



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2019

No. 185

## House of Representatives

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

### DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

WASHINGTON, DC,  
November 19, 2019.

I hereby appoint the Honorable MARK TAKANO 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.

### SUPPORT COLLEGE AFFORDABILITY

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

Ms. BONAMICI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of H.R. 4674, the College Affordability Act. I am proud to be an original cosponsor of this comprehensive reauthorization of the Higher Education Act.

The Federal role in education is centered on equity. When we promote and realize equity in education, when we expand and invest in educational op-

portunities, we can improve outcomes for all students, at all levels.

President Johnson signed the first Higher Education Act into law in 1965, more than 50 years ago. The goal was to make certain that no student is denied a college education because of a lack of resources. At that time, President Johnson said: "This act means the path of knowledge is open to all that have the determination to walk it."

We have made some progress over the past 50-plus years. But for many students, especially first-generation and low-income students and many students of color, they have the determination, but there are still too many barriers for them to overcome.

I am glad this bill addresses those barriers and includes several of my longtime priorities, informed by conversations I have had with students, community colleges, colleges, and universities across my home State of Oregon. These priorities include strengthening financial counseling for student borrowers and modernizing the Federal work-study program to direct resources to students who need it most.

I have also heard from numerous student loan borrowers in northwest Oregon who describe loan repayment as anxiety-inducing, daunting, and overwhelming, which is why I have included language in the College Affordability Act to help protect many borrowers from default by getting and keeping them in manageable, income-driven repayment plans.

Also, unfortunately, I have heard that housing and food insecurity are prevalent for too many students across this country. This bill includes language I authored, along with my Education and Labor Committee colleague Representative TAKANO, to address the issue of food insecurity by making sure that students who are eligible for SNAP are aware of their eligibility and have the support they need to secure those benefits.

The College Affordability Act also increases Pell grant funding, supports school-based childcare centers, provides stronger accountability measures for institutions, creates an emergency grant program for students who encounter unexpected financial barriers, and makes urgently needed improvements to the public service loan forgiveness program.

I am proud of the work that the Education and Labor Committee has done in crafting the College Affordability Act. I am grateful to Chairman SCOTT for his leadership. I urge all of my colleagues to support this crucial legislation when it comes to the floor as we continue our work to make college affordable and equitable for everyone.

### RECOGNIZING NATIONAL RURAL HEALTH DAY

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize November 21 as National Rural Health Day.

Nearly 60 million Americans call rural America home. It is a great place to live, to work, and to raise a family.

To ensure the vitality and vibrancy of rural America, investments in infrastructure, technology, and healthcare are critical. Americans in every corner of the Nation deserve access to reliable, quality healthcare, but rural America faces its own unique health challenges that need to be addressed.

Sadly, rural Americans are more likely than those in urban areas to die prematurely from heart disease, cancer, unintentional injury, chronic lower respiratory disease, and stroke, the Nation's five leading causes of death.

Rural America is no stranger to healthcare struggles, including long

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

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



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distances to the closest hospital, many uninsured or underinsured residents, and a larger number of aging residents with chronic conditions.

Another issue is simply the lack of doctors and providers. There are only 40 physicians for every 100,000 people in rural America. This leads to unserved patients and overworked medical professionals.

One way to address these issues is through telemedicine. Telemedicine can reduce healthcare barriers, increase access, and bolster convenience for millions of Americans.

Telemedicine is critical in ensuring increased access to care for Americans who live many miles away from a hospital or a doctor's office. It can also make a difference in the lives of limited-mobility Americans, like those who may be elderly or living with different types of disabilities.

Another way to improve the health of rural Americans who may be considered low-income is to address out-of-pocket costs for Medicaid expenses.

Something that needs to be addressed for seniors in not only rural America but also across the country is the misuse of direct and indirect remuneration, or DIR, and how it has impacted the part D drug plans. Over the years, DIR has become a catchall for pharmacy fees, which has unfairly shifted additional costs onto Medicaid patients.

While progress has been made with the 2018 Medicare part D pricing rule, there is still much more to be done. That is why I cosponsored H.R. 1034, the Phair Pricing Act. This bill directly addresses necessary reforms to DIR fees by doing four key things.

First, the Phair Pricing Act will require all price concessions between a pharmacy and a pharmacy benefits manager be included at the point of sale to decrease patient costs.

Second, the bill will realign market incentives to ensure patients have access to and receive the best possible care.

Third, the Phair Pricing Act will direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to establish a working group of stakeholders to create quality measures based on a pharmacy's practice.

Lastly, the bill would ensure pharmacy benefits managers disclose all fees, price concessions, and programs to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

Mr. Speaker, rural Americans deserve the best medical care available, and we can improve options for them and for all Americans through commonsense, bipartisan solutions like investments in telemedicine and legislation like the Phair Pricing Act.

#### STREAMLINING NATURAL DISASTER RESPONSE

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

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, and still I rise because I love my country, and I rise today with a very special message concerning some of the disasters that confront us in this country.

I rise because, last night, this House passed H.R. 3702. This was a piece of legislation designed to deal with emergency management after these disasters. It is styled the Reforming Disaster Recovery Act of 2019.

This is an important piece of legislation that passed, and because it has passed the House, it is most appropriate that we do several things. The first is to acknowledge the support that it had in the House and give thanks to those who have supported the legislation. I have to thank all the 290 Members of this House who voted to support this legislation—290 Members. It was bipartisan.

Mrs. ANN WAGNER was the Republican lead on this bill, and she did great work in bringing along the bipartisan effort that was necessary to pass the legislation—Mrs. ANN WAGNER, a cosponsor of the legislation to deal with natural disasters.

I would also like to thank my chairwoman of the Financial Services Committee, the Honorable MAXINE WATERS, who fought fearlessly to help us get this passed.

But I cannot do this without acknowledging the ranking member, the Honorable Mr. MCHENRY, who also fought to get it passed. In fact, it passed out of the committee unanimously because of WATERS and MCHENRY, and because of the Honorable ANN WAGNER. It passed out of the committee unanimously.

The bill came to the floor, and again, 290 of the Members of this Congress voted for it. I salute all the persons who helped to make this possible.

Just a quick word about the bill, and 5 minutes is not nearly enough to thank all the people associated with it.

Mr. Speaker, I include in the RECORD a long list of persons, not the least of which, of course, will be the staff.

Rep. Wagner, Chair Waters and Ranking Member McHenry, Leaders Hoyer and McCarthy, Democratic and Republican Staff, Office of Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Dr. Ben Carson, Chair DeFazio and Ranking Member Sam Graves, Chair Lowey and Ranking Member Kay Granger, Houston Mayor Sylvester Turner, Harris County Judge Hidalgo, Harris County Commissioner Rodney Ellis, Harris County Commissioner Adrian Garcia.

#### ENDORSEMENTS

National Housing Resource Center.  
National Fair Housing Alliance.  
National Low Income Housing Coalition.  
Disaster Housing Recovery Coalition, 800+ members, including: The Arc of the United States, Autistic Self Advocacy Network, Consortium for Citizens with Disabilities Housing Task Force, Disaster Law Project, Enterprise Community Partners, Fair Share Housing Center, Habitat for Humanity International, Hispanic Federation, Local Initiatives Support Coalition, National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities, National Coalition for Healthy Housing, National Community Development Asso-

ciation, National Law Center on Homelessness & Poverty, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Texas Low Income Housing Information Service.

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the staff really worked diligently and tirelessly to get this bill passed as well.

But the bill itself, after natural disasters in this country, we have been relegated to starting a process to accord various areas in the country that are impacted funding to help them rebuild, to help them restore order to their lives.

In doing this, we have not codified the methodology by which we would perfect the assistance that is needed. We never codified it. Twenty-six years ago, HUD received the responsibility to respond, but we didn't give any codified rules.

The HUD OIG indicated that there was a necessity to codify some rules so that we could respond in a timely manner but, also, do it in an efficacious manner such that we would not reinvent the wheel each and every time, which is what we have been doing, reinventing the wheel.

Well, this bill does that. It codifies the whole process of dealing with management after a disaster.

FEMA deals with the emergency side of it, in terms of an immediate response, providing persons with someplace to live, providing persons with the necessities of life. But the long-term response is what HUD deals with.

Under this long-term response legislation that we passed yesterday, HUD now can work with municipalities directly, in some cases. If a municipality has demonstrated that it can handle large sums of money, then funding can go from the Congress to the municipality, as opposed to some other agency within the State and then trickle down to that municipality.

Houston, Texas, by way of example, has demonstrated that it can handle these large sums of money. They have a great accounting department. Mayor Turner is there, and he has done an outstanding job.

With this kind of opportunity to get direct funding, people will receive help more efficaciously. They will receive it immediately.

Also, in small areas of the country, small cities, they will get a better understanding of how they can approach this process and how they can get the funding accorded them in a faster way.

The bill really is something that has been needed, not only for the hurricanes and the flooding but also for the tornadic activities, for the earthquakes that will visit some parts of the country, and for the fires that we will have.

This legislation is meaningful, and I will say more about it in the future.

#### MOVING IMPEACHMENT GOALPOSTS

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

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, unfortunately, I must rise again because, like so many times before, the goalposts for impeaching President Trump have moved. At this rate, NANCY PELOSI must be any field goal kicker's worst nightmare.

Since literally day one, it has been abundantly clear that the far-left members of a so-called squad have been moving this Democratic majority closer to impeaching the President. They don't care why or how. They don't care what evidence, real or imagined, is used. They care only about the end result: impeaching President Trump so that he will not win reelection.

As this radical faction gains dominance in the Democratic Party, Speaker PELOSI has tried every justification in the book to impeach this President.

We were told for years that we would get to impeachment from the Mueller report. They said just wait, wait till the report. It is going to show Russian collusion.

Well, 2 years and millions of dollars down the drain, Mueller showed no collusion.

□ 1015

The Democrat narrative quickly turned towards "obstruction of justice," but that, too, fell flat.

But then, Mr. Speaker, the majority got a new gift, the whistleblower. Never mind he had no firsthand knowledge of what he blew the whistle on; never mind he is a partisan Democrat; never mind he worked with ADAM SCHIFF on his new allegations against President Trump.

It was campaign finance violations. Well, that didn't work. So then it was quid pro quo. For weeks, that is all the majority talked about.

Not anymore. Apparently, Mr. Speaker, some highly paid political consultants warned Speaker PELOSI that quid pro quo did not resonate with the American people. So now it seems they have moved on to another version of impeachment that tested best in their focus groups, the nefarious-sounding "bribery." It is bribery. That is what we will impeach President Trump on.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I think my friends on the other side need to dust off their law books because, unfortunately for their latest impeachment fantasy, bribery isn't just some word. It is a real crime with a real definition, and it is one this majority cannot prove.

