the World Trade Organization (WTO).

As the Chairs of the US-China Working Group, we rise with appreciation for Wayne's work on China specifically. Wayne's knowledge of China's economy and its economic rise have been critical to Congress. One of Wayne's greatest strengths is his ability to explain the complexities of the bilateral relationship in an authoritative yet accessible manner, providing invaluable assistance to Members of Congress, as well as to the most experienced congressional staff and to those just starting to work on China.

Wayne represents CRS at its finest in serving Congress. We will miss him and wish him the very best in his retirement.

HONORING THE PORT CHICAGO 50

HON. MARK DeSAULNIER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. DESAULNIER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Port Chicago 50.

In 1944, a cargo vessel exploded at the Port Chicago Naval Magazine, located in my district, resulting in the deadliest home front disaster of World War II. The men loading ammunition at the site were African American. When the surviving African American 258 sailors understandably refused to return to those unsafe conditions, 50 were discriminately charged with and convicted of mutiny.

Congress and the Administration have repeatedly recognized the injustice the Port Chicago 50 suffered. Congress directed the creation of a memorial, the Executive branch pardoned one of the 50, and then-Secretary of the Navy Ray Mabus recognized the ''well-documented challenges associated with uniformed service by African Americans during that era'' and said he ''strongly support[s] executive action in favor of'' the Port Chicago 50.

An amendment I filed to the National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 2500) calls for the Navy to exonerate them, a process used in prior NDAAs for wrongfully convicted service members.

As we near the 75th anniversary of the explosion, let us follow President Obama's Port Chicago tribute: ''may we carry forward their legacy by renewing our resolve to tackle injustice in our time.''

I would like to particularly thank the Friends of Port Chicago, including Reverend Diana McDaniel, Professor John Lawrence at the University of California Washington Center, former Congressman George Miller, and Congresswoman BARBARA LEE for all of their work and support for this cause.

I am grateful to my colleagues for their support of this amendment and look forward to working with our colleagues in the Senate to ensure this important provision remains in the bill that is ultimately signed into law.

HONORING SERGEANT FIRST CLASS ELDEN CHARLES JUSTUS

HON. JARED HUFFMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. HUFFMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Sergeant First Class

Elden Charles Justus who died in the line of duty during the Korean War on December 6, 1950, and is being laid to rest today.

Elden Justus was born in Grady, New Mexico, to Elmer and Lois Justus. The family settled in Arcata, California, where Elden graduated high school in 1945. On October 29, 1945 he enlisted in the United States Army and joined the 33rd Field Artillery Unit in Darmstadt, Germany. He met his wife in Germany, Ruth Boensel, and had two children, Jack and Lois.

The family relocated to Camp Carson in Colorado in January of 1950, and by September of 1950, Sergeant Justus departed for Japan and then to Korea. He served in the Headquarters Battery, 57th Field Artillery, 7th Infantry Division. He died in what is now North Korea on December 6, 1950, while assisting American and Korean soldiers out of an enemy attack. He was considered Missing in Action (MIA) until his remains were found in 2004 in a communal grave.

The Department of the Army POW/MIA Accounting Agency performed multiple tests and after 15 years of verification work, Sergeant Justus's surviving family members, his children Jack and Lois, were notified that their father's remains were found and identified in April 2019.

Sergeant Justus will posthumously be awarded the Purple Heart, Army Good Conduct Medal, World War II Victory Medal, National Defense Service Medal, Korean Service Medal with two Bronze Service Stars, Presidential Unit Citation-Navy, United Nations Service Medal, Republic of Korea-Korean War Service Medal, and the Republic of Korea-Presidential Unit Citation.

Madam Speaker, until Sergeant Justus's remains were recovered in 2004, he was one of over 7,000 Korean War service members who remain unaccounted. Sergeant Justus made the brave and honorable decision to help his fellow soldiers to safety when he gave his life for this nation. Therefore, please join me in recognizing SFC Elden Justus as he finally returns home and is laid to rest.

IN RECOGNITION OF MIGUEL GONZALEZ

HON. J. LUIS CORREA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. CORREA. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor Miguel Gonzalez for his hard work and dedication to serving my local community. Mr. Gonzalez, the Co-President of the Northgate Gonzalez Market chain, serves as an excellent example of how one family's achievement of the American Dream can impact a community.

In 1968, Mr. Gonzalez and his family immigrated to the United States. In the beginning, Miguel Gonzalez worked in manufacturing and retail enterprises. With his family, Mr. Gonzalez shaped the creation of a market that would provide other immigrants with food and products from their native regions in Mexico.

The Gonzalez family faced the challenge of learning how to establish a retail food business in a new country. With a vision and an urge to serve their community, the first Northgate Market opened its doors in 1980 in Anaheim, California. Through commitment, perseverance, and involvement in their neighborhood, the Northgate Markets began to grow and flourish.

While working with other family members and Northgate executives, Mr. Gonzalez directed the physical growth of the chain and oversaw major developments in purchasing, information technology, human resources and other elements of the business. Miguel Gonzalez is also a founding member of the Board of Directors of Northgate Gonzalez Real Estate, LLC.

Following in their father's footsteps, Mr. Gonzalez's six children continue to contribute and expand upon their father's business, while investing themselves in their community.

I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring Miguel Gonzalez for his commitment to serving his community and inspiring younger generations in their pursuit of the American Dream.

HONORING THE LIFE AND SACRIFICE OF RYAN KEITH COX

HON. ELAINE G. LURIA

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mrs. LURIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the late Ryan Keith Cox, who was senselessly murdered in the Virginia Beach Municipal Center shooting. He displayed a heroic and selfless act right before his death. Virginia Beach lost this hero far too soon.

For 12 years, Cox, known as Keith, worked as an account clerk in the Department of Public Utilities for the City of Virginia Beach. Keith, during the horrific shooting, led several individuals to safety and barricaded them in a secure room. After ensuring those individuals were safe, Keith bravely reentered the line of fire to find more individuals to carry to safety, which then lead to his death. Keith did not think about himself in the midst of danger, but instead thought about how to protect and save others.

Friends described Keith as someone who would sacrifice for others. Keith's life of hard work and service to the community, as well as his sacrificial and heroic acts, will forever be remembered.

Keith will be missed by all his loved ones. Hampton Roads significantly benefited from his presence; he made our community a better place. Today we remember and honor his life.

COMMENDING LOGAN SIMMONS' HEROIC ACTIONS

HON. DOUG COLLINS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commend 19-year-old Logan Simmons for his altruistic and quick response to a choking customer while working at Chick-fil-A in Flowery Branch, Georgia.

On June 25, 2019, Simmons, who is a manager at the restaurant, was working the drive-thru when he noticed a pause in the flow of cars. After being notified by a customer that a young boy in the next car was choking, Simmons did not hesitate to jump out of the service window and run to rescue the young boy.

Simmons ran up to the car and quickly noticed the 6-year-old boy's seatbelt was tangled around his neck. Simmons quickly approached the boy and his mother, noticing that the boy had started losing color in his face. After asking the mother for her permission to approach the boy with a pocket knife, he swiftly cut through the seat belt, saving the young boy's life.

The mother and her son had left the location by the time Simmons had made it back to the drive-thru window, but she was sure to call shortly after the incident and send a letter thanking Simmons for saving her son's life.

Unexpected acts of heroism often make the biggest difference, and Simmons sure is a local hero in the city of Flowery Branch. I would like to personally thank him for stepping up and saving a life. Because of his swift call to action, this young boy is alive today.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHRONIC DISEASE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2019

HON. EARL BLUMENAUER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Madam Speaker, today I am pleased to introduce the Chronic Disease Management Act of 2019, which would permit high-deductible health plans to provide chronic disease prevention services to plan enrollees prior to satisfying their plan deductible.

According to a 2017 Rand Corporation study, 90 percent of the United States' $3.3 trillion in annual health expenditures are for people with chronic and mental health conditions. Approximately 60 percent of the cost is paid by public sources: Medicare, Medicaid, and other U.S. federal and state health programs. The Partnership to Fight Chronic Disease estimates that by 2030, 83 million people in the U.S. will have three or more chronic health conditions, up from 31 million in 2015. Preventing chronic diseases, or managing symptoms when prevention is not possible, can reduce these costs.

Currently, the cost of chronic care services often prevents individuals who have a chronic disease and high deductible health plan from seeking care. Many Americans struggle, particularly at the beginning of the year, when they have to pay out of pocket until they have met their deductible.

My legislation would address this problem by allowing health savings account eligible high deductible health plans to provide beneficiary coverage of chronic disease management care before reaching their deductible limit. My bill would lower costs for people living with chronic conditions by providing pre-deductible coverage of services critical in fending off the progression of chronic illness. That is why I am proud to sponsor the Chronic Disease Management Act of 2019, and I urge all of my colleagues to join me in support of this important piece of legislation.

SHERM OLSRUD

HON. GREG WALDEN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. WALDEN. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize and commend Mr. Sherm Olsrud for his extensive community service and philanthropy efforts in Rogue Valley and the rest of the southern Oregon region over the last 40 years. Sherm passed away in May at the age of 95, survived by his wife, Wanda, and their children. Today, I'd like to pay tribute to Sherm's service to our nation and his commitment and generosity to Oregonians in need.

Sherm's sense of duty and service began early in life when he left North Dakota to serve as a United States Marine in the South Pacific during World War II. Following the war, Sherm settled in Eugene, Oregon and met his wife-to-be, Wanda, while working in his Uncle's restaurant. They immediately fell in love and were happily married in February 1947.

Over the next decade, the couple's love and ambition would bring them great success. Sherm used his GI Bill benefits to train as a meat cutting apprentice and in 1958 he and Wanda would buy Wilson's Sausage Kitchen establishing their first family business in Eugene. After several years of building their small business they opened Eugene's first all-day market in a new 10,000 square foot grocery store named Sherm's 24 Hour Market.

With the resourcefulness, adaptability, and integrity of a United States Marine he kept Sherm's running successfully for nearly ten more years before selling the business in order to expand his business throughout the southern Oregon. Sherm and Wanda built a family store chain purchasing the old Thunderbird Market in Medford in 1967, the Mayfair Market in Klamath Falls in 1974, the Bazaar department store in Medford in 1977, the Food 4 Less franchise in 1985, and Food World in Roseburg in 2000. They often worked more than 12 hours every day of the week to maintain their vision while employing more than 600 people. Sherm would also say ''the customer is still the boss, always has been and always will be because the customer has a lot of options.''

Although his business accomplishments demonstrate a record of success, none of it would have been possible without the distinguished character and value system of the man himself. Sherm believed in sharing the fruits of his success with those less fortunate in the community by supporting programs to help them get back on their feet. For instance, every year Sherm and Wanda donated nearly 50,000 pounds of food and toiletry items to the Jackson County ACCESS community assistance program.

Sherm has also supported fun educational programs for local children and young adults. Sherm and Wanda generously donated to local programs like Future Farmers of America, 4H Club, and Kids Unlimited, as well maintaining Bear Creek Park, building a $20,000 fence for McLoughlin Middle School, and covering ticket costs for all children twelve and under for the Jackson County Fair. Even upon receiving a share of a winning Powerball ticket he sold, he quickly donated the funds to two local elementary schools. Well known as a sports enthusiast, Sherm was able to bring the Portland Trail Blazers to Kids Unlimited to play ball with the children.

Additionally, Sherm always believed that pursuing higher education is foundational for the well-being and success of communities. Sherm would say, ''As time goes by, our society demands educated people. Our country needs educated people.'' Therefore, he and Wanda established a series of scholarship funds to promote education and help students in financial need. These include The Sherm and Wanda Olsrud Scholarship Fund and The Olsrud 4H and FFA Scholarship Fund that offer renewable $5,000 scholarships to graduating high school seniors, as well as the Sherm & Wanda Olsrud Endowed Scholarship that offers up to $5,000 to students attending Southern Oregon University.

Over his long life, Sherm has demonstrated integrity, duty, and true generosity in every community in which he lived. Sherm's business acumen and benevolence are well known across most of the southern Oregon region including Douglas, Lane, Josephine, Jackson, and Klamath counties for the past 40 years and his legacy will continue for many years into the future. In fact, the Olsrud family has opened Sherm's memorial service to the broader public due to widespread interest in celebrating Sherm's accomplishments and philanthropy.

I ask my colleagues to join me today in thanking Sherm for his many years of service and generosity throughout southern Oregon, and I give my condolences to Wanda, and the Olsrud family.

HONORING MR. KENNETH HILTON HICKMAN

HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor and recognize the achievements of Mr. Kenneth Hilton (K.H.) Hickman, a proud native and star athlete of Freeport, Illinois; Hickman served in the United States Navy as a Fire Control Technician Third Class (FT3) aboard the USS *Bristol* 857 Naval Destroyer. The USS *Bristol* was first commissioned in 1945 and served valiantly during World War II from 1944 to 1946, including involvement at Pearl Harbor on June 9, 1945. From the time of Hickman's enlistment in 1954 to 1958, the USS *Bristol* was involved in various post-war activities: participation in operation SPRINGBOARD, refresher trainings in Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, Anti-Submarine Duty with the Commander, Submarine Force Atlantic (ComAntiSubLant), a four month tour with the Sixth Fleet in the Mediterranean, involvement in the NATO exercise NEW BROOM V and various HUK operations, and a midshipman to Valpariso via the Panama Canal to engage in even more NATO exercises. Hickman's opportunity to have a well-rounded naval experience while serving his country was extensive and evident aboard the USS *Bristol*.