You see, bribery occurs when an individual "corruptly" links receiving something of value in exchange for an official government action.

I say to the majority, show me how asking Ukraine to look into the 2016 election and into the sketchy dealings of Hunter Biden is acting corruptly. Because I will tell you what: I will show you evidence that Ukrainian officials were working to boost Secretary Clinton, and I will show you evidence that the Obama administration itself was concerned about Hunter Biden's deals.

I think most Americans will say maybe the President of the United States should be looking into these things. I think they will say we want the President looking into possible corruption in our government and interference in our elections.

More importantly, I say to the majority, show me how President Trump linked aid to these investigations.

Mr. Speaker, President Trump's phone call with Ukraine's President Zelensky—you know, the one that the whistleblower blew the whistle on—it is on the internet. Everyone can read it, and I hope that they will, because nowhere in that call did President Trump ever link any aid to Ukraine in exchange for anything. The President did not one time—not one time—even mention any kind of hold on the aid, not once.

This is not bribery. This is not impeachable conduct. Yet here we are trying to remove the President of the United States, the leader of this country, the man chosen by the voters, over these newest allegations.

Mr. Speaker, the American people see past this charade. They know that this is a partisan political scheme. And at this point, I think most people who are paying attention, those who haven't tuned out, know this is just the latest effort by Democrats to throw something at the wall and see if it sticks.

President Trump has committed no "bribery, treason, or high crimes and misdemeanors" the only offenses that the Constitution says warrant impeachment.

I ask the majority, when do we stop and get back to the business of the American people?

#### ENOUGH IS ENOUGH

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

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to represent the Third Congressional District of Ohio. Unfortunately, my district, the State, and the Nation are no stranger to senseless gun violence, lack of affordable housing, and quality healthcare.

I rise today, again, to say enough is enough.

I rise to mourn the 13,200 men, women, and children who have been victims of gun violence this year.

The time for only thoughts and prayers is over. It is time for serious, hard-hitting policy and change. I call on my colleagues to support my legislation, H.R. 287, the SAFER Now Act.

Safer America for Everyone Right Now is comprehensive and pulls together the most forward-thinking policies in one package. It would, Mr. Speaker, require background checks, prohibit the sale of semiautomatic assault weapons, make trafficking in firearms a stand-alone criminal offense, prohibit the possession of firearms by a person who has been con-

victed of stalking, and bans bump stocks.

Let's pass this bill and the two gun reform bills already waiting on Senate action.

My first-ever floor speech, when elected to Congress, was on gun violence. Since then, I sponsored and helped sponsor and pass commonsense gun laws, proudly received an F rating from the NRA, participated in the 24-hour gun reform sit-in, marched with Moms Demand Action and stood with Students Demand Action for gun reform, and more.

I am calling on the Governor of Ohio, city mayors, State representatives, city council, community leaders, and others to demand action to make our communities safer, get guns off the street, train and put neighborhood police back in our communities, call upon the soon-to-be new police chief of Columbus to first patrol our inner-city neighborhoods, know our community, hold police officers accountable, and support reducing gun violence—because enough is enough.

#### LACK OF AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, lack of affordable housing is an issue.

The Columbus area is the most expensive region for housing in Ohio. A person would have to work a minimum wage of over \$18 per hour to afford a two-bedroom apartment. We are fighting to only get a \$15-per-hour minimum wage.

I recently convened an Affordable Housing Summit to discuss this critical issue with 36 stakeholders, toured the district, and, in that evening, was joined by some 400 constituents to have a community conversation, hearing firsthand from them about affordable housing issues.

We know that young people and African Americans are disproportionately affected by this housing shortage. Too many young people, too many seniors, too many veterans, and too many families are facing homelessness.

Columbus and our suburban areas are continuing to grow. We need to ensure that all of our residents can grow and prosper.

Call to action: I recently passed a bill for FHA first-time home buyers to get a reduction on their mortgage insurance for taking a financial literacy course. It passed the House. Now let's call on the Senate to pass it.

We must increase the supply of equitable opportunities to access affordable housing, call on the banks to design CRA projects with their bank-owned houses, raise bond financing, expand abatement housing buyouts, increase Federal funding, hire a housing czar in my district, and support State housing tax credits.

I will continue to work with stakeholders to address this affordable housing crisis.

#### AFFORDABLE QUALITY HEALTHCARE

Mrs. BEATTY. Mr. Speaker, lastly today, I rise for access to affordable and quality healthcare for my constituents and all Americans: Too many

constituents do not get the care they need due to skyrocketing costs. Too many seniors can't afford their prescriptions, and they are cutting their pills in half to stretch their medicine. Too many young people cannot afford the insurance premiums to even get access to a doctor.

At the beginning of this Congress, I met with stakeholders in my district to solicit their help. I will continue to support the Affordable Care Act and oppose Republicans' attempts to dismantle this critical legislation, because if Republicans had their way, nearly 30 million Americans would lose their healthcare—an unconscionable and sobering statistic.

I am proud to cosponsor H.R. 3, the Lower Drug Costs Now Act.

Mr. Speaker, I am fighting for the people of the Third Congressional District of Ohio.

#### CELEBRATING THE 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE JANE PAULEY COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTER

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

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate The Jane Pauley Community Health Center, with locations across Indiana, on 10 years of helping patients of all ages and backgrounds in need of care.

Founded in 2009, these healthcare centers continue to service communities across the Sixth District, providing affordable healthcare to Hoosiers. The Jane Pauley Community Centers embody the spirit of humanity and altruism by serving those in need, regardless of the patients' ability to pay.

Congratulations on a decade of service.

#### CONGRATULATING THE NEW CASTLE HIGH SCHOOL WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the New Castle High School women's volleyball team for winning the 2019 class 4A State volleyball championship. This marks New Castle's third year in a row on achieving this tremendous victory.

The coaching staff and players' hard work have brought pride to the New Castle community. Congratulations to the Trojans, and a great job on the three-peat.

#### CONGRATULATING THE GREENFIELD-CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL MARCHING BAND

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the Greenfield-Central High School marching band for winning the class B Indiana State championship.

I recently visited Greenfield-Central High School and was able to meet some of the band members and see their incredible facilities firsthand. The 160-member Cougar Pride Marching Band spent hours every day working toward this goal, and it is an accomplishment they are sure to remember for the rest of their lives.

I congratulate the Cougars on their awesome achievement.

#### CONGRATULATING BARBARA HINKLE

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Barbara Hinkle of Connersville for receiving the Archbishop Edward T. O'Meara Respect Life Award.

As a member of the St. Gabriel parish, Barbara started the Compassionate Visitors and Vigil Keepers Group, which serves local nursing homes. Barbara started the group to bring, as she said, "joy and hope to the lonely and peace and comfort to the dying."

I congratulate Barbara on her award and thank her for her servant's heart.

#### CONGRATULATING MUNCIE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Mr. PENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my appreciation for the Muncie Public Library receiving the Historic Preservation Education Grant.

The funds from Indiana Humanities, in cooperation with the National Endowment for the Humanities, will be used to help the library share its history and preservation needs with the public.

Carnegie Library was the first library building in Muncie and one of the first to be built in Indiana on a full donation from Andrew Carnegie. This facility serves as an icon of history and a modern workspace and receives my full support in Congress.

#### RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF AMERICORPS

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

Mr. BERA. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to talk about one of the great service-based programs in America, the AmeriCorps program.

Since 1994, more than 1.1 million Americans have served in AmeriCorps. Today, more than 75,000 AmeriCorps members serve each year at over 21,000 locations across the country, including nonprofits, schools, public education agencies, and community and faith-based groups.

AmeriCorps members come from all across this country. They are young men and women looking to learn leadership and give back to our country and our communities.

They serve critical needs like fighting poverty, sustaining national parks, responding to and preparing for disasters, and mentoring youth.

They mobilize and coordinate millions of volunteers to serve alongside them, which promotes a lasting impact on the volunteers and the communities that they serve.

I was recently fortunate to speak at the induction ceremony for the AmeriCorps National Civilian Community Corps, one of three AmeriCorps programs. AmeriCorps NCCC members are assigned to one of four regional campuses, one being Sacramento, California, the district I represent.

Before becoming AmeriCorps members, the inductees have to take the

AmeriCorps member pledge; and, as I read that pledge, I thought this is something that we ought to think about as Members of Congress.

Mr. Speaker, let me read that pledge to you right now. It says:

I will get things done for America, to make our people safer, smarter, and healthier.

I will bring Americans together to strengthen our communities.

Faced with apathy, I will take action.

Faced with conflict, I will seek common ground.

Faced with adversity, I will persevere.

I will carry this commitment with me this year and beyond.

I am an AmeriCorps member, and I will get things done.

Imagine, if these young Americans can take that pledge, what if we just changed that last line to "I am a Member of Congress, and I will get things done"?

We can learn something from these young people. Let's come together as a body. Let's emulate what we are teaching that next generation, and let's get things done, Congress.

□ 1030

#### RECOGNIZING NATIONAL ADOPTION AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize November as National Adoption Awareness Month.

According to the Adoption Network, one out of every 25 families in the United States has an adopted child. That means adoption has directly touched the lives of one-third of the U.S. population.

Yet, despite the widespread impact of adoption, many more children still need a loving home. The average child waits for an adoptive family for more than 3 years, and nearly 115,000 children are waiting to find their forever home. We can do better.

Many barriers prevent these children from being placed in loving homes. They include the high and often unpredictable cost of adoption, and families and birth mothers simply not having enough information about the option of adoption.

To reduce these barriers and help support increased adoption placement, I recently introduced the Improving Adoption Outcomes and Affordability Act. My legislation provides assistance to State or local governments, public and private adoption agencies, faith-based organizations, and eligible nonprofits for the purpose of improving adoption education, providing prebirth counseling assistance to birth mothers choosing adoption, and helping to cover mental health or substance abuse treatments to mothers struggling with addiction and other personal challenges during pregnancy.

Not only will this increased education and counseling improve the outcome of the adoption for both birth

mothers and adopting families, but it will also provide more pricing stability to the overall fees that families pay during an adoption. Adoptions often cost tens of thousands of dollars, which is a financial impediment to families making this life-affirming choice. Injecting more price predictability into the adoption system may be the help that families need when making the decision to adopt.

Last Congress, bipartisan legislation that I introduced to reduce known barriers for foster placement was signed into law. This bill builds on that effort to improve adoption outcomes, and we all will remain committed to ensuring that every child has the opportunity to grow up in a safe and loving home.

#### RECOGNIZING ANN LETORT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker I rise today to congratulate the faculty, staff, and students of Ann LeTort Elementary School in the Penn Manor School District on being recognized as the 2019-2020 National Blue Ribbon School.

Mr. Speaker, the National Blue Ribbon Schools program was founded nearly 40 years ago to recognize outstanding public and private schools, who are making a difference and exemplify excellence. LeTort Elementary was recognized as an Exemplary Achievement Gap Closing School.

I would like to thank Penn Manor superintendent Dr. Michael Lechlitter, the Penn Manor School Board, and the leadership and teachers at Ann LeTort Elementary for working very hard for this achievement. We know how a quality education prepares students for success throughout the rest of their lives.

Mr. Speaker, in their application for recognition, school principal Mrs. Carly McPherson notes that, "it is evident how individuals throughout the community are vested in the education of every LeTort student."

Mr. Speaker, I thank and congratulate that community for making a difference in the lives of their students and for being recognized as a National Blue Ribbon School.

#### RECOGNIZING ALABAMA'S 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF STATEHOOD

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

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to highlight an important time in Alabama's history.

I am proud to lead the efforts joined by my colleagues from Alabama in introducing a resolution today, which honors the 200th anniversary of Alabama's statehood.

On December 14, 1819, Alabama was incorporated into the Union as the 22nd State. December 14, 2019, will mark 200 years since the historical day of our State's incorporation. This is a monumental occasion in our State's history, and we are looking forward to joining Alabamians in a year full of memo-

orable celebration and commemoration of the bicentennial.

It is my greatest honor to represent and serve the people of Alabama's Second Congressional District, which includes Montgomery, our State's capital city. Alabama is currently experiencing extreme economic development and job growth across the State, which makes this special time even more exciting for us all.

I join my colleagues in recognizing this milestone in our State's history. I am grateful to have the opportunity to serve the people of Alabama as we celebrate the birthday and history of the beloved State we all call home.

#### 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 35 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. CUELLAR) at noon.

#### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer: Almighty God, we give You thanks for giving us another day.

Bless all Members with wisdom in good measure—pressed down, shaken together, and running over—that the legacy of great legislators of our history might be carried on with integrity for the benefit of all.

In the proceedings this day, may all Members be impelled by the spirit to perform as their best selves, mindful of the great responsibility they have to remain faithful to the Constitution which guarantees all of our security as Americans.

May all that is done in the people's House be for Your greater honor and glory.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

#### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentlewoman from Minnesota (Ms. CRAIG) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Ms. CRAIG 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.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Miss Kaitlyn Roberts, one of his secretaries.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

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

#### RESPONDING TO RAIL-BASED INCIDENTS

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

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, last weekend, a train derailed in Niagara Falls, New York, tossing several cars filled with butane on their side within yards of neighborhoods, residences, and local restaurants.

The Niagara Falls Fire Department and Niagara Falls Air Reserve Station responded quickly and, fortunately, this time, the emergency didn't rise to the level of placing the community in great danger.

According to the United States Department of Transportation, over 1,300 train derailments took place in 2018 alone, leaving no doubt that situations like this will occur again.

That is why I have introduced, along with Congresswoman HERRERA BEUTLER, the Fire Department Proper Response and Equipment Prioritization Act. This bipartisan legislation ensures that our brave first responders have access to Federal grants that support the specialized training and equipment necessary to respond to rail-based incidents, making the safety of our communities a priority.

#### THE TIME TO PASS THE USMCA IS NOW

(Mr. STAUBER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1

minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STAUBER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to address the critical need to pass the USMCA, a trade agreement for the 21st century. The USMCA would expand our markets, add \$63 billion to the economy, and create 176,000 new jobs, with thousands of those jobs coming to Minnesota.

When I am back in Minnesota's Eighth Congressional District meeting farmers, workers, and businessmen and -women alike, I am often asked why Congress has not yet passed the USMCA, even though it was signed by the President nearly a year ago. And my answer is this: If we voted on the USMCA today, it would pass the House with strong bipartisan support.

Unfortunately, Democratic leadership's refusal to bring this critical trade agreement to the House floor for a vote continues, and uncertainty remains for millions of Americans.

Pursuing partisan impeachment rather than clinching bipartisan wins for the American worker, is not what a majority of the American people sent us here to do. Enough is enough. I urge Democratic leadership to stop playing politics and join the rest of us in working for the American people.

The time to pass the USMCA is now.

#### LOWERING PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRICES

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

Ms. CRAIG. Mr. Speaker, the number one issue that my constituents have asked me to address is the price of healthcare and, especially, the cost of prescription drugs. It is long past time for commonsense legislation to end the ban on price negotiation for drugs for our Nation's Medicare patients.

This one action will hold Big Pharma accountable and encourage more competition. That is why the special interests have opposed H.R. 3, because it forces them to lower their prices for U.S. patients.

We can use the money saved to lower premiums, cap out-of-pocket costs for our Nation's seniors, and invest in the National Institutes of Health's life-saving research and innovation.

These are decisions that impact real people. Take my constituent from Rosemount. He has Crohn's disease and takes a medication called Canasa. When he started taking the drug, it was \$100 for a 30-day supply. Over the past 10 years, that has skyrocketed to \$1,500 a month. In Canada, that same drug costs \$75 a month.

It is time to stop talking and take action.

#### JUVENILE DIABETES RESEARCH FOUNDATION ONE WALK

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, I walked in the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation One Walk at Segra Park, home of the famous Columbia Fireflies. I am grateful to have been able to support such an important cause and walk in support of eradicating type 1 diabetes.

The money raised at the JDRF One Walk in Columbia supports life-changing research that gives hope to those impacted by type 1 diabetes. It is an autoimmune disease that strikes suddenly and is serious and stressful to families, challenging families across our district.

Currently, there is nothing that can be done to prevent type 1 diabetes and there is no cure. JDRF is a leader in funding diabetes research, motivated by their vision of a world without type 1 diabetes. This organization works tirelessly to improve the lives of those affected by this disease by accelerating life-changing breakthroughs to cure, prevent, and treat diabetes.

I appreciate JDRF Palmetto Chapter Development Director Beth McCrary for her hard work and success in coordinating the JDRF Walk in Columbia and for her advocacy for ending type 1 diabetes.

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

#### FUNDING THE GOVERNMENT THROUGH DECEMBER 20, 2019

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

Mrs. LAWRENCE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in strong support of the continuing resolution to fund our government.

Unfortunately, it breaks my heart that we have not been able to do our job and reach a consensus on a budget, but we will not be shutting down our government. The bill ensures that the Federal Government does not shut down a week before Americans celebrate Thanksgiving with their families, preventing countless Federal employees from being forced to work without a paycheck.

For my home State of Michigan, this continuing resolution repeals section 1438 of the FAST Act, which would rescind over \$7 billion in highway funding from the States. This repeal would protect over \$300 million in critical funding for Michigan, which is needed for our highways.

I am also thrilled that the continuing resolution provides a 3 percent pay increase for our Nation's servicemembers who devote their lives to protecting our Nation.

While the House and Senate use this additional month to continue negotiating complete fiscal year funding, I urge the Senate to include House language that would include increased

funding for maternal mortality, environmental protection, and programs that give women and families a better chance.

#### DIRECT-TO-CONSUMER ADVERTISING COSTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring awareness today to a challenge that most Americans face every day with the high cost of their prescribed medications.

Since 2010, the practicing cost of drugs in the United States has risen by close to 10 percent per year. As a physician, I see patients who forgo their medications because they simply cannot afford them.

In 1996, the United States' use of direct-to-consumer advertising began a skyrocketing climb such that, today, 8 out of the top 10 pharmaceutical companies in the U.S. spend more on advertising than they do on research, personnel, or manufacturing. In fact, we are only one of two countries in the world that allow this practice, and this is a major reason why we have the highest cost of medications in the world.

As a physician, I am often put in the unenviable position of explaining to a patient why the drug they see on TV is not the right drug for them and why. Patients ask their doctor about this medication, only for them to receive entirely different advice from their physician who diagnoses their illness.

Yes, I am an ardent supporter of free speech, yet I would ask the American public: Is it worth it to you to pay up to 25 percent more for your medications just to see them advertised on television?

So rather than investing billions of dollars in advertising, pharmaceutical companies could be decreasing the cost of medications or using that money for cure research.

I ask for bipartisan support of this measure.

#### LEGAL IMMIGRATION MAKES OUR COUNTRY GREAT

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

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to showcase why legal immigration makes our country great.

Earlier this month, I had the opportunity to give a keynote address at a naturalization ceremony for new U.S. citizens. I awarded 68 new Americans with their citizenship certificates and spoke with their families and their loved ones. Being a part of that ceremony reinforced my patriotism and my belief in our country.

We want the best and the brightest from around the world to come to our

shores, and we want them to do it the right way. That is part of the American story.

So let no one claim that being tough on illegal immigration has to mean that you in any way oppose immigrants. It is actually quite the opposite. We want people to come to the United States the American way, the legal way, so they can pursue their American Dream.

#### REMEMBERING THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

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

Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember President Lincoln's famous remarks in Gettysburg, 156 years ago today.

In the Gettysburg Address, President Lincoln expressed some of the most important American values in just 272 words. At the time, President Lincoln said: "The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here."

Over the past 150 years, the world still remembers the service of those who fought in Gettysburg, including my great-grandfather.

We continue to remember and to cherish what President Lincoln said there, and we remain resolved "that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the Earth."

It is my privilege to represent Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in the United States House of Representatives and to highlight our region's significant role in American history.

□ 1215

#### FOOD BANKS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN SUPPORTING FAMILIES WHO NEED A HELPING HAND

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

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, this weekend I had the pleasure of joining volunteers of my district at the Port Matilda Baptist Church for the monthly CommonFood distribution event.

CommonFood is an organization that works to provide underserved and underemployed elderly, single-parent families, and low-income families in western Centre County with nutritious food.

CommonFood feeds approximately 140 to 150 families in the area. Each month these families receive a box of food valued at approximately \$150 filled with meat, produce, and nonperishables.

Organizations like CommonFood and our Nation's food banks play an impor-

tant role in supporting families who may need a helping hand. Through the USDA's Emergency Food Assistance Program, States are provided with food that is then distributed to local food banks and soup kitchens. These organizations then distribute quality ingredients to low-income households who are, in turn, able to provide their families with nutritious meals.

Organizations that provide emergency food assistance play an important role in the lives of low-income families, and they deserve our support. I am proud to support the farm bill that provides that type of support.

#### CONGRATULATING LOYALSOCK LANCERS MARCHING BAND

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

Mr. KELLER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania's 12th Congressional District, I congratulate the Loyalsock Lancers Marching Band on their recent State championship at the 2019 Cavalcade of Bands.