On the morning of Thursday, July 31, 1958, just two years after graduating from Freeport High School in 1954 and enlisting to serve the U.S. Military, Hickman was lost at sea while serving. During time of his death, the ship had set sail for Bergen, Norway, Balboa, Spain and Hamburg, Germany for a six-week Midshipman cruise and Fleet Exercise. After 61 long years, we celebrate the life and service of Mr. Hickman. The state of Illinois is grateful for his sacrifice and blessed to honor such a public servant who dedicated his young years for a noble cause.

HONORING THE LIFE OF CHRISTOPHER KELLY RAPP

HON. ELAINE G. LURIA

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mrs. LURIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the late Christopher Kelly Rapp, who was senselessly murdered in the Virginia Beach Municipal Center shooting. Virginia Beach lost Christopher far too soon.

Christopher worked as an engineer for the Department of Public Works for the City of Virginia Beach. Rapp graduated from Old Dominion University and studied civil engineering. He brought his knowledge and expertise to the city just 11 months prior to the shooting. Friends described Rapp as positive and kind. Rapp's life of hard work and service to the community, as well as his positive attitude, will forever be remembered.

Christopher Kelly Rapp will be missed by all his loved ones. Hampton Roads significantly benefited from his presence; he made our community a better place. Today we remember and honor his life.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. COLLIN C. PETERSON

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. PETERSON. Madam Speaker, it was my intention to vote Nay on the Torres of California Part B Amendment No. 10 (Roll Call Vote No. 442) to H.R. 2500, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

I would like to reflect my opposition to Ms. TORRES' amendment to prohibit the administration from transferring oversight of export for some types of firearms, ammunition and related items from the U.S. Munitions List under the State Department's International Traffic In Arms Regulations to the Commerce Control List, under the Commerce Department's Export Administration Regulations.

HONORING TITO SASAKI

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Madam Speaker, I rise today with the Honorable JARED HUFFMAN to recognize Tito Sasaki on his induction to the Sonoma County Farm Bureau Hall of Fame. His induction to the Hall of Fame signifies his commitment to Sonoma County's agricultural community and efforts to protect our 500,000 acres of cherished farmland.

Mr. Sasaki was born in 1938 in Tokyo, Japan. He has pursued his education in many different subjects and countries. He attended a seminary run by German Jesuits, studied mechanical engineering at a Japanese university, received a degree with honors in industrial design from the Royal College of Art in London, earned his Master of Science in Ekistics from Athens Technical Institute in Greece, completed postgraduate studies at the Institute of Traffic and Transpiration Engineering at UC Berkeley, and studied oceanography at the Scripps Institute at UC San Diego.

Mr. Sasaki has worked tirelessly on water issues in Sonoma County for over twenty years. He has devoted much of his time to developing water solutions and strategies, namely a balance between the water needs of farmers, fish, and urban residents. His work with the County was integral for the implementation of the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act. Mr. Sasaki joined the Sonoma County Farm Bureau in 1985 after he and his wife bought their ranch and began to revive a neglected vineyard on the property. He has sat on the Sonoma County Farm Bureau Board of Directors for over fifteen years and was President of the Board from 2013 to 2014. He is also a member and past Chairman of Sonoma County Farm Bureau's Water Committee and a member of the Natural Resources Committee. In addition to his service at the Sonoma County Farm Bureau, Mr. Sasaki was a member of the Board of the Sonoma Ecology Center and is a member of the California Farm Bureau Federation Water Committee.

In addition to his contributions to Sonoma County Farm Bureau and our farming community, Mr. Sasaki is the President of Quantum Mechanics Corporation. Mr. Sasaki is known for his astute analytical skills, which he has employed in his work to help farmers and landowners.

Madam Speaker, Tito Sasaki is an integral member of our farming community and is deserving of his induction to the Sonoma County Farm Bureau Hall of Fame. It is therefore fitting and proper that we honor him here today.

WE MUST FIGHT TO PRESERVE SOCIAL SECURITY FOR MILLENNIALS

HON. JOHN B. LARSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mr. LARSON of Connecticut. Madam Speaker, I rise today to include in the RECORD the following article, written by Max Richtman, the president and CEO of the National Committee to Preserve Social Security and Medicare, for my colleagues. As Chairman of the House Ways and means Subcommittee on Social Security, I urge my colleagues to fight to protect Social Security for all working Americans, especially millennials who will rely on Social Security significantly more than their parents' or grandparents' generation. Mr. Richtman's article makes a persuasive case to rebut efforts to divide the generations by claiming that today's millennials bear the burden of supporting today's retirees. The Social Security 2100 Act will ensure that Social Security is there for generations to come for all, including millennials.

WE MUST FIGHT TO PRESERVE SOCIAL SECURITY FOR MILLENNIALS

(By Max Richtman)

If you 're a millennial, you have may been led to believe that you have a better chance of seeing a UFO or Bigfoot than receiving a Social Security check. In a recent survey, some 80 percent of millennials are concerned that they won't be able to receive any Social Security benefits upon retirement.

With the steady drumbeat of dystopian disinformation flowing from Social Security's opponents and many in the media, who could blame them? No wonder the young adults I talk to at town hall meetings across the country tell me the same thing: ''Social Security will not be there for me when I need it.'' Let me assure the U.S.'s young people that Social Security will be there for you in the future, if you fight for it now.

Don't listen to so-called ''entitlement reformers'' who try to divide the generations by telling you it's unfair that millennials ''support'' today's retirees through Social Security payroll contributions. This ignores the fact that the program has always been a compact between the generations—and has provided Americans with basic income in retirement for more than 80 years. Social Security is the bedrock of the U.S.'s working and middle classes. We can't allow conservative ideologues to erode it.

These ''reformers'' count on people forgetting that Social Security is much more than a retirement income program. It also provides disability, spousal and survivor's benefits to Americans of all ages. The average worker with a spouse and two children would have to purchase more than $600,000 in life and disability insurance to replace the protections Social Security provides. In fact, some 1.2 million millennials already receive Social Security benefits.

Social Security is as much a millennials' program as anyone else's. Current trends indicate that millennials will rely on Social Security retirement benefits significantly more than their parents' or grandparents' generations. Increasing income inequality, wage stagnation, student loan debt, declining home ownership, the gig economy and the scarcity of employer-provided pensions have put young peoples' retirement security at risk.

The National Institute on Retirement Security reports that two-thirds of millennials haven't saved any money for retirement. At the same time, future seniors face rapidly escalating living costs. Basic expenses—from housing to health care to groceries—will become even pricier in decades to come. What's more, millennials will live longer on average than today's retirees, meaning they'll have to spread out their financial resources over a greater number of years.

That's why Social Security will be even more crucial in keeping today's young people out of poverty in old age. According to a recent Urban Institute study, the average millennial will receive $1,000,000 in Social Security retirement benefits. That's about twice the average amount that today's retirees collect. But this will happen only if we are able to prevent ''reformers'' from cutting benefits, including raising the retirement age and adopting a more miserly formula for calculating yearly cost-of-living adjustments. Don't let them fool you into believing that slashing benefits is the only way to keep the system solvent for the future—or that we should gamble with the Social Security trust fund by investing it on Wall Street.

In fact, there is another path forward, championed by Rep. John Larson (D-Connecticut) and Democratic presidential candidate Sen. Bernie Sanders (I-Vermont), among others in Congress. Both have introduced legislation that would put Social Security on a solid financial footing for the future, while Rep. Larson's bill provides a modest, but much-needed boost in benefits. Each bill would adjust the Social Security payroll wage cap (currently set at $132,900) so that the wealthy would begin paying their fair share into the program.

Representative Larson's bill also includes a 1.2 percent increase in employee payroll contributions spread out over 24 years. The average worker would contribute an extra 50 cents per week toward future Social Security benefits—the equivalent of one Starbucks coffee drink every two months. As Larson points out, that's a pretty good deal in exchange for the peace of mind of knowing Social Security will remain fully solvent through the end of the century, with more generous benefits and cost-of-living adjustments. If you're an average income earner, you will surely need both to pay your bills in old age.

Millennials, here's a chance to harness the power of your generation to exert influence on the future course of Social Security. Instead of accepting the false narrative that Social Security is doomed, join your parents and grandparents in protecting Social Security as if your future financial well-being depends on it—because it does.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ROBERT ''BOBBY'' WILLIAMS

HON. ELAINE G. LURIA

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, July 11, 2019

Mrs. LURIA. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and recognize the late Robert Williams, who was senselessly murdered in the Virginia Beach Municipal Center shooting. Virginia Beach lost Robert far too soon.

Williams, known as Bobby, worked for the Department of Public Utilities for the City of Virginia Beach for over 40 years. Bobby was a true public servant and was dedicated to his work and mission. Many remember learning from him and praised his knowledge of the institution and the system. Bobby's life of hard work and service to the community will forever be remembered.

Bobby will be missed by all his loved ones. Hampton Roads significantly benefited from his presence; he made our community a better place. Today we remember and honor his life.

Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4779–S4811

Measures Introduced: Twenty-four bills and one resolution were introduced, as follows: S. 2086–2109, and S. Res. 274. **Pages S4806–07**

Measures Reported:

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. **Page S4806**

Phipps Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Peter Joseph Phipps, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit. **Page S4795**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, and, in accordance with the provisions of Rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, and pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement of Thursday, July 11, 2019, a vote on cloture will occur at 5:30 p.m. on Monday, July 15, 2019. **Page S4795**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S4795**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S4795**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that Senate resume consideration of the nomination at approximately 3 p.m., on Monday, July 15, 2019; that the cloture motions filed during the session of Thursday, July 11, 2019 ripen at 5:30 p.m., on Monday, July 15, 2019; and that the first-degree filing deadline for amendments to the treaties on which cloture motions were filed during the session of Thursday, July 11, 2019 be 3:30 p.m., on Monday, July 15, 2019. **Page S4811**

Protocol Amending the Tax Convention With Spain—Cloture: Senate began consideration of 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), taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Page S4795**

Pending:

McConnell Amendment No. 910, to change the enactment date. **Page S4795**

McConnell Amendment No. 911 (to Amendment No. 910), of a perfecting nature. **Page S4795**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the treaty, 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 the nomination of Peter Joseph Phipps, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit. **Page S4795**

Prior to the consideration of this treaty, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S4795**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the treaty. **Page S4795**

Protocol Amending Tax Convention With Swiss Confederation—Cloture: Senate began consideration of 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), taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Page S4795**

Pending:

McConnell Amendment No. 912, to change the enactment date. **Page S4795**

McConnell Amendment No. 913 (to Amendment No. 912), of a perfecting nature. **Page S4796**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the treaty, 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 the Protocol Amending the Tax Convention with Spain (Treaty Doc. 113–4). **Page S4796**

Prior to the consideration of this treaty, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S4795**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the treaty. **Page S4795**

Protocol Amending the Tax Convention With Japan—Cloture: Senate began consideration of 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), taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Page S4796**

Pending:

McConnell Amendment No. 914, to change the enactment date. **Page S4796**

McConnell Amendment No. 915 (to Amendment No. 914), of a perfecting nature. **Page S4796**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the treaty, 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 Protocol Amending Tax Convention with Swiss Confederation (Treaty Doc. 112–1). **Page S4796**

Prior to the consideration of this treaty, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S4796**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the treaty. **Page S4796**

Protocol Amending Tax Convention With Luxembourg—Cloture: Senate began consideration of 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), taking action on the following amendments proposed thereto: **Page S4796**

Pending:

McConnell Amendment No. 916, to change the enactment date. **Page S4796**

McConnell Amendment No. 917 (to Amendment No. 916), of a perfecting nature. **Page S4796**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the treaty, 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 Protocol Amending the Tax Convention with Japan (Treaty Doc. 114–1). **Pages S4796–97**

Prior to the consideration of this treaty, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S4796**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the treaty. **Page S4796**

Corker Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Clifton L. Corker, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee. **Page S4797**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, 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 the Protocol Amending Tax Convention with Luxembourg (Treaty Doc. 111–8). **Page S4797**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S4797**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S4797**

Blanchard Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Lynda Blanchard, of Alabama, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Slovenia, Department of State. **Page S4797**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, 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 the nomination of Clifton L. Corker, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Tennessee. **Page S4797**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S4797**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S4797**

Tapia Nomination—Cloture: Senate began consideration of the nomination of Donald R. Tapia, of Arizona, to be Ambassador to Jamaica, Department of State. **Pages S4797–S4802**

A motion was entered to close further debate on the nomination, 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 the nomination of Lynda Blanchard, of Alabama, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Slovenia, Department of State. **Page S4797**

Prior to the consideration of this nomination, Senate took the following action:

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Legislative Session. **Page S4797**

Senate agreed to the motion to proceed to Executive Session to consider the nomination. **Page S4797**

Nominations Confirmed: Senate confirmed the following nominations:

By 56 yeas 37 nays (Vote No. EX. 200), Robert L. King, of Kentucky, to be Assistant Secretary for Postsecondary Education, Department of Education. **Pages S4782–86**

By 54 yeas 39 nays (Vote No. EX. 201), John P. Pallasch, of Kentucky, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor. **Pages S4786–87**

By 52 yeas 38 nays (Vote No. EX. 203), Peter C. Wright, of Michigan, to be Assistant Administrator, Office of Solid Waste, Environmental Protection Agency. **Pages S4787–95**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 53 yeas to 39 nays (Vote No. EX. 202), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S4787**

Messages from the House: **Page S4804**

Measures Referred: **Page S4804**

Executive Communications: **Pages S4804–05**

Petitions and Memorials: **Pages S4805–06**

Executive Reports of Committees: **Page S4806**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages S4807–09**

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: **Pages S4809–10**

Additional Statements: **Pages S4802–04**

Amendments Submitted: **Pages S4810–11**

Authorities for Committees to Meet: **Page S4811**

Privileges of the Floor: **Page S4811**

Record Votes: Four record votes were taken today. (Total–203) **Pages S4786–87, S4794–95**

Adjournment: Senate convened at 9:30 a.m. and adjourned at 3:26 p.m., until 3 p.m. on Monday, July 15, 2019. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Majority Leader in today's Record on page S4811.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NOMINATION

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Gen. Mark A. Milley, for reappointment to the grade of General, and to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff in the United States Army, after the nominee testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

SEMIANNUAL MONETARY POLICY REPORT

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Semiannual Monetary Policy Report to the Congress, after receiving testimony from Jerome H. Powell, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System.