The Lancers 2019 show entitled, "Heart of the Machine," Tin Man's journey to finding his heart, has been noted as leaving fans on their feet cheering during halftime events at football games and during their competition season.

The Loyalsock Lancers Marching Band has a rich history of success, winning the 2017 Cavalcade of Bands, being 20-time Tournament of Bands Region 4 champions, and marching in the National Outback Bowl parade. The band is the only band in North America to open for the performing group DRUMLine Live.

Even given this rich history of achievement, band director Ryan Bulgarelli said that the 2019 Lancers are possibly the best in school history. Again, I congratulate the Loyalsock Lancers Marching Band on their recent State championship.

#### REQUEST TO CONSIDER HOUSE AMENDMENT TO SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 1865, NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT MUSEUM COMMEMORATIVE COIN ACT

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that it be in order at any time to take from the Speaker's table the bill, H.R. 1865, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with the amendment submitted for printing by Representative LOWEY of New York in the portion of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD designated for that purpose in clause 8 of rule XVIII; that the Senate amendment and the motion be considered as read; that the motion be debatable for 1 hour equally divided

and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations; that the previous question be considered as ordered on the motion to adoption without intervening motion or demand for division of the question; and that House Resolution 708 be laid on the table.

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

Mr. ROY. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Objection is heard.

#### PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3055, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 708 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 708

*Resolved*, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 3055) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and to consider in the House, without intervention of any point of order, a motion offered by the chair of the Committee on Appropriations or her designee that the House concur in the Senate amendment with an amendment inserting the text of Rules Committee Print 116-38 in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate. The Senate amendment and the motion shall be considered as read. The motion shall be debatable for one hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion.

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

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

GENERAL LEAVE

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

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

There was no objection.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, on Monday, the Rules Committee met and



reported a rule, House Resolution 708, providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to H.R. 3055. One hour of general debate has been provided, controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Speaker, funding the government may seem like an arcane exercise to some watching this debate today, but it is the most basic responsibility any Member of Congress has. And failure to follow through could be devastating.

Remember what happened during the Trump shutdown? The President and Republican leaders who controlled the Congress then caused the longest government shutdown in American history.

Hundreds of Federal workers were forced to miss paychecks. The men and women who keep our country safe struggled to put food on the table. Members of the Coast Guard, FBI agents, Border Patrol officers, and TSA agents waited in long lines at food banks to provide for their families. Millions of households were at risk of experiencing a gap in their SNAP benefits without a backup plan. And I could go on and on.

These debates are not just some abstract political exercise. They have real-life consequences. And that is why this majority passed bills to fund roughly 96 percent of the Federal Government earlier this year, but Leader MCCONNELL and Senate Republicans couldn't get their work done.

So today we find ourselves needing to take action, once again, before funding runs out later this week. And, once again, this majority is not shirking its responsibilities. We are taking the lead through a bill that not only keeps the lights on, it addresses the most critical budget priorities we face.

In addition to funding the government through December 20, the underlying measure also gives our military a 3.1 percent pay raise. It fully funds a fair and accurate 2020 Census, and it keeps critical public health programs going for another month, so consumers don't see a gap in care. Families, businesses, and communities need this certainty while talks continue on a longer-term deal.

Just as important as what is here, Mr. Speaker, is what is not here. There are no controversial policy provisions, nothing designed to make Members run to their partisan corners. This is simply about whether key programs remain authorized and funded, whether members of our military are able to avoid the pain of budget uncertainty, and whether we guarantee an accurate 2020 Census.

You know, we fight about a lot of issues on this floor, but this bill should not be one of them. I know President Trump's disposition is to govern by tweet. That is what helped bring on the last Republican shutdown. I don't know if he has logged on in the last few minutes and tried to throw a wrench into the process, but I hope that re-

gardless of what he does or doesn't say in the next few days, Republicans will join us in agreeing that we should not be shutting the government down.

We should pass this bill. We should allow appropriators to have more time to negotiate and continue this process in an orderly way. Make no mistake, this majority will continue fighting hard for our priorities. We are going to keep defending vital programs, and we will be providing a check on the Trump administration. But we are going to fight for what we believe in while averting another costly shutdown because it is the right thing to do, and it is the responsible thing to do.

I don't expect that my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are always going to share our priorities, but I do know that there are many in the House, and I include my ranking member who was also an appropriator in that category, who is sincerely dedicated to making sure we do our job to making sure we fund our government, to making sure that we achieve a reasonable compromise, and to making sure that we avoid another shutdown that has such catastrophic effects.

So I urge all my colleagues to join with us. Let's allow more time for talks to continue while saying enough to government shutdowns.

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

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

Mr. Speaker, we are here on a bill that represents one of the most fundamental roles of the United States Congress, and that is to fund the government, and to keep it open.

This continuing resolution ensures critical government funding will remain in place through December 20. While short-term measures are never ideal, this extension of funding is necessary to ensure that the House and the Senate can continue to negotiate and reach agreement on a full-year appropriation for fiscal year 2020.

As Members of Congress, we are obligated each year to pass legislation that funds the government and keeps it open so that it can continue to provide services that many of our constituents are counting on. With today's bill, we ensure that the government remains open until December 20, which will give Congress time to reach an agreement funding the entire government for the rest of the fiscal year.

This continuing resolution not only maintains government funding, but it also rightly extends authorizations for some key programs that otherwise would expire, programs like community health centers, a special diabetes program, and the special diabetes program for Native Americans. And we are also adding an adjustment to raise pay for our members of the armed services by 3.1 percent.

Even though it is good news that we are preventing a government shutdown with this continuing resolution—as my friend knows, I certainly plan to support it when it comes to the floor—to-day's measure sadly represents a missed opportunity for the House of Representatives. The fact that we are here today on our second continuing resolution of this fiscal year is a reminder that Congress is not getting its work done, at least when it comes to appropriations.

Last year, despite the fact that we were in the midst of an election cycle, Congress still managed to get appropriations bills covering 80 percent of full-year spending passed into law by the start of the fiscal year. Today, by contrast, we have passed exactly zero appropriations bills into law, despite being almost 2 months into the fiscal year.

This state of affairs is disappointing, and while I recognize that this is certainly not entirely the fault of the House of Representatives, we still have yet to pass all 12 bills out of our own House. The job won't get any closer to completion until we pass all 12 appropriations bills for this fiscal year. The American people deserve no less from us and our full attention on this pressing matter.

Again, I share my friend's frustration at this process, but I am actually somewhat optimistic that in the next 30 days we can get that job done and get out of this cycle of continuing resolutions and actually have a fully functional government with 12 appropriations bills. Certainly, I intend to work to achieve that aim. I know my friend and my colleagues on both sides of the aisle on the Appropriations Committee will do that, and I sincerely hope we can be successful.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opposition to the rule, but support for the underlying bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, we don't have any additional speakers on our side, so we are ready to close any time the gentleman is.

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

I urge opposition to the rule. And while I am encouraged that we are considering a continuing resolution to keep the government open and operating until December 20, our work for this fiscal year is not done. It is not going to be done until we pass all 12 appropriations bills into law.

While the House is focused on other areas, we have neglected some of our key responsibilities in both Chambers, quite frankly, for funding the government for fiscal year 2020. Our constituents demand that we get our job done.

So, Mr. Speaker, again, I reiterate my commitment. I know the commitment of my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee, on both sides of the aisle, to work diligently to come to an agreement so we can we can bring before this body compromised legislation between a Republican Senate and



a Democratic House, legislation that we can all, frankly, send to the President with a great deal of pride. This underlying legislation gives us the time to do that.

I thank my friend for cooperating, and I look forward to working with him on that measure, as well as the eventual completion of the appropriations process.

So, Mr. Speaker, while I oppose the rule, I support the underlying bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

□ 1230

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

Let me begin my closing by again thanking the gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE) not only for his work on the Rules Committee but also for his work on the Appropriations Committee. I think he understands the importance of making sure that we don't have any more government shutdowns, but he also understands that in this place, no matter who is in charge, you don't always get 100 percent of what you want and that sometimes compromise is appropriate and necessary to do the right thing.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman knows, we on this side tried to accommodate the minority in terms of the underlying measure, changing the underlying measure at the minority's request. Unfortunately, a Member on the minority side objected, so we were not able to do that, but I do have nothing but the highest respect for the gentleman, and I appreciate his words.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I know that some of my friends on the other side of the aisle would have drafted a different bill if they were in charge. I want my colleagues to know that if I could wave a magic wand and have my own way in everything, I would, too.

For example, I would have removed the 4-month extension of the PATRIOT Act's FISA provision from this bill. I have voted against this program in the past and for bipartisan reforms that would strip the government of this unchecked and, I believe, unconstitutional spying power.

I may be the chairman of the Rules Committee, but I don't believe it should be my way or the highway on everything. I don't believe in blowing up a bipartisan, bicameral negotiation just because I didn't get my own way on a particular provision.

But make no mistake, Mr. Speaker, I hope that we have a standalone and robust debate on the FISA when the extension expires next year. As I said, this is a 4-month extension that we are talking about. Meaningful reforms, I think, are long overdue.

Let me remind my colleagues what is at stake today. 800,000 Americans had their paychecks held hostage for 35 days during the President's last shutdown. Workers couldn't pay their bills. Communities lost access to health and safety services. Our national security was endangered. Our economy was

harmed. The nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office estimates that it cost us billions of dollars for the President's shutdown.

The choice before us today is whether we are going to vote to cause a repeat of that devastation or not. I think the costs are too high, and I would like to think my Republican friends have learned their lesson.

Look, no one expects either side to stop fighting for what they believe in, but let's do it while the lights are on.

There is really nothing terribly controversial here. This is not a radical proposal. It is about keeping the government funded through December 20, giving the men and women of our military a raise, fully funding the Census, and encouraging Senator MCCONNELL and Senate Republicans to finally get their work done.

House appropriators, I would say in a bipartisan way, did most of their work. The Senate remains a problem on getting a yearlong budget deal.

Quite frankly, if it were possible, the Senate majority leader should be sued for malpractice due to his inaction. But we are where we are, and we should all be able to agree on that. Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge a "yes" vote on this rule and on the underlying bill.

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

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

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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

#### CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT TO BURUNDI—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 116-81)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the na-

tional emergency with respect to the situation in Burundi declared in Executive Order 13712 of November 22, 2015, is to continue in effect beyond November 22, 2019.

The situation in Burundi, which has been marked by killing and other violence against civilians, unrest, the incitement of violence, and significant political repression, and which threatens the peace, security, and stability of Burundi and the region, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13712 with respect to the situation in Burundi.

DONALD J. TRUMP.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 19, 2019.

#### 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, November 19, 2019.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,  
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 November 19, 2019, at 11:07 a.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 2071.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

CHERYL L. JOHNSON.

#### RECESS

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

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 36 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1310

#### AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. LARSON of Connecticut) at 1 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Proceedings will resume on questions previously postponed. Votes will be taken in the following order:

Ordering the previous question on House Resolution 708;

Adoption of House Resolution 708, if ordered; and

Suspending the rules and passing H.R. 5084.

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

**PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF SENATE AMENDMENT TO H.R. 3055, COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on ordering the previous question on the resolution (H. Res. 708) providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3055) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the resolution.

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

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 228, nays 192, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 628]

YEAS—228

Adams	Cuellar	Houlahan
Aguilar	Cunningham	Hoyer
Allred	David (KS)	Huffman
Axne	Davis (CA)	Jackson Lee
Barragán	Davis, Danny K.	Jayapal
Bass	Dean	Jeffries
Beatty	DeFazio	Johnson (GA)
Bera	DeGette	Johnson (TX)
Beyer	DeLauro	Kaptur
Bishop (GA)	DelBene	Keating
Blumenauer	Delgado	Kelly (IL)
Blunt Rochester	Demings	Kennedy
Bonamici	DeSaulnier	Khanna
Boyle, Brendan	Deutch	Kildee
F.	Dingell	Kilmer
Brindisi	Doggett	Kim
Brown (MD)	Doyle, Michael	Kind
Brownley (CA)	F.	Kirkpatrick
Bustos	Engel	Krishnamoorthi
Butterfield	Escobar	Kuster (NH)
Carbajal	Eshoo	Lamb
Cárdenas	Españat	Langevin
Carson (IN)	Evans	Larsen (WA)
Cartwright	Finkenauer	Larson (CT)
Case	Fletcher	Lawrence
Casten (IL)	Foster	Lawson (FL)
Castor (FL)	Frankel	Lee (CA)
Castro (TX)	Fudge	Lee (NV)
Chu, Judy	Gallego	Levin (CA)
Cicilline	Garamendi	Levin (MI)
Cisneros	Garcia (IL)	Lewis
Clark (MA)	Garcia (TX)	Lieu, Ted
Clarke (NY)	Golden	Lipinski
Clay	Gomez	Loeb sack
Cleaver	Gonzalez (TX)	Lofgren
Clyburn	Gottheimer	Lowenthal
Cohen	Green, Al (TX)	Lowe y
Connolly	Grijalva	Lujan
Cooper	Haaland	Luria
Correa	Harder (CA)	Lynch
Costa	Hastings	Malinowski
Courtney	Hayes	Maloney,
Cox (CA)	Heck	Carolyn B.
Craig	Higgins (NY)	Maloney, Sean
Crist	Himes	Matsui
Crow	Horn, Kendra S.	McAdams

McBath	Pressley	Stanton
McCollum	Price (NC)	Stevens
McEachin	Quigley	Suozzi
McGovern	Raskin	Swalwell (CA)
McNerney	Rice (NY)	Takano
Meeks	Richmond	Thompson (CA)
Meng	Rose (NY)	Thompson (MS)
Moore	Rouda	Titus
Morelle	Roybal-Allard	Tlaib
Moulton	Ruiz	Tonko
Mucarsel-Powell	Ruppersberger	Torres (CA)
Murphy (FL)	Rush	Torres Small
Nadler	Ryan	(NM)
Napolitano	Sánchez	Trahan
Neal	Sarbanes	Trone
Neguse	Scanlon	Underwood
Norcross	Schakowsky	Van Drew
O'Halloran	Schiff	Vargas
Ocasio-Cortez	Schneider	Veasey
Omar	Schrader	Vela
Pallone	Schrier	Velázquez
Panetta	Scott (VA)	Visclosky
Pappas	Scott, David	Wasserman
Pascrell	Sewell (AL)	Schultz
Payne	Shalala	Waters
Perlmutter	Sherman	Watson Coleman
Peters	Sherrill	Welch
Peterson	Sires	Wexton
Phillips	Slotkin	Wild
Pingree	Smith (WA)	Wilson (FL)
Pocan	Soto	Yarmuth
Porter	Spanberger	

NAYS—192

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

NOT VOTING—10

Bilirakis	Hurd (TX)	Speier
Gabbard	Jordan	Timmons
Gohmert	Meadows	
Horsford	Serrano	

□ 1345

Messrs. SPANO, BOST, CALVERT, STEWART, and WENSTRUP changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So the previous question was ordered.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

Stated against:

Mr. HURD of Texas. Madam Speaker, I was unavoidably detained.

Had I been present, I would have voted “nay” on rollcall No. 628.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. DEGETTE). The question is on the resolution.

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 230, nays 194, not voting 6, as follows:

[Roll No. 629]

YEAS—230

Adams	Delgado	Kuster (NH)
Aguilar	Demings	Lamb
Allred	DeSaulnier	Langevin
Axne	Deutch	Larsen (WA)
Barragán	Dingell	Larson (CT)
Bass	Doggett	Lawrence
Beatty	Doyle, Michael	Lawson (FL)
Bera	F.	Lee (CA)
Beyer	Engel	Lee (NV)
Bishop (GA)	Escobar	Levin (CA)
Blumenauer	Eshoo	Levin (MI)
Blunt Rochester	Españat	Lewis
Bonamici	Evans	Lieu, Ted
Boyle, Brendan	Finkenauer	Lipinski
F.	Fletcher	Loeb sack
Brindisi	Foster	Lofgren
Brown (MD)	Frankel	Lowenthal
Brownley (CA)	Fudge	Lowe y
Bustos	Gallego	Lujan
Butterfield	Garamendi	Luria
Carbajal	Garcia (IL)	Lynch
Cárdenas	Garcia (TX)	Malinowski
Carson (IN)	Golden	Maloney,
Cartwright	Gomez	Carolyn B.
Case	Gonzalez (TX)	Maloney, Sean
Casten (IL)	Gottheimer	Matsui
Castor (FL)	Green, Al (TX)	McAdams
Castro (TX)	Grijalva	McBath
Chu, Judy	Haaland	McCollum
Cicilline	Harder (CA)	McEachin
Cisneros	Hastings	McGovern
Clark (MA)	Hayes	McNerney
Clarke (NY)	Heck	Meeks
Clay	Higgins (NY)	Meng
Cleaver	Himes	Moore
Clyburn	Horn, Kendra S.	Morelle
Cohen	Horsford	Moulton
Connolly	Houlahan	Mucarsel-Powell
Cooper	Hoyer	Murphy (FL)
Correa	Huffman	Nadler
Costa	Jackson Lee	Napolitano
Courtney	Jayapal	Neal
Cox (CA)	Jeffries	Neguse
Craig	Johnson (GA)	Norcross
Crist	Johnson (TX)	O'Halloran
Crow	Kaptur	Ocasio-Cortez
Cuellar	Keating	Omar
Cunningham	Kelly (IL)	Pallone
David (KS)	Kennedy	Panetta
Davis (CA)	Khanna	Pappas
Davis, Danny K.	Kildee	Pascrell
Dean	Kilmer	Payne
DeFazio	Kim	Perlmutter
DeGette	Kind	Peters
DeLauro	Kirkpatrick	Peterson
DelBene	Krishnamoorthi	Phillips

Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond  
Rose (NY)  
Rouda  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader

Schrier  
Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
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

## NAYS—194

Abraham  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Bacon  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Barr  
Bergman  
Biggs  
Bishop (NC)  
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)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Cook  
Crawford  
Crenshaw  
Curtis  
Davidson (OH)  
Davis, Rodney  
DesJarlais  
Diaz-Balart  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes  
Ferguson  
Fitzpatrick  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Fortenberry  
Foxx (NC)  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher  
Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gooden  
Gosar

Granger  
Graves (GA)  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green (TN)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guest  
Guthrie  
Hagedorn  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hern, Kevin  
Herrera Beutler  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Hill (AR)  
Holding  
Hollingsworth  
Hudson  
Huizenga  
Hunter  
Hurd (TX)  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (OH)  
Joyce (PA)  
Katko  
Keller  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
King (IA)  
King (NY)  
Kinzinger  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
LaMalfa  
Lamborn  
Latta  
Lesko  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Marchant  
Marshall  
Massie  
Mast  
McCarthy  
McCaul  
McHenry  
McKinley  
Meadows  
Meuser  
Miller  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Mullin  
Murphy (NC)  
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  
Stivers  
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—6

Bilirakis  
Gabbard

Gohmert  
McClintock

Serrano  
Timmons

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1352

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## IMPROVING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE THROUGH DIVERSITY ACT OF 2019

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5084) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the submission by issuers of data relating to diversity and for other purposes, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill.

This will be a 5-minute vote.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 281, nays 135, not voting 14, as follows:

[Roll No. 630]

## YEAS—281

Adams  
Aguilar  
Allred  
Axne  
Bacon  
Barr  
Barragán  
Bass  
Beatty  
Bera  
Bergman  
Beyer  
Bishop (GA)  
Blumenauer  
Blunt Rochester  
Bonamici  
Bost  
Boyle, Brendan F.  
Brindisi  
Brooks (IN)  
Brown (MD)  
Brownley (CA)  
Buchanan  
Bustos  
Butterfield  
Calvert  
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  
Crenshaw  
Crist  
Crow  
Cuellar  
Cunningham

Davidson (KS)  
Davis (CA)  
Davis, Danny K.  
Davis, Rodney  
Dean  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
DeBene  
Delgado  
Demings  
DeSaulnier  
Deutch  
Diaz-Balart  
Dingell  
Doggett  
Doyle, Michael F.  
Engel  
Escobar  
Españillat  
Evans  
Finkenauer  
Fitzpatrick  
Fletcher  
Fortenberry  
Foster  
Frankel  
Fudge  
Gallego  
Garamendi  
Garcia (IL)  
Garcia (TX)  
Golden  
Gomez  
Gonzalez (OH)  
Gonzalez (TX)  
Gottheimer  
Granger  
Graves (LA)  
Graves (MO)  
Green, Al (TX)  
Grijalva  
Guthrie  
Haaland  
Harder (CA)  
Hastings  
Hayes  
Heck  
Herrera Beutler  
Higgins (NY)  
Hill (AR)  
Himes  
Holding  
Horn, Kendra S.  
Horsford  
Houlahan

Hoyer  
Hudson  
Huffman  
Huizenga  
Hurd (TX)  
Jackson Lee  
Jayapal  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Johnson (TX)  
Joyce (OH)  
Kaptur  
Katko  
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  
Loeb sack  
Loftgren  
Lowenthal  
Lowey  
Lucas  
Luetkemeyer  
Luján  
Luria  
Lynch  
Malinowski  
Maloney,  
Carolyn B.  
Maloney, Sean  
Marchant  
Matsui  
McAdams  
McBath  
McCaul  
McCollum