U.S. LNG IN EVOLVING GLOBAL MARKETS

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine evolving global natural gas markets, the increasingly important role of United States liquefied natural gas, and the competitive outlook, after receiving testimony from Steven E. Winberg, Assistant Secretary of Energy for Fossil Energy; Dennis V. Arriola, Sempra Energy, San Diego, California; and Melanie Hart, Center for American Progress, Charlie Riedl, Center for Liquefied Natural Gas, and Nikos Tsafos, Center for Strategic and International Studies, all of Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on the Judiciary: Committee ordered favorably reported the nomination of Monica David Morris, of Florida, to be a Commissioner of the United States Parole Commission, Department of Justice.

INTELLIGENCE

Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee met in closed session to receive a briefing on certain intelligence matters from officials of the intelligence community.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action

Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 38 public bills, H.R. 3694–3731; and 1 resolution, H. Res. 484 were introduced. **Pages H5725–27**

Additional Cosponsors: **Pages H5728–29**

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 1306, to amend the Disaster Recovery Reform Act to develop a study regarding streamlining and consolidating information collection and preliminary damage assessments, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–145);

H.R. 1311, to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to ensure that unmet needs after a major disaster are met (H. Rept. 116–146);

H.R. 2502, to amend title 40, United States Code, to require certain prospectuses for public buildings to be made publicly available, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–147);

H.R. 1984, to amend chapter 11 of title 31, United States Code, to require the Director of the Office of Management and Budget to annually submit to Congress a report on all disaster-related assistance provided by the Federal Government (H. Rept. 116–148);

H.R. 1365, to make technical corrections to the Guam World War II Loyalty Recognition Act (H. Rept. 116–149);

H.R. 582, to provide for increases in the Federal minimum wage, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 116–150); and

H.R. 3494, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for intelligence and intelligence-related activities of the United States Government, the Community Management Account, and the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 116–151, Part 1). **Page H5725**

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Cuellar to act as Speaker pro tempore for today. **Page H5587**

Recess: The House recessed at 10:49 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon. **Page H5592**

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Dr. George S. Dillard, Peachtree City Christian Church, Peachtree City, Georgia. **Page H5592**

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020: The House considered H.R. 2500, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2020 for military activities of the Department of Defense and for military construction, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year. Consideration is expected to resume tomorrow, July 12th. **Pages H5594–H5724**

Agreed to:

Smith (WA) amendment (No. 1 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that was debated on July 10th that increases oversight and transparency of civilian casualties (by a recorded vote of 236 ayes to 193 noes, Roll No. 438); **Page H5606**

Speier amendment (No. 3 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that was debated on July 10th that requires that qualifications for eligibility to serve in an armed force account only for the ability of an individual to meet gender-neutral occupational standards and not include any criteria relating to the race, color, national origin, religion, or sex (including gender identity or sexual orientation) of an individual (by a recorded vote of 242 ayes to 187 noes, Roll No. 439); **Pages H5606–07**

Speier amendment (No. 6 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that was debated on July 10th that enhances access to high-quality family planning education by requiring DOD to establish a standardized educational program across all branches of the military to be provided during the first year of service for a member (by a recorded vote of 231 ayes to 199 noes, Roll No. 440); **Pages H5607–08**

Brindisi amendment (No. 9 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that was debated on July 10th that reinstates the Berry Amendment's DOD domestic sourcing requirement for stainless steel flatware, also adding a "dinner ware" domestic sourcing requirement (by a recorded vote of 243 ayes to 187 noes, Roll No. 441); **Page H5608**

Torres (CA) amendment (No. 10 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that was debated on July 10th that prohibits the President from removing items from Categories 1–3 of the United States Munitions List (by a recorded vote of 225 ayes to 205 noes, Roll No. 442); **Pages H5608–09**

Connolly amendment (No. 11 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that was debated on July 10th that prohibits the elimination of the Office of Personnel Management (by a recorded vote of 247 ayes to 182 noes, Roll No. 443); **Pages H5609–10**

Shalala amendment (No. 14 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that was debated on July 10th that requires the DOD Secretary to publish on its website the distribution of DOD Tuition Assistance Funds at institutions of higher education; audit any

proprietary institution receiving DOD Tuition Assistance funds that fails to meet the Financial Responsibility Standards in the Higher Education Act of 1965 under Section 498(c) and publish the results of the audit on its website (by a recorded vote of 251 ayes to 178 noes, Roll No. 444); **Page H5610**

Omar amendment (No. 17 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that was debated on July 10th that requires reporting on financial costs and national security benefits for overseas military operations, including permanent military installations and bases (by a recorded vote of 219 ayes to 210 noes, Roll No. 445); **Pages H5610–11**

Smith (WA) amendment (No. 19 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that was debated on July 10th that amends the current statutory prohibition on members of Congress contracting with the federal government to include the President, Vice President, and any Cabinet member (by a recorded vote of 243 ayes to 186 noes with one answering ''present'', Roll No. 446); **Pages H5611–12**

Sherman amendment (No. 21 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that prohibits funds from being used to transfer defense articles or services to Azerbaijan unless the President certifies to Congress that the articles or services do not threaten civil aviation (by a recorded vote of 234 ayes to 195 noes, Roll No. 447); **Pages H5595–96, H5612**

Ted Lieu (CA) amendment (No. 23 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that prohibits funds from the Special Defense Acquisition Fund to aid Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates if such assistance could be used to conduct or continue hostilities in Yemen (by a recorded vote of 239 ayes to 187 noes, Roll No. 448); **Pages H5596, 5612–13**

Ted Lieu (CA) amendment (No. 24 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that prohibits funds from being used to transfer any defense articles or services to Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates under the emergency authority of the Arms Export Control Act that circumvents congressional review (by a recorded vote of 246 ayes to 180 noes, Roll No. 449); **Pages H5596–98, H5613–14**

Smith (WA) amendment (No. 26 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that prohibits support to and participation in the Saudi-led coalition's military operations against the Houthis in Yemen (by a recorded vote of 240 ayes to 185 noes, Roll No. 450); **Pages H5598–99, H5614**

Cicilline amendment (No. 27 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that repeals existing restrictions on the United States from transferring and exporting weapons, and defense articles and services to the Republic of Cyprus (by a recorded vote of 252 ayes to 173 noes, Roll No. 451); **Pages H5599–H5601, H5614–15**

Engel amendment (No. 29 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that improves current law related to policies and planning to ensure civilian protection, including procedures for incidents involving civilian casualties (by a recorded vote of 241 ayes to 183 noes, Roll No. 452); **Pages H5601–03, H5615–16**

Engel amendment (No. 31 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that expresses that the U.S. should seek to extend the New START Treaty, unless Russia is in material breach of the Treaty, or the U.S. and Russia have entered into a new agreement that has equal or greater constraints, transparency, and verification measures on Russia's nuclear forces; prohibits use of funds to withdraw from New START; requires DNI, Secretary of State, and Secretary of Defense reports detailing the consequences of the Treaty's lapse and impact on US nuclear modernization plan; requires Presidential certification regarding future of the Treaty before its potential expiration (by a recorded vote of 236 ayes to 189 noes, Roll No. 453); **Pages H5603–06, H5616**

Langevin amendment (No. 35 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that increases by $20,000,000 Defense Nuclear Nonproliferation budget to conduct research and development on low-enriched uranium for naval reactors, decreases the National Nuclear Security Agency federal expenses and other expenditures budget by a similar amount; **Pages H5622–24**

Smith (WA) en bloc amendment No. 5 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143: Sherman (No. 20) that directs the Administration to issue a prohibition against Americans trading in new Russian sovereign debt, subject to review by the Administration and Congress following each national mid-term and presidential election; Jayapal (No. 37) that requires the Defense Department to submit to Congress annual reports on employment or compensation of retired general or flag officers by foreign governments for emoluments clause purposes; Aguilar (No. 38) that requires a feasibility study on Department of Defense using two Federal Bureau of Investigation databases to screen potential enlistees for ties to white nationalist organizations; Porter (No. 40) that repeals the delay in the payday lending rule as it relates to servicemembers, veterans and surviving spouses; Ocasio-Cortez (No. 43) that allocates $10,000,000 for the purchase, deployment and operation of closed detonation chambers on Vieques, Puerto Rico; Torres (CA) (No. 47) that directs the Office of Management and Budget to categorize public safety telecommunicators as a protective service occupation under the Standard Occupational Classification System; Fortenberry (No. 147) that provides a Sense of Congress supporting the conditions for security of displaced Christians and other religious minorities in Northern

Iraq and to enable their safe return home; Foster (No. 148) that amends the testing requirement for the Ground-based Midcourse Defense System to include the use of threat-representative countermeasures; Foster (No. 149) that extends the congressional notification period to 180 days if the Secretary of Defense chooses to terminate its contract with the JASON scientific advisory group and requires that the Secretary receive congressional approval; also clarifies that JASON provides scientific and technical advice to multiple Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense; Foster (No. 150) that requires an independent study on the impacts of missile defense development and deployment; Foxx (No. 151) that expresses the Sense of Congress that (1) NATO is central to U.S.-European defense matters and (2) military cooperation in Europe by NATO member countries should complement NATO efforts and should not hinder military system interoperability and burden sharing among NATO allies; Frankel (FL) (No. 152) that requires the Director of National Intelligence to submit an intelligence assessment on the relationship between women and violent extremism and terrorism; Gaetz (No. 153) that requires a report to Congress on contracts being forcibly terminated based on foreign governments' actions that impeded the ability of the contractor to perform their contract; Gaetz (No. 154) that promotes posthumously LT. Col. Dick Cole to the rank of colonel; Gallagher (No. 155) that directs the President to submit to Congress a report on ZTE's compliance with the settlement agreement it reached with the Department of Commerce on June 8, 2018; Gallagher (No. 156) that restores $75 million for National Security Innovation Capital to fund the commercialization and scaling of dual use, hardware-based critical to the military but currently underserved by the private venture capital and often funded by strategic and persistent capital from China; Gallagher (No. 157) that prohibits the Secretary of Commerce from removing Huawei from the Entity List maintained by the Bureau of Industry and Security until the Secretary certifies that Huawei and its officers have not engaged in sanctions violations or IP theft in the preceding five years, and that Huawei does not pose an ongoing threat to US or allied telecommunications and infrastructure; Gallego (No. 158) that requires a report on the National Guard's capacity to meet Homeland Defense missions; Gallego (No. 159) that changes eligibility of telecommunications goods and services to be provided to DoD installations in U.S. Territories in the Pacific Ocean to restrict ownership by or significant components from U.S. adversaries; Garamendi (No. 160) that extends the authority to carry out the backup Global Positioning System capability demonstration, which is a current expiring directive authority from the FY18 NDAA, by an additional 18 months, and extends the report submission an additional 18 months; Garamendi (No. 161) that ensures departing servicemembers and veterans can more easily credit their military sea service toward earning a Merchant Mariner Credential needed to sail US-flagged vessels; González-Colón (PR) (No. 162) that requires the Secretary of Defense to review the effects on preparedness to provide support to States and territories in connection with natural disasters, threats, and emergencies prior to inactivating any Army watercraft unit; González-Colón (PR) (No. 163) that directs GAO to complete a study and submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the status of the Federal cleanup and decontamination process in the former military training sites located on the island-municipalities of Vieques and Culebra, Puerto Rico; shall include an analysis of the pace of ongoing environmental restoration efforts and potential challenges and alternatives to accelerate the completion of such process; González-Colón (PR) (No. 164) that expresses the sense of Congress that combating transnational criminal organizations and illicit narcotics trafficking across the transit zone and the Caribbean basin is critical to the national security of the United States and that the Department of Defense (DoD) should work with the Department of Homeland Security, the Department of State, and other relevant Federal, State, local, and international partners to improve surveillance capabilities and maximize the effectiveness of counterdrug operations in the region; and Gosar (No. 165) that ensures that the United States will eliminate dependency on rare earth materials from China by fiscal year 2035;