McEachin  
McGovern  
McHenry  
McNerney  
Meeks  
Meng  
Miller  
Moore  
Moulton  
Mucarsel-Powell  
Murphy (FL)  
Nadler  
Napolitano  
Neal  
Neguse  
Norcross  
Ocasio-Cortez  
Omar  
Pallone  
Panetta  
Pappas  
Pascarell  
Payne  
Perlmutter  
Peters  
Peterson  
Phillips  
Pingree  
Pocan  
Porter  
Posey  
Pressley  
Price (NC)  
Quigley  
Raskin  
Ratcliffe  
Reed  
Rice (NY)  
Richmond

Rodgers (WA)  
Rogers (KY)  
Rose (NY)  
Rouda  
Roybal-Allard  
Ruiz  
Ruppersberger  
Rush  
Ryan  
Sánchez  
Sarbanes  
Scanlon  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schneider  
Schrader

Scott (VA)  
Scott, David  
Shalala  
Sherman  
Sherrill  
Sires  
Slotkin  
Smith (NJ)  
Smith (WA)  
Soto  
Spanberger  
Speier  
Stanton  
Stauber  
Stefanik  
Steil  
Stevens  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Suozzi  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano

## NAYS—135

Abraham  
Aderholt  
Allen  
Amash  
Amodei  
Armstrong  
Arrington  
Babin  
Baird  
Balderson  
Banks  
Biggs  
Bishop (UT)  
Brady  
Brooks (AL)  
Buck  
Bucshon  
Budd  
Burchett  
Burgess  
Byrne  
Carter (GA)  
Carter (TX)  
Chabot  
Cheney  
Cline  
Cloud  
Collins (GA)  
Comer  
Conaway  
Crawford  
Curtis  
Davidson (OH)  
DesJarlais  
Duncan  
Dunn  
Emmer  
Estes  
Ferguson  
Fleischmann  
Flores  
Foxx (NC)  
Fulcher  
Gaetz  
Gallagher

Gianforte  
Gibbs  
Gooden  
Gosar  
Graves (GA)  
Green (TN)  
Griffith  
Grothman  
Guest  
Hagedorn  
Harris  
Hartzler  
Hern, Kevin  
Hice (GA)  
Higgins (LA)  
Hollingsworth  
Hunter  
Johnson (LA)  
Johnson (OH)  
Johnson (SD)  
Jordan  
Joyce (PA)  
Keller  
Kelly (MS)  
Kelly (PA)  
King (IA)  
Kinzinger  
Kustoff (TN)  
LaHood  
Lamborn  
Latta  
Lesko  
Long  
Loudermilk  
Marshall  
Massie  
Mast  
McCarthy  
McKinley  
Meadows  
Meuser  
Mitchell  
Moolenaar  
Mooney (WV)  
Mullin

Murphy (NC)  
Norman  
Nunes  
Olson  
Palazzo  
Palmer  
Pence  
Perry  
Reschenthaler  
Rice (SC)  
Riggleman  
Roby  
Roe, David P.  
Rogers (AL)  
Rooney (FL)  
Rose, John W.  
Rouzer  
Roy  
Rutherford  
Scalise  
Schweikert  
Scott, Austin  
Sensenbrenner  
Shimkus  
Simpson  
Smith (MO)  
Smith (NE)  
Smucker  
Spano  
Steube  
Taylor  
Thompson (PA)  
Watkins  
Weber (TX)  
Webster (FL)  
Wenstrup  
Westerman  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Womack  
Woodall  
Wright  
Yoho  
Young  
Zeldin

## NOT VOTING—14

Bilirakis  
Bishop (NC)  
Cook  
Eshoo  
Gabbard

Gohmert  
LaMalfa  
McClintock  
Morelle  
Newhouse

O'Halleran  
Serrano  
Sewell (AL)  
Timmons

## ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1359

Messrs. WENSTRUP and LONG changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Stated for:

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I regretably missed the vote on H.R. 5084 Improving Corporate Governance through Diversity Act of 2019 on November 19, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on rollcall No. 630.

**COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, MILITARY CONSTRUCTION, VETERANS AFFAIRS, TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020**

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 708, I call up the bill (H.R. 3055) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with the Senate amendment thereto, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. EVANS). The Clerk will designate the Senate amendment.

Senate amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

**SHORT TITLE**

*SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the “Commerce, Justice, Science, Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, Interior, Environment, Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2020”.*

**REFERENCES TO ACT**

*SEC. 2. Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to “this Act” contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.*

**REFERENCES TO REPORT**

*SEC. 3. (a) Any reference to a “report accompanying this Act” contained in division A shall be treated as a reference to Senate Report 116–127. The effect of such Report shall be limited to division A and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, division A.*

*(b) Any reference to a “report accompanying this Act” contained in division B shall be treated as a reference to Senate Report 116–110. The effect of such Report shall be limited to division B and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, division B.*

*(c) Any reference to a “report accompanying this Act” contained in division C shall be treated as a reference to Senate Report 116–123. The effect of such Report shall be limited to division C and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, division C.*

*(d) Any reference to a “report accompanying this Act” contained in division D shall be treat-*

*ed as a reference to Senate Report 116–109. The effect of such Report shall be limited to division D and shall apply for purposes of determining the allocation of funds provided by, and the implementation of, division D.*

**DIVISION A—COMMERCE AND JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020**

*The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:*

**TITLE I**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

**INTERNATIONAL TRADE ADMINISTRATION OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION**

*For necessary expenses for international trade activities of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, and for engaging in trade promotional activities abroad, including expenses of grants and cooperative agreements for the purpose of promoting exports of United States firms, without regard to sections 3702 and 3703 of title 44, United States Code; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas and employees temporarily posted overseas; travel and transportation of employees of the International Trade Administration between two points abroad, without regard to section 40118 of title 49, United States Code; employment of citizens of the United States and aliens by contract for services; rental of space abroad for periods not exceeding 10 years, and expenses of alteration, repair, or improvement; purchase or construction of temporary demountable exhibition structures for use abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed \$294,300 for official representation expenses abroad; purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use abroad, not to exceed \$45,000 per vehicle; obtaining insurance on official motor vehicles; and rental of tie lines, \$521,250,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, of which \$11,000,000 is to be derived from fees to be retained and used by the International Trade Administration, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided, That, of amounts provided under this heading, not less than \$16,400,000 shall be for China antidumping and countervailing duty enforcement and compliance activities: Provided further, That, of the amounts provided under this heading, up to \$10,000,000 shall be available for the SelectUSA program: Provided further, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities; and that for the purpose of this Act, contributions under the provisions of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 shall include payment for assessments for services provided as part of these activities.*

**BUREAU OF INDUSTRY AND SECURITY**

**OPERATIONS AND ADMINISTRATION**

*For necessary expenses for export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce, including costs associated with the performance of export administration field activities both domestically and abroad; full medical coverage for dependent members of immediate families of employees stationed overseas; employment of citizens of the United States and aliens by contract for services abroad; payment of tort claims, in the manner authorized in the first paragraph of section 2672 of title 28, United States Code, when such claims arise in foreign countries; not to exceed \$13,500 for official representation expenses abroad; awards of compensation to informers under the*

*Export Control Reform Act of 2018 (subtitle B of title XVII of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019; Public Law 115–232; 132 Stat. 2208; 50 U.S.C. 4801 et seq.), and as authorized by section 1(b) of the Act of June 15, 1917 (40 Stat. 223; 22 U.S.C. 401(b)); and purchase of passenger motor vehicles for official use and motor vehicles for law enforcement use with special requirement vehicles eligible for purchase without regard to any price limitation otherwise established by law, \$127,652,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the provisions of the first sentence of section 105(f) and all of section 108(c) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2455(f) and 2458(c)) shall apply in carrying out these activities: Provided further, That payments and contributions collected and accepted for materials or services provided as part of such activities may be retained for use in covering the cost of such activities, and for providing information to the public with respect to the export administration and national security activities of the Department of Commerce and other export control programs of the United States and other governments.*

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION**

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS**

*For grants for economic development assistance as provided by the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965, for trade adjustment assistance, and for grants authorized by section 27 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3722), \$279,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$31,000,000 shall be for grants under such section 27.*

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

*For necessary expenses of administering the economic development assistance programs as provided for by law, \$40,000,000: Provided, That these funds may be used to monitor projects approved pursuant to title I of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976, title II of the Trade Act of 1974, section 27 of the Stevenson-Wydler Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3722), and the Community Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1977.*

**MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**

**MINORITY BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT**

*For necessary expenses of the Department of Commerce in fostering, promoting, and developing minority business enterprises, including expenses of grants, contracts, and other agreements with public or private organizations, \$40,000,000, of which not more than \$15,500,000 shall be available for overhead expenses, including salaries and expenses, rent, utilities, and information technology services.*

**ECONOMIC AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

*For necessary expenses, as authorized by law, of economic and statistical analysis programs of the Department of Commerce, \$107,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.*

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS**

**CURRENT SURVEYS AND PROGRAMS**

*For necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics, provided for by law, \$274,000,000: Provided, That, from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing activities.*

**PERIODIC CENSUSES AND PROGRAMS**

**(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

*For necessary expenses for collecting, compiling, analyzing, preparing, and publishing statistics for periodic censuses and programs provided for by law, \$7,284,319,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That, from amounts provided herein, funds may be used for promotion, outreach, and marketing*

activities: Provided further, That within the amounts appropriated, \$3,556,000 shall be transferred to the "Office of Inspector General" account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the Bureau of the Census: Provided further, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$2,500,000,000 is designated by the Congress as being for the 2020 Census pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(G) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS AND  
INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses, as provided for by law, of the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA), \$42,441,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 1535(d), the Secretary of Commerce shall charge Federal agencies for costs incurred in spectrum management, analysis, operations, and related services, and such fees shall be retained and used as offsetting collections for costs of such spectrum services, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That the Secretary of Commerce is authorized to retain and use as offsetting collections all funds transferred, or previously transferred, from other Government agencies for all costs incurred in telecommunications research, engineering, and related activities by the Institute for Telecommunication Sciences of NTIA, in furtherance of its assigned functions under this paragraph, and such funds received from other Government agencies shall remain available until expended.

PUBLIC TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES,  
PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

For the administration of prior-year grants, recoveries and unobligated balances of funds previously appropriated are available for the administration of all open grants until their expiration.

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) provided for by law, including defense of suits instituted against the Under Secretary of Commerce for Intellectual Property and Director of the USPTO, \$3,450,681,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as offsetting collections of fees and surcharges assessed and collected by the USPTO under any law are received during fiscal year 2020, so as to result in a fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at \$0: Provided further, That during fiscal year 2020, should the total amount of such offsetting collections be less than \$3,450,681,000, this amount shall be reduced accordingly: Provided further, That any amount received in excess of \$3,450,681,000 in fiscal year 2020 and deposited in the Patent and Trademark Fee Reserve Fund shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the Director of USPTO shall submit a spending plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate for any amounts made available by the preceding proviso and such spending plan shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: Provided further, That any amounts reprogrammed in accordance with the preceding proviso shall be transferred to the United States Patent and Trademark Office "Salaries and Expenses" account: Provided further, That from amounts provided herein, not to exceed \$900 shall be made available in fiscal year 2020 for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That in fiscal year 2020 from the

amounts made available for "Salaries and Expenses" for the USPTO, the amounts necessary to pay (1) the difference between the percentage of basic pay contributed by the USPTO and employees under section 8334(a) of title 5, United States Code, and the normal cost percentage (as defined by section 8331(17) of that title) as provided by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) for USPTO's specific use, of basic pay, of employees subject to subchapter III of chapter 83 of that title, and (2) the present value of the otherwise unfunded accruing costs, as determined by OPM for USPTO's specific use of post-retirement life insurance and post-retirement health benefits coverage for all USPTO employees who are enrolled in Federal Employees Health Benefits (FEHB) and Federal Employees Group Life Insurance (FGLI), shall be transferred to the Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund, the FGLI Fund, and the FEHB Fund, as appropriate, and shall be available for the authorized purposes of those accounts: Provided further, That any differences between the present value factors published in OPM's yearly 300 series benefit letters and the factors that OPM provides for USPTO's specific use shall be recognized as an imputed cost on USPTO's financial statements, where applicable: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, all fees and surcharges assessed and collected by USPTO are available for USPTO only pursuant to section 42(c) of title 35, United States Code, as amended by section 22 of the Leahy-Smith America Invents Act (Public Law 112-29): Provided further, That within the amounts appropriated, \$2,000,000 shall be transferred to the "Office of Inspector General" account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the USPTO.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS AND  
TECHNOLOGY

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND  
SERVICES

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), \$753,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$9,000,000 may be transferred to the "Working Capital Fund": Provided, That not to exceed \$5,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That NIST may provide local transportation for summer undergraduate research fellowship program participants.

INDUSTRIAL TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

For necessary expenses for industrial technology services, \$161,500,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$145,500,000 shall be for the Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership, and of which \$16,000,000 shall be for the National Network for Manufacturing Innovation (also known as "Manufacturing USA").

CONSTRUCTION OF RESEARCH FACILITIES

For construction of new research facilities, including architectural and engineering design, and for renovation and maintenance of existing facilities, not otherwise provided for the National Institute of Standards and Technology, as authorized by sections 13 through 15 of the National Institute of Standards and Technology Act (15 U.S.C. 278c-278e), \$123,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary of Commerce shall include in the budget justification materials that the Secretary submits to Congress in support of the Department of Commerce budget (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) an estimate for each National Institute of Standards and Technology construction project having a total multi-year program cost of more than \$5,000,000, and simultaneously the budget justification materials shall include an estimate of the budgetary requirements for each such project for each of the 5 subsequent fiscal years.

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC  
ADMINISTRATION  
OPERATIONS, RESEARCH, AND FACILITIES  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of activities authorized by law for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including maintenance, operation, and hire of aircraft and vessels; pilot programs for state-led fisheries management, notwithstanding any other provision of law; grants, contracts, or other payments to nonprofit organizations for the purposes of conducting activities pursuant to cooperative agreements; and relocation of facilities, \$3,727,466,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That fees and donations received by the National Ocean Service for the management of national marine sanctuaries may be retained and used for the salaries and expenses associated with those activities, notwithstanding section 3302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That in addition, \$174,774,000 shall be derived by transfer from the fund entitled "Promote and Develop Fishery Products and Research Pertaining to American Fisheries", which shall only be used for fishery activities related to the Saltonstall-Kennedy Grant Program; Fisheries Data Collections, Surveys and Assessments; and Interjurisdictional Fisheries Grants: Provided further, That not to exceed \$62,070,000 shall be for payment to the Department of Commerce Working Capital Fund: Provided further, That of the \$3,919,740,000 provided for in direct obligations under this heading, \$3,727,466,000 is appropriated from the general fund, \$174,774,000 is provided by transfer, and \$17,500,000 is derived from recoveries of prior year obligations: Provided further, That any deviation from the amounts designated for specific activities in the report accompanying this Act, or any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this heading in previous years, shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act: Provided further, That in addition, for necessary retired pay expenses under the Retired Serviceman's Family Protection and Survivor Benefits Plan, and for payments for the medical care of retired personnel and their dependents under the Dependents' Medical Care Act (10 U.S.C. ch. 55), such sums as may be necessary: Provided further, That the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration submit to Congress a report on existing supercomputing capacity and needs of the Administration and on the incremental improvement to operational weather forecasts that would result from a significant investment in additional compute capacity.

PROCUREMENT, ACQUISITION AND CONSTRUCTION  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For procurement, acquisition and construction of capital assets, including alteration and modification costs, of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, \$1,552,528,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, except that funds provided for acquisition and construction of vessels and construction of facilities shall remain available until expended: Provided, That of the \$1,552,528,000 provided for in direct obligations under this heading, \$1,552,528,000 is appropriated from the general fund and \$13,000,000 is provided from recoveries of prior year obligations: Provided further, That any deviation from the amounts designated for specific activities in the report accompanying this Act, or any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this heading in previous years, shall be subject to the procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary of Commerce shall include in budget justification materials that the Secretary submits to Congress in support of the Department of Commerce budget (as submitted with the budget of the President under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code) an estimate for

each National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration procurement, acquisition or construction project having a total of more than \$5,000,000 and simultaneously the budget justification shall include an estimate of the budgetary requirements for each such project for each of the 5 subsequent fiscal years: Provided further, That, within the amounts appropriated, \$1,302,000 shall be transferred to the "Office of Inspector General" account for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to satellite procurement, acquisition and construction.

#### PACIFIC COASTAL SALMON RECOVERY

For necessary expenses associated with the restoration of Pacific salmon populations, \$65,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That, of the funds provided herein, the Secretary of Commerce may issue grants to the States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, California, and Alaska, and to the Federally recognized tribes of the Columbia River and Pacific Coast (including Alaska), for projects necessary for conservation of salmon and steelhead populations that are listed as threatened or endangered, or that are identified by a State as at-risk to be so listed, for maintaining populations necessary for exercise of tribal treaty fishing rights or native subsistence fishing, or for conservation of Pacific coastal salmon and steelhead habitat, based on guidelines to be developed by the Secretary of Commerce: Provided further, That all funds shall be allocated based on scientific and other merit principles and shall not be available for marketing activities: Provided further, That funds disbursed to States shall be subject to a matching requirement of funds or documented in-kind contributions of at least 33 percent of the Federal funds.

#### FISHERMEN'S CONTINGENCY FUND

For carrying out the provisions of title IV of Public Law 95-372, not to exceed \$349,000, to be derived from receipts collected pursuant to that Act, to remain available until expended.

#### FISHERIES FINANCE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal year 2020, obligations of direct loans may not exceed \$24,000,000 for Individual Fishing Quota loans and not to exceed \$100,000,000 for traditional direct loans as authorized by the Merchant Marine Act of 1936.

#### DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the management of the Department of Commerce provided for by law, including not to exceed \$4,500 for official reception and representation, \$61,000,000: Provided, That, of the amounts provided under this heading, no less than \$34,231,000 shall be spent on personnel compensation and benefits, as identified by object classes 11, 12, and 13: Provided further, That no employee of the Department of Commerce may be detailed or assigned from a bureau or office funded by this Act or any other Act to offices within the Office of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce for more than 30 days in a fiscal year unless the individuals employing bureau or office is fully reimbursed for the salary and expenses of the employee for the entire period of assignment using funds provided under this heading.

##### RENOVATION AND MODERNIZATION

For necessary expenses for the renovation and modernization of the Herbert C. Hoover Building, \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

##### BUSINESS APPLICATION SYSTEM MODERNIZATION

For carrying out the activities and requirements described in section 1077 of division A of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018, \$22,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022.

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), \$34,744,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 6413(b) of the Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-96), \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from the amounts provided under this heading, shall be derived from the Public Safety Trust Fund for activities associated with carrying out investigations and audits related to the First Responder Network Authority (FirstNet).

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 101. During the current fiscal year, applicable appropriations and funds made available to the Department of Commerce by this Act shall be available for the activities specified in the Act of October 26, 1949 (15 U.S.C. 1514), to the extent and in the manner prescribed by the Act, and, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3324, may be used for advanced payments not otherwise authorized only upon the certification of officials designated by the Secretary of Commerce that such payments are in the public interest.

SEC. 102. During the current fiscal year, appropriations made available to the Department of Commerce by this Act for salaries and expenses shall be available for hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343 and 1344; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902).

SEC. 103. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Commerce in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: Provided further, That the Secretary of Commerce shall notify the Committees on Appropriations at least 15 days in advance of the acquisition or disposal of any capital asset (including land, structures, and equipment) not specifically provided for in this Act or any other law appropriating funds for the Department of Commerce.

SEC. 104. The requirements set forth by section 105 of the Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2012 (Public Law 112-55), as amended by section 105 of title I of division B of Public Law 113-6, are hereby adopted by reference and made applicable with respect to fiscal year 2020: Provided, That the life cycle cost for the Joint Polar Satellite System is \$11,322,125,000 and the life cycle cost for the Geostationary Operational Environmental Satellite R-Series Program is \$10,828,059,000.

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary may furnish services (including but not limited to utilities, telecommunications, and security services) necessary to support the operation, maintenance, and improvement of space that persons, firms, or organizations are authorized, pursuant to the Public Buildings Cooperative Use Act of 1976 or other authority, to use or occupy in the Herbert C. Hoover Building, Washington, DC, or other buildings, the maintenance, operation, and protection of which has been delegated to the Secretary from the Administrator of General Services pursuant to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 on a reimbursable or non-reimbursable basis. Amounts received as reimbursement for services provided under this section or the authority under which the use or occupancy of the space is authorized, up to \$200,000, shall be credited to the appropriation or fund which initially bears the costs of such services.

SEC. 106. Nothing in this title shall be construed to prevent a grant recipient from deterring child pornography, copyright infringement, or any other unlawful activity over its networks.