Pages H5624–31

Takano amendment (No. 39 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that any member of the Armed Forces and their respective spouse, widow, widower, parent, son or daughter is eligible for parole in place under the Immigration and Nationality Act;

Pages H5631–32

Huffman amendment (No. 46 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that takes land into trust as part of the reservation of the Lytton Rancheria;

Pages H5636–38

Frankel amendment (No. 34 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that prohibits funding for missiles noncompliant with the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty until the Secretary of Defense meets certain conditions (by a recorded vote of 215 ayes to 214 noes, Roll No. 456);

Pages H5620–22, H5639–40

Ted Lieu (CA) amendment (No. 44 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that prohibits funds from being obligated or expended at properties

owned by the President or that bear his name (enumerated in the amendment); a waiver is made available if the President reimburses the Department of the Treasury for the amount associated with the expense (by a recorded vote of 223 ayes to 205 noes with one answering "present", Roll No. 457);

Pages H5632–34, H5640

Raskin amendment (No. 45 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that prohibits military parades and exhibitions for political purposes (by a recorded vote of 221 ayes to 207 noes, Roll No. 458);

Pages H5634–36, H5640–41

Pappas amendment (No. 48 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that requires the EPA to revise the list of toxic pollutants under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to include per and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and publish effluent and pretreatment standards; **Pages H5641–42**

Smith (WA) en bloc amendment No. 6 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143: Dean (No. 125) that authorizes an additional $5 million for the nationwide CDC ATSDR PFAS health study; Dean (No. 126) that directs the Secretary of the Navy to publish a military specification for a fluorine-free fire fighting agent by 2023 to ensure it can be used by 2025; prohibits usage on or after September 30th, 2025; limits the ability for the Secretary of Defense to use a waiver for a period that exceeds one year—current waiver period is up to 6 years; Dingell (No. 131) that prohibits the Defense Logistics Agency from using any food contact substances to assemble or package meals ready-to-eat (MRE) with PFAS chemicals beginning in FY2021; Kildee (No. 218) that requires GAO to conduct a review of DoD's response to PFAS contamination in and around military bases; Levin (MI) (No. 251) that requires the Secretary of Defense to ensure that all incineration of materials containing PFAS is conducted in a manner that eliminates PFAS while also ensuring that no PFAS is emitted into the air; that all incineration is conducted in accordance with the requirements of the Clean Air Act; that materials containing PFAS and designated for disposal are stored safely; and that no incineration be conducted at any facility that violated the requirements of the Clean Air Act during the year preceding the date of disposal; Pappas (No. 310) that creates an online clearinghouse of information for members of the Armed Services to find information about exposure to PFAS and treatment for associated health conditions; Turner (No. 382) that requires the Secretary of Defense to enter into agreements with municipalities or municipal drinking water utilities located adjacent to military installations to share monitoring data relating to perfluoroalkyl substances, polyfluoroalkyl substances, and other emerging contaminants collected on military installations; Kildee (No. 410) that authorizes $5 million for the first year of a five year study by the USGS to survey for PFAS contamination across the country; and Dingell (No. 418) that requires the Department of Defense to enter into cooperative agreements with states to mitigate PFAS contamination resulting from their facilities; **Pages H5646–50**

Smith (WA) en bloc amendment No. 7 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143: Gottheimer (No. 166) that adds "adversary actions that threaten freedom of navigation on the international waterways, including attacks on foreign ships and crews" to the matters to be studied in the study on Mobility Capability Requirements; Gottheimer (No. 167) that directs the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of State to send Congress recommendations to improve the Cooperative Threat Reduction Program; Gottheimer (No. 168) that adds Hamas, Hizballah, Palestine Islamic Jihad, al-Shabaab, Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps to the organizations prohibited from being provided weapons; Gottheimer (No. 169) that adds "anti-Semitism" to the list of questions about workplace experiences on DOD surveys; Graves (LA) (No. 170) that extends the expiration of the exemption from enhanced competition requirements for no-cost contracts for the purchase of property and services by executive agencies; Graves (LA) (No. 171) that authorizes the service secretaries to award the Vietnam Service medal to veterans who participated in Operation End Sweep; Graves (LA) (No. 172) that requires a report regarding management of military commissaries and exchanges to the congressional defense committees; Graves (LA) (No. 173) that allows the National Guard to be reimbursed in a timely manner in response to an emergency declared under the Stafford Act; Green (TN) (No. 174) that assesses the availability and usage of the assistance of chaplains, houses of worship, and other spiritual resources for members of the Armed Forces of all self-identified religious affiliations in order to help counter the tragic rate of military suicides; Haaland (No. 175) that requires the Secretaries of Defense and State to report on human rights of Brazil's security forces in light of potential increased security cooperation; Haaland (No. 176) that prohibits the Department of Defense from contracting with companies that do not have a sexual harassment policy; Hagedorn (No. 177) that parrots the language found in OMB memorandums M–11–32 and M–12–16 as closely as possible, directing agencies to accelerate payment of small business prime contractors to the fullest extent possible, with a goal of 15 days after receipt of proper invoice; extends this accelerated payment objective

to other-than-small prime contractors that subcontract with small businesses on the condition that the prime contractors agree to accelerate payments to their small sub-contractors; Hastings (No. 178) that requires contractors to submit total Independent Research and Development spending to the Defense Technical Information Center, who will provide access to the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, the Director of the Defense Contract Audit Agency, and Director of the Defense Contract Management Agency; requires the Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to report to Congress on the cost expended and trends related to Independent Research and Development spending; Hastings (No. 179) that requires contractors to submit total Bid and Proposal spending to the Director of the Defense Contract Audit Agency, who will provide access to the Principal Director for Defense Pricing and Contracting to fulfill DoD reporting requirements; Hastings (No. 180) that Repeals the Defense Cost Accounting Standards Board as duplicative of the Cost Accounting Standards Board under the Office of Procurement Policy; Hastings (No. 181) that Establishes a joint Military Transition Outreach Pilot Program for contacting service-members 30, 60, and 90 days post-separation and/or retirement from active duty, to improve communication between the veteran and DoD related to benefits and other general concerns; Hastings (No. 182) that expresses the sense of Congress that the United States has strong and enduring interests in the security and prosperity of Oceania and the Western Pacific region and should expeditiously begin negotiations on the renewal of the Compacts of Free Association (COFA); Heck (No. 183) that requires the Services as part of their annual financial literacy education briefing, to include information on free credit monitoring available to servicemembers under the Economic Growth, Regulatory Relief, and Consumer Protection Act; Heck (No. 184) that improves emergency response, requires the DoD Fire and Emergency Services Working Group to implement a plan to address any deficiencies with interoperability caused by incompatibility between the DoD communications system and that of and civilian agencies; Higgins (NY) (No. 185) that authorizes the Secretary of Defense to contribute up to $5 million to the National Maritime Heritage Grant Program; Hill (CA) (No. 186) that directs the Office of the Secretary of Defense to strengthen the domestic industrial base for small un-manned aircraft systems; Hollingsworth (No. 187) expressing a Sense of the House of Representatives that the Defense Health Agency should increase re-search and development efforts regarding bioprinting and biofabricating of human tissues in austere military environments; Horn (No. 188) that allows all retired air traffic controllers who are FERS employees and working as instructors or supervisors to keep the annuity they paid into during their careers as air traffic controllers regardless of how many hours a week they work training the next generation of air traffic controllers for the FAA; and Kendra Horn (OK) (No. 189) that direct the Department of Defense IG to conduct an audit of each of the military services and DoD agencies as applicable to determine if there has been any excess profit or excessive cost escalation in sole source, commercial depot maintenance contracts, including parts, supplies, equipment and maintenance services; **Pages H5650–55**

Kendra Horn (OK) en bloc amendment No. 8 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143: Horsford (No. 191) that increases funding for Air Force University Research Initiatives by $5,000,000; Houlahan (No. 192) that allows contracting officers the ability to provide unsuccessful offerors of certain task or delivery orders a brief explanation as to why the offeror lost the award; Houlahan (No. 193) that extends death benefits to members of the Armed Forces participating in the Career Intermission Program; Houlahan (No. 194) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress assessing the potential military, intelligence, and logistical threats facing U.S. military infrastructure due to Chinese military assets in Djibouti; Jackson Lee (No. 195) that adds report to be submitted within 220 days following enactment on Capacity to Provide Disaster Survivors with Emergency Short Term Housing; Jackson Lee (No. 196) that condemns the actions of Boko Haram and directs that the Secretary of Defense submit a report on efforts to combat Boko Haram; Jackson Lee (No. 197) that requires Secretary of Defense to report to Congress programs and procedures employed to ensure students studying abroad through Department of Defense National Security Education Programs are trained to recognize, resist, and report against recruitment efforts by agents of foreign governments; Jackson Lee (No. 198) that requires report on Maternity Mortality Rates for military members and their dependents; Jackson Lee (No. 199) that requires report to be submitted to Congress within 240 days following enactment on the risks posed by debris in low earth orbit and to make recommendations on remediation of risks and outline plans to reduce the incident of space debris; Jackson Lee (No. 200) that requires that a report from the Secretary of Defense 240 days after the date of the enactment to the congressional defense committees that accounts for all of the efforts, programs, initiatives, and investments of the

Department of Defense to train elementary, secondary, and postsecondary students in fields related to cybersecurity, cyber defense, and cyber operations; Jackson Lee (No. 201) that provides authorization for a $10 million increase in funding for increased collaboration with NIH to combat Triple Negative Breast Cancer; Jackson Lee (No. 202) that provides authorization for $2.5 million increase in funding to combat post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD); Jackson Lee (No. 203) that directs the Secretary of Defense to promulgate regulations to ensure that candidates granted admission to attend a military academy undergo screening for speech disorders and be provided the results of the screening test and a list of warfare unrestricted line (URL) Officer positions and occupation specialists that require successful performance on the speech test; academy students shall have the option of undergoing speech therapy to reduce speech disorders or impediments; Jackson Lee (No. 204) that adds to the objectives of the Artificial Intelligence Education Strategy to include instruction on the ''opportunities and risks'' posed by advancements in AI; Jayapal (No. 205) that increases available funding for the National Guard Suicide Prevention Pilot Program by $5,000,000; Jayapal (No. 206) that directs federal agencies to initiate debarment proceedings for contractors with repeat and willful wage theft violations; Jeffries (No. 207) that adds a requirement to the DOD's annual report on the military and security developments involving People's Republic of China about the nature of China and Russia's strategic cooperation; specifically, the amendment requires the DOD to include in their annual report an evaluation of what strategic objectives Russia and China share and are acting on and what objectives they misalign on; Johnson (TX) (No. 208) that requires an annual update of the climate vulnerability and risk assessment tool by the Secretary of Defense in consultation with requisite Federal agencies; Johnson (TX) (No. 209) that adds the inclusion of cultural competence and diversity to the strategy for the recruitment and retention of mental health providers for members of the Armed Forces; Johnson (TX) (No. 210) that mandates the installation and maintenance of an appropriate number of carbon monoxide detectors in each unit of military family housing on military posts and bases; Joyce (No. 211) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress describing projects awaiting evaluation from the Realty Governance Board and an assessment of the impact such projects would have on the overall security of the requesting installation; Kaptur (No. 212) that expands DOD's authority to operate the youth civil-military STEM program, STARBASE, to allow participation and collaboration with the Coast Guard; Keating (No. 213) that requires the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, to ensure the meaningful inclusion of Afghan women in peace negotiations; Keating (No. 214) that establishes a coordinator for ISIS detainee issues; and Kelly (IL) (No. 215) that requires the Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness to submit a report to Congress on military spouse financial literacy efforts;

Pages H5655–59

Kendra Horn (OK) en bloc amendment No. 9 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143: Khanna (No. 216) that authorizes $10M to be available to develop and prepare a monitoring and verification program related to the phased denuclearization of North Korea, in coordination with relevant international partners and organizations; Kildee (No. 219) that requires the DoD to train service members on the threat posed by foreign misinformation campaigns, including by Russia, that actively target service members and their families; Kildee (No. 220) that requires the DoD certify that it is complying with HUD's regulations to protect service members and their families against lead-based paint in military housing; would also require the DoD to create regulations to allow independent testing of lead hazards in military housing; Kildee (No. 221) that requires the DoD to report to Congress on civilian casualties caused by Saudi airstrikes in Yemen and whether the Saudi strikes would have complied with the DoD's rules of engagement and interpretation of international law; Kilmer (No. 222) that directs the Secretary of the Defense to conduct a study on the status of the transition from the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency to the National Reconnaissance Office of the leadership role in acquiring commercial satellite remote sensing data on behalf of the Department of Defense and the Intelligence Community; Kilmer (No. 223) that directs the Secretary of the Navy to enter into an agreement with a Federally funded research and development center with relevant expertise to conduct an assessment of the impacts resulting from the Navy's suspension in 2016 of the Accelerated Promotion Program; the Secretary shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on the results of the evaluation by not later than June 1, 2020, and shall provide interim briefings upon request; King (IA) (No. 224) that requires an additional requirement in ''Matters to be Included'' under Section 1246 to require an assessment of China's expansion of its surveillance state; any correlation of such expansion with its oppression of its citizens and its threat to United States national security interests around the world; and an overview of the extent to which such surveillance corresponds to the overall respect for, or lack thereof, human rights

within its own borders; Kinzinger (No. 225) that prohibits divestiture from the RC–26B manned intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance (ISR) platform, permits the use of resources authorized by the legislation for support of the RC–26B, allows the National Guard to enter into at least one memorandum of agreement with other federal entities for the purposes of mission support, and requires a report detailing how the Air Force intends to provide manned or un-manned ISR mission support in the event the platform is divested; Krishnamoorthi (No. 226) that requires the Secretary of Defense to provide a report to Congress on the effectiveness of readiness contracts in meeting the military's prescription drug supply needs and how the contractual approach can be a model for responding to drug shortages in the civilian health care market; Krishnamoorthi (No. 227) that adds ''carbon monoxide'', to Section 2815 of the bill on page 1008; Krishnamoorthi (No. 228) that allows the Secretary of Defense to coordinate with workforce development organizations in implementing the Junior Reserve Officers' Training Corps (JROTC) Computer Science and Cybersecurity Program; Kuster (NH) (No. 229) that requires board for the correction of military records and discharge review boards to consult with a expert in trauma specific to sexual assault, intimate partner violence, or spousal abuse when reviewing applicant claims based on sexual assault, intimate partner violence, or spousal abuse; Kuster (NH) (No. 230) that requires members of boards for the correction of military records and discharge review boards receive training in sexual trauma, intimate partner violence, spousal abuse, and the various responses of individuals to trauma; Kuster (NH) (No. 231) that requires the Secretary of Defense enact policies and procedures to register civilian protection orders on military bases; Kuster (NH) (No. 232) that requires the Undersecretary for Acquisition and Sustainment submit a report to Congress evaluating service-level best practices for collecting real property data and implement service-wide guidance based off these best practices; Kuster (NH) (No. 233) that requires GAO complete a study on partnerships between military installations and civilian domestic and sexual violence response organizations to improve collaboration and services provided to survivors of sexual and domestic violence; LaMalfa (No. 234) that reaffirms the action of the Secretary of the Interior to take land into trust for the benefit of the Santa Ynez Band of Chumash Mission Indians; Lamb (No. 235) that directs the Secretary of Defense to carry out a program on musculoskeletal injury prevention research to identify risk factors for musculoskeletal injuries among members of the Armed Forces and to create a better understanding for adaptive bone formation during initial entry military training; Lamb (No. 236) that requires the Interagency Program Office of the Department of Defense and Department of Veterans Affairs to demonstrate that it has achieved interoperability in the implementation of electronic health records; requires the Office to manage the configuration of the electronic health records, consult with clinicians, and survey clinicians and patients; defines ''interoperability'' and ''seamless health care''; Lamborn (No. 237) that requires a report and brief from Under Secretary of Defense for R&E on potential need for a multi-object kill vehicle (MOKV) in future architecture of the Ballistic Missile Defense System, including: an assessment of technology readiness level of needed components and operational system; cost and comprehensive development and testing schedule to deploy such system by 2025; an assessment of if MOKV was considered in the Redesigned Kill Vehicle program re-baseline as a replacement for future Ground-Based Midcourse Defense (GMD) kill vehicles; a concept of operations of how an MOKV capability could be employed and how it compares to alternative GMD interceptors; and Lamborn (No. 238) that modifies the current bill language to prohibit the use of funds to enter into a global household goods contract until after the Comptroller General reports back to congressional defense committees on a comprehensive study analyzing the effects of outsourcing the defense personal property program to a private entity or entities, a cost-benefit analysis, and recommendations for changes to the strategy; **Pages H5659–65**

Kendra Horn (OK) en bloc amendment No. 10 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143: Langevin (No. 239) that adds cybersecurity metrics as a required component of acquisitions using the new Section 801 authority: ''ESTABLISHMENT OF ACQUISITION PATHWAYS FOR SOFTWARE APPLICATIONS AND SOFTWARE UPGRADES''; Langevin (No. 240) that requires the President to provide the congressional defense committees with a copy of all National Security Presidential Memorandums relating to DoD operations in cyberspace; Langevin (No. 241) that extends Section 1202 of Title 10, support of special operations for irregular warfare, for three years; Langevin (No. 242) that strengthens current written notifications of Section 127e of Title 10, support of special operations to combat terrorism; Larsen (WA) (No. 243) that increases funding for the Defense Language and National Security Education Office by $13,404,000 for Chinese language and culture studies; Larsen (No. 244) that amends Section 1089 to require the Interagency Working Group to provide best practices to grantees at the time of agreement and to develop a risk mitigation

plan; Larsen (No. 245) that modifies Section 1091(b) of the Fiscal Year 2019 National Defense Authorization Act to require that the Secretary of Defense develop a transition plan for institutions of higher education to develop independent Chinese language programs; Lawrence (No. 246) that requires the Secretary of Defense to share lessons learned and best practices on progress of gender integration implementation in the Armed Forces; Lawrence (No. 247) that states that the Secretary of Defense shall require each of the military departments to examine successful strategies in use by foreign military services to recruit and retain women, and to consider potential best practices for implementation in the United States Armed Forces, as recommended by the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services; Lee (NV) (No. 248) that requires DOD to update service branch abuse programs to explicitly include gambling disorder within six months of enactment; Lee (NV) (No. 249) that clarifies the purpose of the interagency program office to include decision-making on functional, technical, and programmatic activities to promote interoperability of electronic health records and requires the Secretaries of the Departments to allocate sufficient resources and authorities for management of the activities of the office, including budget and staffing; mandates reports to Congress and the public on the activities of the office; Lesko (No. 250) that expresses a sense of the House of Representatives that it's critical for the Air Force to have the capability to train against advanced air adversary and that the Air Force's use of F–35As as aggressor aircraft reflects a recognition of the need to field a modernized aggressor fleet. Requires a report from the Air Force on strategy for modernizing the organic aggressor fleet; Levin (MI) (No. 252) that directs GAO to submit a report regarding the number of defense contractors in the last five years who have been found to have committed willful or repeat violations of the Occupational Safety and Health Act and the Fair Labor Standards Act; Levin (CA) (No. 253) that authorizes an additional $5 million for Naval University Research Initiatives, which improve the quality of defense research at universities and support the education of engineers and scientists in disciplines critical to national defense needs; Levin (CA) (No. 254) that directs a 1-year independent assessment and 5-year longitudinal study of the Transition Assistance Program, as in Sections 6 and 7 of H.R. 2326; Levin (CA) (No. 255) that directs the Secretary of Defense to report on the Department's Combating Trafficking Persons Initiative; Ted Lieu (CA) (No. 256) that prohibits in-flight refueling to non-United States aircraft that engage in hostilities in the ongoing civil war in Yemen for two years, or until a specific authorization has been enacted; Ted Lieu (CA) (No. 257) that requires a report to Congress detailing the U.S. strategy for Libya; Loebsack (No. 258) that extends Temporary Installation Reutilization Authority for leasing excess space at Army arsenals, depots, and plants through September 30, 2025; requires the Secretary of the Army to determine the logistical, information technology, and security requirements to create an internal listing service of Army assets available for lease at Arsenals, depots, and plants; Loebsack (No. 259) that requires the Secretary of Defense to perform an assessment of the Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math, as well as Maintenance and Manufacturing (STEM) workforce for organizations within the DOD, identify the types and quantities of STEM jobs needed to support future mission work, and identify a plan of action to address the STEM jobs gap; Lowenthal (No. 260) that notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the Department of Defense may continue to consider and select heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems that utilize variable refrigerant flow as an option for use in Department of Defense facilities; Lucas (No. 261) that expands an already existing Department of Defense reporting requirement on solid rocket motors to include the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Luján (No. 262) that expresses the sense of Congress that the Secretary of Energy should ensure that each laboratory operating contractor or plant or site manager of a National Nuclear Security Administration facility adopt generally accepted and consistent accounting practices for laboratory, plant, or site directed research and development; Luján (No. 263) that directs Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering and the Director of the Advanced Manufacturing Office to write a report on the feasibility and benefits of a multiyear entrepreneurial fellowship program; report will include information on the program's costs, benefits, and plan for implementation; and Luján (No. 264) that amends the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act to include a Congressional apology to the states of New Mexico, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona, Utah, Texas, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, South Dakota, North Dakota, Nevada, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands; **Pages H5665–73**

Kendra Horn (OK) en bloc amendment No. 11 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143: Luria (No. 265) that calls attention to musculoskeletal injuries, one of the top injuries facing warfighters, recognizes the importance of tissue repair innovations for these injuries, and encourages continued research and innovation that is occurring within the Navy's Wound Care Research program; Luria (No. 266) that directs the Department of Defense to conduct a study on how it

could enter into more energy savings performance contracts (ESPCs); Lynch (No. 267) that reestablishes the Commission on Wartime Contracting and requires it to to examine federal agency contracting funded by OCO; federal agency contracting for the logistical support of coalition forces operating under the 2001 or 2002 AUMF; and federal agency contracting for the performance of security functions in countries where coalition forces are operating under the 2001 or 2002 AUMF; Sean Patrick Maloney (NY) (No. 268) that improves the ability of separating or retiring members of the Armed Forces to seek state veterans services by enabling them to elect to have their DD–214 shared with county veterans service officers; Sean Patrick Maloney (NY) (No. 269) that ensures the availability of certain medical services at U.S. Service Academies, including emergency room services, orthopedic services, general surgery services and gynecological services; Mast (No. 270) that expands eligibility of military MWR housing in order to give financial relief to allow Foreign Service Officers (FSOs) who temporarily lose housing allowance while on mandatory Home Leave status to rent military housing; McBath (No. 271) that exempts from the calculation of monthly income a disabled veteran's disability payments from the VA and DoD during bankruptcy proceedings; McGovern (No. 272) that authorizes and increases by $11 million the Wounded Warrior Service Dog Program, decreases Operations and Maintenance Defense-Wise by $11 million; McKinley (No. 273) that adds the Secretary of Energy to the list of people the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment should consult when establishing guidance as outlined in Section 807—Acquisition and Disposal of Certain Rare Earth Materials; McKinley (No. 274) that clarifies that the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition and Sustainment should not acquire items simply containing rare earth materials, but should instead focus on acquiring materials with high concentrations of rare earth materials; McKinley (No. 275) that clarifies that the guidance for best value contracting methods should consider if and when sole source contracts with universities or other entities are appropriate; McKinley (No. 276) that requires the Department of Defense to submit a report to Congress regarding the resources and authorities the Secretary determines necessary to identify the effects of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program on graduates of that program during the five years immediately preceding the date of the report; McNerney (No. 277) that requires the Department of Defense to submit a plan to reduce facility water consumption intensity by 2 percent annually through the end of fiscal year 2025; Meadows (No. 278) that requires a report on the feasibility of revising the Defense Federal Acquisition Regulation Supplement to include requirements relating to ''consumption-based solutions'' to provide capabilities that are metered and billed based on actual usage, with the ability to scale capacity up or down, in line with defense acquisition system reforms identified by the Section 809 Panel created by the FY2016 NDAA; Meadows (No. 279) that makes delinquent or unpaid federal taxes one of the data elements federal contractors are required to disclose and periodically update in the Federal Awardee Performance and Integrity Information System (FAPIIS); Meadows (No. 280) that authorizes the service acquisition executive of the relevant military department, in administering software acquisition pathways, to delegate responsibilities under Sec. 801(d) to a program executive officer (or equivalent) to facilitate more rapid acquisition of software applications and software upgrades; Meadows (No. 281) that requires a briefing from the Secretary of Defense detailing how the Trusted Capital Marketplace pilot program will 1) align with critical defense requirements and 2) become self-sustaining; Meadows (No. 282) that establishes that it is the policy of the United States to prevent the financing of al-Shabaab by combatting illicit trafficking and encouraging compliance with international bans on trafficked goods which finance al-Shabaab; requires a Defense and State Department report on: a) the previous and current engagement of the departments with relevant national and subnational governments, b) recommendations to end trafficking that finances al-Shabaab, and c) the underlying forces leading to continued widespread trafficking; Meadows (No. 283) that expresses the sense of Congress that the ability of Mongolia, a consistent troop contributor to United States combat operations and partner of NATO, to protect its sovereignty, democracy, and ability to pursue an independent foreign policy is relevant to the national security interests of the United States; Meng (No. 284) that requires the Department of Defense to submit a report on the number of military installations that may have lead service lines, what steps DOD has taken to replace such lines, and whether DOD has established an awareness campaign to inform military service members and their families of these service lines; Meng (No. 285) that permits any member of the armed services who gives birth to be exempt from deployment for 12 months after such birth unless they request deployment; Meng (No. 286) that permanently authorizes the Suicide Prevention and Resilience Program; Miller (No. 287) that adds a provision stating that the last surviving World War II Medal of Honor recipient will be permitted to lay in honor in the rotunda of the Capitol upon death; Mitchell (No. 288) that applies the

FY18 NDAA's increase of the micro-purchase threshold to acquisitions conducted through the issuance of task and delivery orders under multiple award contracts; Moore (No. 289) that expresses the Sense of Congress about the need for the leadership of the National Capital Consortium Psychiatry Residency program to maintain a workplace free of racial, gender or other forms of discrimination or harassment; and Moore (No. 290) that calls for a report and recommendations from the Air Force and Defense Logistics Agency on the need for and/or benefits of constructing new or maintaining direct fuel pipeline connections at appropriate Air National Guard and Reserve Installations including any barriers that may impede such projects; **Pages H5673–77**

Kendra Horn (OK) en bloc amendment No. 12 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143: Morelle (No. 291) that increases funding for the facility operations and target production within the Inertial Confinement Fusion ignition and High Yield program by $5,000,000 to support laser direct drive; decreases funding for management, technology, and production within the Stockpile Services by $5,000,000; Mullin (No. 292) that requires the Department of Defense to report to Congress on the number of its medical providers who were dropped by their medical malpractice insurers prior to being employed by DOD; Murphy (No. 293) that adds a new section to Title II (RDT&E), Sub-title C (Reports and Other Matters) requiring the Secretary of Defense to contract with a federally funded research and development center to prepare a report for the congressional defense committees on the development of hypersonic weapons capabilities by foreign nations and the threat posed by such capabilities to United States territory, forces and overseas bases, and allies; Murphy (No. 294) that makes a technical correction to Section 1108 of the Fiscal Year 2019 National Defense Authorization Act (P.L. 115–232) to enable federal agencies to use expedited hiring authority for post-secondary students in the manner intended by Section 1108; Napolitano (No. 295) that increases funding for the National Guard Youth ChalleNGe Program by $50 million; Norman (No. 296) that revises the effective date of a DoD pilot program on bid protests to ensure DoD has audited business systems in place prior to initiating the pilot program; Norman (No. 297) that authorizes a public-private pilot program to train and place veterans as cybersecurity personnel with the DoD; O'Halleran (No. 298) that Includes the U.S. Naval Observatory and its associated facilities in the DOD's ''Master Plan for Infrastructure Required to Support Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation Missions (Title II, Subtitle C, Sec. 232)''; O'Halleran (No. 299) that requires DOD and the Defense Health Agency (DHA) to submit a report to Congress on the implementation and results of DHA's June 2018 guidance on first fill opioid prescriptions to TRICARE beneficiaries for acute post-operative pain; Omar (No. 300) that requires contractors performing DoD contracts in foreign countries to report possible cases of gross violations of human rights; Omar (No. 301) that prohibits the use of funds to establish any permanent military base or installation in Somalia; Panetta (No. 302) that authorizes the Army to carry out a pilot program to construct new military housing in diverse climate regions in the United States utilizing the All-American Abode design by the United States Military Academy; Panetta (No. 303) that requires a report on the legal services the Department of Defense may provide to servicemembers harmed by a health or environmental hazard while living in military housing and dissemination of the information at all U.S. installations; Panetta (No. 304) that requires the Department of Defense to provide a plan to improve the collection and monitoring of information, both financial and non-financial, regarding intergovernmental support agreements; Panetta (No. 305) that requires a report on the efforts of the Department of Defense to improve innovation investments and management; Panetta (No. 306) that expresses sense of Congress that the Army should continue to invest in research, development, test, and evaluation programs to mature future vertical lift technologies; Panetta (No. 307) that provides a full military honors ceremony—including funeral escort platoon, military band, firing party, and horse-drawn caisson—to Medal of Honor recipients and Prisoners of War eligible for burial at Arlington National Cemetery; Panetta (No. 308) that reaffirms strong Congressional support for NATO and prohibits the use of funds to withdraw from the alliance; Panetta (No. 309) that improves coordination between the federal government, industry, and academia to ensure global superiority of the United States in quantum information science necessary for meeting national security requirements; Perlmutter (No. 311) that makes technical changes to the Advisory Board on Toxic Substances and Worker Health within the Energy Employees Occupational Illness Compensation Program Act and extends the authorization for the Office of the Ombudsman; Perry (No. 312) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress on the threat information sharing between the Department and the Defense Industrial Base, including academic institutions; Peters (No. 313) that establishes a pilot program to provide friends and family of servicemembers a better understanding of the rigors, challenges, and needs associated with military service; Phillips (No. 314) that

instructs the Defense Intelligence Agency to provide a report to the Committee on Armed Services and other committees, describing the detailed military capabilities of China and Russia; the report must include a survey of any national training centers and an evaluation of the respective nation's military and logistical readiness relative to those of the United States; the Defense Intelligence Agency may make use of or add to any existing reports completed by the Agency in order to respond to the reporting requirement; Phillips (No. 315) that requires the Secretary of the Army to submit a report to congress, listing any areas, such as Nike missile sites, that were once used by the military and that have since been reassigned to local governments, as well as the nature of any pollutants that remain on these lands as a result of the military's activities; and Pingree (No. 316) that directs DOD to ensure that Sexual Assault Response Coordinators advise servicemembers who report instances of military sexual trauma about the eligibility of such members for health and benefits services at the Department of Veterans Affairs; **Pages H5677–82**

Kendra Horn (OK) en bloc amendment No. 13 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143: Plaskett (No. 317) that requires a report regarding transition from Overseas Housing Allowance to Basic Allowance for Housing for servicemembers in the U.S. territories; Price (No. 318) that requires a report from the President on the status of deconfliction channels with Iran to prevent miscalculation; Porter (No. 319) that requires the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Sustainment to investigate all reports of reprisals against a member of the Armed Forces for reporting an issue relating to a privatized military housing unit; Porter (No. 320) that preserves the requirement for the Director of Operational Test and Evaluation to produce a public annual report; Porter (No. 321) that increases funding for Army University Research Initiatives by $5,000,000; Porter (No. 322) that allows servicemembers to have a private right of action in the event that credit reporting bureaus engage in misconduct related to free credit monitoring; Porter (No. 323) that requires the Secretary of Defense to develop partnerships with civilian academic medical centers and teaching hospitals to improve combat casualty care for personnel of the Armed Forces; Porter (No. 324) that makes spouses and other dependents of active duty members of the Armed Forces eligible for the Direct Employment Pilot Program; Price (No. 325) that enables DOD to award three-year competitive grants to DODEA schools and to local education agencies that host a JROTC program for the establishment, improvement, or expansion of world language programs in elementary and secondary schools; Quigley (No. 326) that establishes a pilot program on partnerships with civilian organizations for specialized medical skills training program and advanced orthopedic skills training; Ratcliffe (No. 327) that requires DOD to provide a report looking into the feasibility of establishing a high-level, interagency U.S.-Taiwan working group for coordinating responses to merging issues related to cybersecurity; Rice (NY) (No. 328) that requires the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of Homeland Security, to conduct an assessment of the impact that the construction of any planned or proposed border wall would have on the volume of illegal narcotics entering the United States; Riggleman (No. 329) that directs the Secretary of Defense to Develop a plan, cost estimate, and schedule for a pilot program to train skilled technicians for immediate placement in the defense industrial base, including critical shipbuilding skills such as welding, metrology, quality assurance, machining, and additive manufacturing; Roby (No. 330) that provides clarity that the authority in section 1521 can be used for the specific purposes enumerated in (H) and (I) in order to give more flexibility for CSTC–A to pursue some of the programs they believe will be helpful; Ruiz (No. 331) that requires DOD to conduct an implementation plan to phase out the use of the 9 burn pits included in the DOD report on burn pits to Congress issued in April 2019; Ruiz (No. 332) that requires DOD to provide Congress and the VA with a list of the locations of military bases, posts, forward operating bases, combat outposts, and any other locations at which open-air burn pits have been used; Ruiz (No. 333) that requires DOD to provide a detailed report to Congress on the status, methodology, and culmination timeline of all the research and studies being conducted to assess the health effects of burn pits; Ruiz (No. 334) that requires DOD to implement mandatory training for all medical providers working under DOD on the potential health effects of burn pits and its early detection, as well as other airborne hazards, such as PFAS, mold, or depleted uranium; Rutherford (No. 335) that amends the recurring report required by the FY 2019 NDAA to include an evaluation on the effectiveness of the Transition Assistance Program for female members of the Armed Forces; Rutherford (No. 336) that provides U.S. Special Operations Command procurement authority for Light Attack aircraft in support of the Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) Combat Air Advisor (CAA) mission; also directs the Secretary of the Air Force to obligate, or transfer to USSOCOM, the necessary funds that have been made available for light attack aircraft to procure the required number of aircraft for Air Combat

Command's Air Ground Operations School and AFSOC's CAA mission; Sablan (No. 337) that allows community college students holding or expecting to receive an associate degree to apply for the new Technology and National Security Fellowship program authorized in Section 239 of the bill; Schakowsky (No. 338) that tasks the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to analyze all contracts and task orders that provide private security firms access to U.S. theaters of military operations in order to compile a report that will inform Congress about the size of the contracting force; the total value of the contracts; the number of persons operating on the contracts that have been wounded or killed; and the disciplinary actions that have been taken against individual contractors; Schiff (No. 339) that authorizes inclusion on the Vietnam Veterans Memorial of the names of seventy-four crew members of the USS Frank E. Evans killed on June 3, 1969; Schiff (No. 340) that authorizes military judges in any proceeding of a military commission at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba to order arrangements for remote public viewing of the proceedings via internet; Schneider (No. 341) that authorizes for five years the Boots to Business program which helps transitioning service members and veterans become entrepreneurs and create jobs through a standardized three-step entrepreneurship training track while giving access to resources in their local communities; and Schrader (No. 342) that exempts members of the Armed Forces who voluntarily separated from active duty, are involuntarily recalled, and incur a 100 percent service-connected disability during that time from the requirement to repay voluntary separation pay; **Pages H5682–86**

Kendra Horn (OK) en bloc amendment No. 14 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143: Schrader (No. 343) that calls for recently separated servicemembers to receive a notice of their rights under the Servicemember Civil Relief Act 180 days following the end of their military service; Schrader (No. 344) that requires the DOD Chief Management Officer to release public versions of the mandated cost savings reports submitted to Congress; Schrier (No. 345) that directs the Secretary of the Navy to adhere to competitive procedures to better ensure small and medium defense contractors can compete with respect to any task order or delivery order issued for a dual aircraft carrier contract for CVN–80 and CVN–81; Austin Scott (GA) (No. 346) that requires all military chaplains receive their religious endorsement badge or insignia upon their commissioning; Scott (VA) (No. 347) that requires the Secretary of Defense to submit a report to Congress on the status of each of the 91 priority recommendations that the Secretary has not implemented in report GAO–19–366SP; Shalala (No. 348) that requires that all OC–135B Open Skies Treaty aircraft recapitalization request for proposals (RFP) be open to a full competitive bidding process from a wide variety of contracts, including those that prioritize existing recently manufactured low hour/low-cycle aircraft; Sherman (No. 349) that adds a sense of Congress regarding improving U.S.-India defense cooperation and requires a report on cooperation in the Western Indian Ocean; Sherrill (No. 350) that expresses the Sense of Congress that Army Contracting Command—New Jersey plays a vital role in support of major weapons, armaments, and ammunition systems for the Army and other Department of Defense customers; Shimkus (No. 351) that expands U.S. funding for the Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to $125 million in order to expand their military and cyber-security infrastructure; Smith (WA) (No. 352) that authorizes the Department of Energy to impose civil penalties on contractors who retaliate against nuclear safety whistleblowers; Smith (WA) (No. 353) that prohibits the use of funds by the Department of Energy for applying its interpretation of high-level radioactive waste with respect to waste located in the State of Washington; Smith (NJ) (No. 354) that requires a pilot program on a one-stop online application to assist members of the Armed Forces and veterans participating in the Transition Assistance Program; Smith (NJ) (No. 355) that directs the Inspector General of the Department of Defense to initiate an investigation into the Department's possible involvement in the bioweaponization of ticks and other insects; Smith (NJ) (No. 356) that requires GAO to conduct a study of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and its practices and protocols for identifying misclassification at federal construction projects; Soto (No. 357) that increases funding for the manufacturing science and technology program by $5 million for anti-tamper heterogeneous integrated microelectronics; reduces funding for Army procurement by the same amount; Soto (No. 358) that directs the Secretary of Defense to establish trusted supply chain and operational security standards for the purchase of microelectronics products and services by the Department; Soto (No. 359) that directs the Secretary of Defense to conduct, and submit to Congress, an assessment to determine the required size and composition of its operational medical and dental personnel who support the wartime mission; Soto (No. 360) that directs the Undersecretary of Defense for Research and Engineering to provide to the congressional defense committees a briefing on the potential use of distributed ledger technology for defense purposes; Spanberger (No. 361) that requires the President's report under Sec. 1264

of the NDAA for FY18 include a list of foreign forces, groups, and individuals for which a determination has been made that force could legally be used under the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force, including the legal and factual basis, whether force has been used, and the criteria for designating an individual as lawfully targetable; Spanberger (No. 362) that requires that the Secretary of Defense upgrade the capacity of military criminal investigative organizations in order to confront the misuse of DoD computer networks to access and trade child pornography; also requires DoD to enter into collaborative agreements with appropriate government and child protection and other organizations; Speier (No. 363) that increases funding for the Defense Security Service by $5,206,997 for the purposes of procurement of advanced cyber threat detection sensors, hunt and response mechanisms, and commercial cyber threat intelligence to ensure Defense Industrial Base networks remain protected from nation state adversaries; Speier (No. 364) that allows the Secretary of Defense to refer military members for mental health services within the TRICARE network if services cannot be provided at a military medical facility within 15 days; Speier (No. 365) that renames the Lejeune High School at Camp Lejeune for recently deceased Congressman and member of the House Armed Services Committee, Walter B. Jones; Stanton (No. 366) that allows certain veterans who are enrolled in their respective service's Wounded Warriors Program to continue their enrollment in the Military Services Adaptive Sports Programs for an additional year after separation; Stauber (No. 367) that requires the Secretary of the Navy to submit a report to the appropriate congressional defense committees a report on the feasibility of doing maintenance work on naval vessels at shipyards other than shipyards in the vessels' homeport; and Zeldin (No. 417) that requires a report on the relationship between the Lebanese Armed Forces and Hizballah; **Pages H5686–92**

Kendra Horn (OK) en bloc amendment No. 15 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143: Stefanik (No. 369) that provides a technical correction to the Catch a Serial Offender Program and preserves the nature of a restricted report of military sexual assault; Stefanik (No. 370) that makes a technical change to a provision in last year's NDAA that requires a consolidated budget display for small business research grants; the clarification adds Under Secretary of Defense; Stivers (No. 371) that directs the Department of Defense to submit an annual report on findings of the Millennium Cohort Study regarding the gynecological and perinatal health of servicewomen; Suozzi (No. 372) that requires the Secretary of the Navy to conduct a third-party quality review of all radium testing conducted by contractors at locations where the Navy is undertaking projects and activities relating to environmental cleanup; Takano (No. 373) that requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on its current and future plans to consolidate Defense Media Activity; Thompson (CA) (No. 374) that requires the Secretary of Defense to report to Congress on its current and future plans to consolidate Defense Media Activity; prohibits funding for such consolidation until at least 180 days have elapsed following the day on which the Secretary of Defense submits the required report; Torres Small (NM) (No. 376) that requires the DoD to establish a pilot program to provide broadband access to military families and medical facilities on remote or isolated military installation; Torres (CA) (No. 377) that directs the National Security Commission on Defense Research at Historically Black Colleges and Universities and Other Minority Serving Institutions, in consultation with the Secretary of Education, to make available a list identifying eligible institutions; Torres (CA) (No. 378) that requires the President to impose sanctions on Central American officials previously named in reports to Congress; Torres (CA) (No. 379) that prohibits the provision of vehicles to joint task forces including the Ministry of Defense or the Ministry of the Interior of Guatemala, unless the Secretary of Defense has certified to appropriate Congressional committees that such ministries have made a credible commitment to only use such vehicles for their intended purpose; Torres (CA) (No. 380) that mandates the Department of Defense provide a briefing on its efforts to address manipulated media content, specifically deepfakes, from adversarial sources, and provides a $5 million increase for the Department of Defense's Media Forensics Program; Torres (CA) (No. 381) that requires the Department of Defense, in consultation with the Manufacturing Extension Partnership program, to develop policies to assist small- and mid-sized manufacturers to meet cybersecurity requirements; Turner (No. 383) that requires the President to prescribe regulations pertaining to the expansion of matters that may be reviewed by military judges and military magistrates prior to the referral of charges in the interest of efficiency in military justice; Turner (No. 384) that directs the Secretary of Defense to establish a policy that preserves the victims preference for a restricted report in the event a sexual assault allegation was inadvertantly disclosed or reported by an unprotected third party; Turner (No. 385) that directs the Secretary of Defense to establish comprehensive training standards for Commanders on their role as it pertains to all stages of military justice in connection with the sexual assault by

servicemembers against servicemembers; Velázquez (No. 387) that requires a report as to the number of contracts awarded to program participants under the Small Business Program prescribed in 15 USC 637(a); Velázquez (No. 388) that provides permanent authorization to the Department of Defense Mentor Protege Program and requires annual submission of reports regarding the Program; Velázquez (No. 389) that amends subsection 15(x) of the Small Business Act to allow prime contractors the ability to double the value of a subcontract for purposes of the subcontracting goals; Velázquez (No. 390) that amends subsection 15(x) of the Small Business Act granting small businesses in the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam and the Northern Mariana Islands the contracting credit provided therein; Wagner (No. 391) that instructs the Secretary of Defense to brief the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on the utility and feasibility of establishing a multinational regional security education center based in Southeast Asia to offer year-round training and educational courses for Indo-Pacific civilian and military security personnel, including English-language training, rule of law and legal studies, security, governance and institution-building courses, and budget and procurement training; Wagner (No. 392) that requires that all foreign persons receiving training in IMET professional military education programs participate in human rights training; Walden (No. 393) that allows Air Force reserve component personnel to provide pilot training and instruction to address our nation's pilot shortage; and Walorski (No. 394) that recognizes the honorable service of military working dogs and soldier handlers in the Tactical Explosive Detection Dog (TEDD) program and encourages the Army to prioritize adoption of the dogs to former TEDD handlers; **Pages H5692–97**

Smith (WA) en bloc amendment No. 16 consisting of the following amendments printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143: Waters (No. 395) that increases funding for assistance to schools with significant numbers of military dependent students by $10,000,000 in order to further support local educational agencies that serve military communities and families; Waters (No. 396) that directs the Department of Defense to produce an assessment of the Direct Employment Pilot Program's minority outreach efforts, participation outcomes, and participation rates for individuals specified under subsection (a); Waters (No. 397) that requires applicable emerging technologies procured and used by the Department of Defense to be tested for algorithmic bias and potential discriminatory outcome; Welch (No. 398) that requires the Department of Defense to semi-annually report on monitoring and evaluation measures of direct government-to-government assistance provided to the government of Afghanistan; Welch (No. 399) that requires the Department of Defense to annually report on direct government-to-government assistance provided to the government of Afghanistan; Welch (No. 400) that authorizes assistance for deployment-related support of members of the Armed Forces undergoing deployment and their families beyond the Yellow Ribbon Reintegration Program; Wexton (No. 401) that requires a GAO report on the feasibility of establishing a program for members of the Armed Forces transitioning to civilian intelligence employment; Wild (No. 402) that requires the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to establish a University Affiliated Research Center (UARC) and partner with Academic Health Centers to focus on the unique challenges wounded servicemembers experience; Wittman (No. 403) that Establishes a Cable Security Fleet of United States-documented cable vessels in order to provide installation, maintenance, and repair of submarine cables and related equipment; Yoho (No. 404) technical change to counter-UAS provision ensuring Congressional oversight; Young (No. 405) that provides for a strategic Arctic port designation following a comprehensive DoD evaluation and report; Young (No. 406) that requires the Secretary of the Army to assess cold weather training requirements and develop a plan to increase and expand cold weather training opportunities; Young (No. 407) that requires an independent study and report of Chinese Arctic foreign direct investment, with a focus on the effects of Chinese foreign direct investment on U.S. national security and near peer competition in the Arctic; McCarthy (No. 408) that authorizes funding to assist military installations recovering from earthquakes and other natural disasters in 2019 and requires an earthquake damaged infrastructure restoration master plan be submitted to Congress; Sherrill (No. 409) that increases the authorized funding in the Defense Health Program for TRICARE lead level screening and testing for children by $5 million; LaMalfa (No. 411) that prohibits funds from being used by the U.S. Air Force for the removal of the Over-the-Horizon-Backscatter Radar (OTHB) station located in Modoc County, CA; Luria (No. 412) that assists employees during the relocation process; Phillips (No. 413) that instructs SECDEF to author a report that prioritizes the list of agencies and/or programs in need of funds under Section 385 to Title 10 of U.S. Code, as well as a justification as to why the money is necessary/beneficial; Porter (No. 414) that requires a study on the feasibility and effectiveness of routine neuroimaging modalities in the diagnosis, treatment,

and prevention of brain injury among servicemembers due to blast pressure exposure during combat and training; Porter (No. 415) that requires a GAO report on defense business processes including analyzing the DOD's development of a culture that recognizes the important of business processes and re-engineering initiatives necessary to achieve improved financial management; Tonko (No. 416) that increases by $2 million the funding limitation for the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor; Cunningham (No. 419) that makes changes to the Defense Access Roads program to authorize funding towards water management infrastructure; the enhancement or improvement of eligible infrastructure; and infrastructure affected, or projected to be affected, by natural disasters, recurrent flooding, or other environmental conditions; expands funding eligibility to roads to air or sea ports that are necessary for the deployment or sustainment of troops, equipment, or supplies; Rose (No. 420) that requires imposition of sanctions on drug manufacturers who knowingly provide synthetic opioids to traffickers, transnational criminal organizations who mix fentanyl with other drugs and traffic them into the U.S., and financial institutions that assist such entities; authorizes new funding to U.S. law enforcement and intelligence agencies while establishing a Commission on Synthetic Opioid Trafficking to monitor U.S. efforts; Barr (No. 422) that imposes secondary sanctions to cut off Pyongyang's ability to finance its weapons programs by requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to prohibit, or impose strict conditions on, correspondent or payable-through accounts held in the U.S. by foreign financial institutions that knowingly deal with persons involved in trade or other support for North Korea; Engel (No. 426) that ensures reporting to Congress when U.S. forces are involved in hostilities if the President has not determined that the involvement is authorized by Congress and has not reported it pursuant to the War Powers Resolution; Engel (No. 427) that improves congressional oversight of the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF) by requiring the President to submit reports and provide briefings on actions related to that authority; and Peters (No. 431) that directs the Secretary of Defense to coordinate with oversight entities, such as the HHS Inspector General, to establish a process for military base access in order to perform surprise inspections of facilities used to house, detain, screen, or review migrants, refuges or other persons recently arriving the in United States; and **Pages H5697–5711**

Khanna amendment (No. 217 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that expresses a Sense of Congress that diplomacy is essential for addressing North Korea's nuclear program as a military confrontation would pose extreme risks, and the U.S. should pursue a sustained and credible diplomatic process to achieve the denuclearization of North Korea and an end to the 69-year-long Korean War. **Page H5711**

Rejected:

Blumenauer amendment (No. 32 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that sought to require an independent study on options to extend the life of the Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles and delaying the ground-based strategic deterrent program (GBSD); prevent 10% of funds for the Secretary of Defense from being distributed until the study is submitted (by a recorded vote of 164 ayes to 264 noes, Roll No. 454); and **Pages H5616–18, H5638**

Blumenauer amendment (No. 33 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that sought to require the Under Secretary for Nuclear Security to conduct a study on the unexpected cost increases for the W80–4 nuclear warhead life extension program and prevents $185 million from being obligated or expended until the study is completed (by a recorded vote of 198 ayes to 229 noes, Roll No. 455). **Pages H5618–20, H5638–39**

Proceedings Postponed:

Lee (CA) amendment (No. 49 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that seeks to reduce funding from the Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) account by $16.8 billion; **Pages H5642–44**

Amash amendment (No. 50 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that seeks to repeal section 1022 of the FY2012 NDAA and amend Section 1021 of the FY2012 NDAA to eliminate indefinite military detention of any person detained under AUMF authority in the U.S., territories, or possessions by providing immediate transfer to trial and proceedings by a court established under Article III of the Constitution of the United states or by an appropriate State court; **Pages H5644–46**

Tipton amendment (No. 375 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that seeks to express the sense of Congress that military aviation training in Colorado, including the training conducted at the High-Altitude Army National Guard Aviation Training Site, is critical to the national security of the United States and the readiness of the Armed Forces; **Pages H5712–13**

Turner amendment (No. 386 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that seeks to strike the provision relating to the prohibition on the use of funds for the deployment of low-yield ballistic missile warheads and requires the Secretary of Defense to certify on the availability of proportional response options; **Pages H5713–14**

Khanna amendment (No. 423 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that seeks to prohibit unauthorized military force in or against Iran; **Pages H5714–18**

Lee (CA) amendment (No. 424 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that seeks to repeal the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution of 2002; **Pages H5718–19**

Lee (CA) amendment (No. 425 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that seeks to express the sense of Congress that the 2001 AUMF has been utilized beyond the scope that Congress intended; and that any new authorization for the use of military force to replace the 2001 AUMF should include a sunset clause, a clear and specific expression of objectives, targets, and geographic scope, and reporting requirements; **Pages H5719–20**

Garcia amendment (No. 428 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that seeks to prevent DOD facilities from being used to house or detain unaccompanied migrant children; **Pages H5721–22**

Ocasio-Cortez amendment (No. 429 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that seeks to prohibit the President from deploying troops on the southern border if the purpose of this deployment is to enforce immigration law; and **Pages H5722–23**

Ocasio-Cortez amendment (No. 430 printed in part B of H. Rept. 116–143) that seeks to prohibit the President from using the authorized funds to detain undocumented immigrants in Department of Defense facilities. **Pages H5723–24**

H. Res. 476, the rule providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 2500) was agreed to yesterday, July 10th.

Senate Referral: S. 1811 was referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Natural Resources. **Page H5724**

Senate Message: Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H5594.

Quorum Calls—Votes: Twenty-one recorded votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H5606, H5607, H5607–08, H5608, H5609, H5609–10, H5610, H5611, H5611–12, H5612, H5613, H5613–14, H5614, H5615, H5615–16, H5616, H5638, H5639, H5639–40, H5640, and H5641. There were no quorum calls.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 10:12 p.m.

Committee Meetings

BUILDING OPPORTUNITY IN RURAL AMERICA THROUGH AFFORDABLE, RELIABLE AND HIGH-SPEED BROADBAND

Committee on Agriculture: Subcommittee on Commodity Exchanges, Energy, and Credit held a hearing entitled ''Building Opportunity in Rural America through Affordable, Reliable and High-Speed Broadband''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES AND OVERSIGHT OF DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs held a hearing entitled ''Management Challenges and Oversight of Department of State and United States Agency for International Development Programs''. Testimony was heard from Ann Calvaresi Barr, Inspector General, U.S. Agency for International Development; and Steve Linick, Inspector General, Department of State.

SOUTHERN COMMAND

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Defense held a hearing entitled ''Southern Command''. Testimony was heard from Admiral Craig S. Faller, Commander, U.S. Southern Command. This hearing was closed.

FROM THE FIELDS TO THE FACTORIES: PREVENTING WORKPLACE INJURY AND DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE HEAT

Committee on Education and Labor: Subcommittee on Workforce Protections held a hearing entitled ''From the Fields to the Factories: Preventing Workplace Injury and Death from Excessive Heat''. Testimony was heard from Representative Judy Chu of California and public witnesses.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Health held a markup on H.R. 2781, the ''EMPOWER for Health Act of 2019''; H.R. 728, the ''Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act of 2019''; H.R. 1058, the ''Autism CARES Act of 2019''; H.R. 2507, the ''Newborn Screening Saves Lives Reauthorization Act of 2019''; H.R. 776, the ''Emergency Medical Services for Children Program Reauthorization Act of 2019''; H.R. 2035, the ''Lifespan Respite Care Reauthorization Act of 2019''; H.R. 2296, the ''FAIR Drug Pricing Act of 2019''; H.R. 2328, the ''Community Health Investment,

Modernization, and Excellence Act of 2019''; H.R. 3631, the ''Territories Health Care Improvement Act''; and H.R. 3630, the ''No Surprises Act''. H.R. 2781, H.R. 728, H.R. 1058, H.R. 2507, H.R. 2035, H.R. 2296, and H.R. 2328 were forwarded to the full Committee, as amended. H.R. 776, H.R. 3631, and H.R. 3630 were forwarded to the full Committee, without amendment.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Financial Services: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 281, the ''Ensuring Diverse Leadership Act of 2019''; H.R. 1018, the ''Improving Corporate Governance through Diversity Act of 2019''; H.R. 2852, the ''Homebuyer Assistance Act of 2019''; H.R. 3279, the ''Diversity in Corporate Leadership Act of 2019''; H.R. 3614, the ''Restricting Use of Credit Checks for Employment Decisions Act''; H.R. 3618, the ''Free Credit Scores for Consumers Act of 2019''; H.R. 3619, the ''Appraisal Fee Transparency Act of 2019''; H.R. 3620, the ''Strategy and Investment in Rural Housing Preservation Act of 2019''; H.R. 3622, the ''Restoring Unfairly Impaired Credit and Protecting Consumers Act''; and H.R. 3642, the ''Improving Credit Reporting for All Consumers Act''. H.R. 2852, H.R. 3619, H.R. 3620, H.R. 281, H.R. 1018, H.R. 3279, H.R. 3614, H.R. 3618, H.R. 3622, and H.R. 3642 were ordered reported, as amended.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN CUBA: BEYOND THE VENEER OF REFORM

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on the Western Hemisphere, Civilian Security, and Trade held a hearing entitled ''Human Rights in Cuba: Beyond the Veneer of Reform''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT AND USAID FY 2020 OPERATIONS BUDGET

Committee on Foreign Affairs: Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations held a hearing entitled ''The State Department and USAID FY 2020 Operations Budget''. Testimony was heard from Carol Z. Perez, Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Human Resources, Bureau of Human Resources, Department of State; Douglas Pitkin, Director, Bureau of Budget and Planning, Department of State; Frederick Nutt, Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Management, U.S. Agency for International Development; and Bob Leavitt, Chief Human Capital Officer, U.S. Agency for International Development.

ROAD TO RECOVERY: PUERTO RICO AND THE U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS AFTER HURRICANES IRMA AND MARIA

Committee on Homeland Security: Subcommittee on Emergency Preparedness, Response, and Recovery held a hearing entitled ''Road to Recovery: Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands after Hurricanes Irma and Maria''. Testimony was heard from Chris P. Currie, Director, Homeland Security and Justice, Government Accountability Office; Omar J. Marrero, Executive Director, Central Office for Recovery, Reconstruction, and Resilience (COR3), Puerto Rico; and Adrienne L. Williams-Octalien, Director, Office of Disaster Recovery, Virgin Islands Public Finance Authority, U.S. Virgin Islands.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on a resolution authorizing issuance of subpoenas; H.R. 3311, the ''Small Business Reorganization Act of 2019''; H.R. 3304, the ''National Guard and Reservists Debt Relief Extension Act of 2019''; H.R. 2938, the ''HAVEN Act''; and H.R. 2336, the ''Family Farmer Relief Act of 2019''. The resolution authorizing issuance of subpoenas was ordered reported, as amended. H.R. 3311, H.R. 3304, H.R. 2938, and H.R. 2336 were ordered reported, without amendment.

THE FUTURE OF THE FEDERAL COAL PROGRAM

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing entitled ''The Future of the Federal Coal Program''. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

TRIBAL INFRASTRUCTURE: ROADS, BRIDGES, AND BUILDINGS

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States held a hearing entitled ''Tribal Infrastructure: Roads, Bridges, and Buildings''. Testimony was heard from LeRoy Gishi, Chief, Division of Transportation, Office of Indian Services, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of Interior; and public witnesses.

IDENTIFYING, PREVENTING, AND TREATING CHILDHOOD TRAUMA: A PERVASIVE PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE THAT NEEDS GREATER FEDERAL ATTENTION

Committee on Oversight and Reform: Full Committee held a hearing entitled ''Identifying, Preventing, and Treating Childhood Trauma: A Pervasive Public Health Issue That Needs Greater Federal Attention''. Testimony was heard from Charles Patterson, Health Commissioner, Clark County, Ohio; and public witnesses.

EARTH'S THERMOMETERS: GLACIAL AND ICE SHEET MELT IN A CHANGING CLIMATE

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Earth's Thermometers: Glacial and Ice Sheet Melt in a Changing Climate". Testimony was heard from Gabriel J. Wolkon, Research Scientist and Manager, Climate and Cryosphere Hazards Program, Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, Alaska Department of Natural Resources; and public witnesses.

BUMPER TO BUMPER: THE NEED FOR A NATIONAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH AGENDA

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Research and Technology held a hearing entitled "Bumper to Bumper: The Need for a National Surface Transportation Research Agenda". Testimony was heard from Tim Henkel, Assistant Commissioner, Modal Planning and Program Management, Minnesota Department of Transportation; Brian Ness, Director, Idaho Department of Transportation; and public witnesses.

SBA MANAGEMENT AND OVERSIGHT OF SCORE

Committee on Small Business: Subcommittee on Investigations, Oversight, and Regulations held a hearing entitled "SBA Management and Oversight of SCORE". Testimony was heard from Hannibal Ware, Inspector General, Small Business Administration; and Allen Gutierrez, Associate Administrator, Office of Entrepreneurial Development, Small Business Administration.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: Full Committee held a markup on H.R. 2942, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out the Women's Health Transition Training pilot program through at least fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes; H.R. 2943, to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make all fact sheets of the Department of Veterans Affairs in English and Spanish; and H.R. 3504, to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide for improvements to the specially adapted housing program of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes. H.R. 2942, H.R. 2943, and H.R. 3504 were ordered reported, as amended.

FOSTERING THE NEXT GENERATION OF LEADERS: SETTING MEMBERS UP FOR SUCCESS

Select Committee on the Modernization of Congress: Full Committee held a hearing entitled "Fostering the Next Generation of Leaders: Setting Members up for Success". Testimony was heard from Philip Kiko, Chief Administrative Officer, House of Representatives; and public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR FRIDAY, JULY 12, 2019

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

No meetings/hearings scheduled.

House

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Energy, hearing entitled "Keeping The Lights On: Addressing Cyber Threats To The Grid", 9:30 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on the Judiciary, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Lessons from the Mueller Report, Part III: Constitutional Processes for Addressing Presidential Misconduct", 9 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

Committee on Oversight and Reform, Full Committee, hearing entitled "The Trump Administration's Child Separation Policy: Substantiated Allegations of Mistreatment", 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Next Meeting of the SENATE

3 p.m., Monday, July 15

Senate Chamber

Program for Monday: Senate will resume consideration of the nomination of Peter Joseph Phipps, of Pennsylvania, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, and vote on the motion to invoke cloture thereon at 5:30 p.m.

The filing deadline for first-degree amendments to Protocol Amending the Tax Convention with Spain (Treaty Doc. 113–4), Protocol Amending Tax Convention with Swiss Confederation (Treaty Doc. 112–1), Protocol Amending the Tax Convention with Japan (Treaty Doc. 114–1), and Protocol Amending Tax Convention with Luxembourg (Treaty Doc. 111–8), is at 3:30 p.m.

Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

9 a.m., Friday, July 12

House Chamber

Program for Friday: Complete consideration of H.R. 2500—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2020.

Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

HOUSE

Bergman, Jack, Mich., E899
Blumenauer, Earl, Ore., E902, E905
Brown, Anthony G., Md., E901
Cisneros, Gilbert Ray, Jr., Calif., E897
Cleaver, Emanuel, Mo., E898, E902
Cohen, Steve, Tenn., E898
Collins, Doug, Ga., E905
Correa, J. Luis, Calif., E902, E905
Davis, Danny K., Ill., E904, E906
DeSaulnier, Mark, Calif., E904
Dingell, Debbie, Mich., E900
Huffman, Jared, Calif., E904
Johnson, Eddie Bernice, Tex., E901
Larsen, Rick, Wash., E904
Larson, John B., Conn., E907
Luria, Elaine G., Va., E898, E899, E900, E901, E902, E903, E904, E905, E906, E907
Maloney, Carolyn B., N.Y., E897
McCarthy, Kevin, Calif., E903
Moore, Gwen, Wisc., E900
Norton, Eleanor Holmes, The District of Columbia, E898, E899, E903
Peterson, Collin C., Minn., E906
Rose, Max, N.Y., E897
Rush, Bobby L., Ill., E897
Simpson, Michael K., Idaho, E901
Thompson, Mike, Calif., E899, E901, E906
Wagner, Ann, Mo., E903
Walden, Greg, Ore., E906
Webster, Daniel, Fla., E902

Congressional Record

The *Congressional Record* (USPS 087–390). The Periodicals postage is paid at Washington, D.C. The public proceedings of each House of Congress, as reported by the Official Reporters thereof, are printed pursuant to directions of the Joint Committee on Printing as authorized by appropriate provisions of Title 44, United States Code, and published for each day that one or both Houses are in session, excepting very infrequent instances when two or more unusually small consecutive issues are printed one time. ¶Public access to the *Congressional Record* is available online through the U.S. Government Publishing Office, at *www.govinfo.gov*, free of charge to the user. The information is updated online each day the *Congressional Record* is published. For more information, contact the GPO Customer Contact Center, U.S. Government Publishing Office. Phone 202–512–1800, or 866–512–1800 (toll-free). E-Mail, *contactcenter@gpo.gov*. ¶To place an order for any of these products, visit the U.S. Government Online Bookstore at: bookstore.gpo.gov. Mail orders to: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 979050, St. Louis, MO 63197–9000, or phone orders to 866–512–1800 (toll-free), 202–512–1800 (D.C. area), or fax to 202–512–2104. Remit check or money order, made payable to the Superintendent of Documents, or use VISA, MasterCard, Discover, American Express, or GPO Deposit Account. ¶Following each session of Congress, the daily *Congressional Record* is revised, printed, permanently bound and sold by the Superintendent of Documents in individual parts or by sets. ¶With the exception of copyrighted articles, there are no restrictions on the republication of material from the *Congressional Record*.

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to the Superintendent of Documents, *Congressional Record*, U.S. Government Publishing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, along with the entire mailing label from the last issue received.