SEC. 107. The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration is authorized to use, with their consent, with reimbursement and subject to the limits of available appropriations, the land, services, equipment, personnel, and facilities of any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States, or of any State, local government, Indian tribal government, Territory, or possession, or of any political subdivision thereof, or of any foreign government or international organization, for purposes related to carrying out the responsibilities of any statute administered by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

SEC. 108. The National Technical Information Service shall not charge any customer for a copy of any report or document generated by the Legislative Branch unless the Service has provided information to the customer on how an electronic copy of such report or document may be accessed and downloaded for free online. Should a customer still require the Service to provide a printed or digital copy of the report or document, the charge shall be limited to recovering the Service's cost of processing, reproducing, and delivering such report or document.

SEC. 109. To carry out the responsibilities of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the Administrator of NOAA is authorized to: (1) enter into grants and cooperative agreements with; (2) use on a non-reimbursable basis land, services, equipment, personnel, and facilities provided by; and (3) receive and expend funds made available on a consensual basis from: a Federal agency, State or subdivision thereof, local government, tribal government, territory, or possession or any subdivisions thereof: Provided, That funds received for permitting and related regulatory activities pursuant to this section shall be deposited under the heading "National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration—Operations, Research, and Facilities" and shall remain available until September 30, 2022, for such purposes: Provided further, That all funds within this section and their corresponding uses are subject to section 505 of this Act.

SEC. 110. Amounts provided by this Act or by any prior appropriations Act that remain available for obligation, for necessary expenses of the programs of the Economics and Statistics Administration of the Department of Commerce, including amounts provided for programs of the Bureau of Economic Analysis and the Bureau of the Census, shall be available for expenses of cooperative agreements with appropriate entities, including any Federal, State, or local governmental unit, or institution of higher education, to aid and promote statistical, research, and methodology activities which further the purposes for which such amounts have been made available.

SEC. 111. Not later than one day after the date of the enactment of this Act, using amounts appropriated or otherwise made available in this title for the Bureau of Industry and Security for operations and administration, the Secretary of Commerce shall—

(1) publish in the Federal Register the report on the findings of the investigation into the effect on national security of imports of automobiles and automotive parts that the Secretary initiated on May 23, 2018, under section 232(b) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862(b)), as required under paragraph (3)(B) of that section; and

(2) submit to Congress any portion of the report that contains classified information, which may be viewed only by Members of Congress and their staff with appropriate security clearances.

This title may be cited as the "Department of Commerce Appropriations Act, 2020".



TITLE II  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
GENERAL ADMINISTRATION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the administration of the Department of Justice, \$114,740,000, of which not to exceed \$4,000,000 for security and construction of Department of Justice facilities shall remain available until expended.

JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for information sharing technology, including planning, development, deployment, and departmental direction, \$33,875,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Attorney General may transfer up to \$40,000,000 to this account, from funds available to the Department of Justice for information technology, to remain available until expended, for enterprise-wide information technology initiatives: Provided further, That the transfer authority in the preceding proviso is in addition to any other transfer authority contained in this Act: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the first proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE FOR IMMIGRATION REVIEW  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for the administration of immigration-related activities of the Executive Office for Immigration Review, \$672,966,000, of which \$4,000,000 shall be derived by transfer from the Executive Office for Immigration Review fees deposited in the "Immigration Examinations Fee" account, and of which not less than \$15,000,000 shall be available for services and activities provided by the Legal Orientation Program: Provided, That not to exceed \$35,000,000 of the total amount made available under this heading shall remain available until expended.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$105,000,000, including not to exceed \$10,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character.

UNITED STATES PAROLE COMMISSION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Parole Commission as authorized, \$13,308,000: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon the expiration of a term of office of a Commissioner, the Commissioner may continue to act until a successor has been appointed.

LEGAL ACTIVITIES  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES, GENERAL LEGAL  
ACTIVITIES

For expenses necessary for the legal activities of the Department of Justice, not otherwise provided for, including not to exceed \$20,000 for expenses of collecting evidence, to be expended under the direction of, and to be accounted for solely under the certificate of, the Attorney General; the administration of pardon and clemency petitions; and rent of private or Government-owned space in the District of Columbia, \$924,000,000, of which not to exceed \$20,000,000 for litigation support contracts shall remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount provided for INTERPOL Washington dues payments, not to exceed \$685,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed \$9,000 shall be available to INTERPOL Washington for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding

for litigation activities of the Civil Division, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Salaries and Expenses, General Legal Activities" from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated, such sums as may be necessary shall be available to the Civil Rights Division for salaries and expenses associated with the election monitoring program under section 8 of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (52 U.S.C. 10305) and to reimburse the Office of Personnel Management for such salaries and expenses: Provided further, That of the amounts provided under this heading for the election monitoring program, \$3,390,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the amount appropriated, not less than \$195,982,000 shall be available for the Criminal Division, including related expenses for the Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty Program.

In addition, for reimbursement of expenses of the Department of Justice associated with processing cases under the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Act of 1986, not to exceed \$13,000,000, to be appropriated from the Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, ANTITRUST DIVISION

For expenses necessary for the enforcement of antitrust and kindred laws, \$166,755,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, fees collected for premerger notification filings under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 18a), regardless of the year of collection (and estimated to be \$141,000,000 in fiscal year 2020), shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2020, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at \$25,755,000.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, UNITED STATES  
ATTORNEYS

For necessary expenses of the Offices of the United States Attorneys, including inter-governmental and cooperative agreements, \$2,278,360,000: Provided, That of the total amount appropriated, not to exceed \$7,200 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not to exceed \$25,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That each United States Attorney shall establish or participate in a task force on human trafficking.

UNITED STATES TRUSTEE SYSTEM FUND

For necessary expenses of the United States Trustee Program, as authorized, \$227,229,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, deposits to the United States Trustee System Fund and amounts herein appropriated shall be available in such amounts as may be necessary to pay refunds due depositors: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, fees deposited into the Fund pursuant to section 589a(b) of title 28, United States Code (as limited by section 1004(b) of the Bankruptcy Judgeship Act of 2017 (division B of Public Law 115-72)), shall be retained and used for necessary expenses in this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That to the extent that fees deposited into the Fund in fiscal year 2020, net of amounts necessary to pay refunds due depositors, exceed \$227,229,000, those excess amounts shall be avail-

able in future fiscal years only to the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced (1) as such fees are received during fiscal year 2020, net of amounts necessary to pay refunds due depositors, (estimated at \$309,000,000) and (2) to the extent that any remaining general fund appropriations can be derived from amounts deposited in the Fund in previous fiscal years that are not otherwise appropriated, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at \$0.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, FOREIGN CLAIMS  
SETTLEMENT COMMISSION

For expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$2,335,000.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF WITNESSES

For fees and expenses of witnesses, for expenses of contracts for the procurement and supervision of expert witnesses, for private counsel expenses, including advances, and for expenses of foreign counsel, \$270,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$16,000,000 is for construction of buildings for protected witness safe sites; not to exceed \$3,000,000 is for the purchase and maintenance of armored and other vehicles for witness security caravans; and not to exceed \$18,000,000 is for the purchase, installation, maintenance, and upgrade of secure telecommunications equipment and a secure automated information network to store and retrieve the identities and locations of protected witnesses: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading may not be transferred pursuant to section 205 of this Act.

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, COMMUNITY RELATIONS  
SERVICE  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Community Relations Service, \$16,000,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for conflict resolution and violence prevention activities of the Community Relations Service, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to the Community Relations Service, from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

ASSETS FORFEITURE FUND

For expenses authorized by subparagraphs (B), (F), and (G) of section 524(c)(1) of title 28, United States Code, \$20,514,000, to be derived from the Department of Justice Assets Forfeiture Fund.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS SERVICE  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the United States Marshals Service, \$1,410,000,000, of which not to exceed \$6,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, and not to exceed \$25,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction in space controlled, occupied or utilized by the United States Marshals Service for prisoner holding and related support, \$17,000,000, to remain available until expended.

FEDERAL PRISONER DETENTION

For necessary expenses related to United States prisoners in the custody of the United States Marshals Service as authorized by section 4013 of title 18, United States Code,



\$1,867,461,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall be considered “funds appropriated for State and local law enforcement assistance” pursuant to section 4013(b) of title 18, United States Code: Provided further, That the United States Marshals Service shall be responsible for managing the Justice Prisoner and Alien Transportation System.

#### NATIONAL SECURITY DIVISION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary to carry out the activities of the National Security Division, \$110,000,000, of which not to exceed \$5,000,000 for information technology systems shall remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for the activities of the National Security Division, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to this heading from available appropriations for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice, as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

#### INTERAGENCY LAW ENFORCEMENT

##### INTERAGENCY CRIME AND DRUG ENFORCEMENT

For necessary expenses for the identification, investigation, and prosecution of individuals associated with the most significant drug trafficking organizations, transnational organized crime, and money laundering organizations not otherwise provided for, to include inter-governmental agreements with State and local law enforcement agencies engaged in the investigation and prosecution of individuals involved in transnational organized crime and drug trafficking, \$550,458,000, of which \$50,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That any amounts obligated from appropriations under this heading may be used under authorities available to the organizations reimbursed from this appropriation.

#### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Bureau of Investigation for detection, investigation, and prosecution of crimes against the United States, \$9,467,902,000, of which not to exceed \$216,900,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$284,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

##### CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses, to include the cost of equipment, furniture, and information technology requirements, related to construction or acquisition of buildings, facilities, and sites by purchase, or as otherwise authorized by law; conversion, modification, and extension of federally owned buildings; preliminary planning and design of projects; and operation and maintenance of secure work environment facilities and secure networking capabilities; \$485,000,000, to remain available until expended.

#### DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Drug Enforcement Administration, including not to exceed \$70,000 to meet unforeseen emergencies of a confidential character pursuant to section 530C of title 28, United States Code; and expenses for conducting drug education and training programs, including travel and related expenses for participants in such programs and the distribution of items of token value that promote the goals of such programs, \$2,340,010,000, of which

not to exceed \$75,000,000 shall remain available until expended and not to exceed \$90,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided, That, using amounts made available under this heading, the Drug Enforcement Administration shall continue to establish and utilize data collection and sharing agreements with other Federal agencies and continue to consider other sources of information to properly assess the estimated rates of overdose deaths and abuse and the overall public health impact regarding covered controlled substances as required under section 306(i) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 826(i)), and shall report to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act regarding the establishment and utilization of such data collection and sharing agreements.

#### BUREAU OF ALCOHOL, TOBACCO, FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, for training of State and local law enforcement agencies with or without reimbursement, including training in connection with the training and acquisition of canines for explosives and fire accelerants detection; and for provision of laboratory assistance to State and local law enforcement agencies, with or without reimbursement, \$1,370,000,000, of which not to exceed \$36,000 shall be for official reception and representation expenses, not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the payment of attorneys' fees as provided by section 924(d)(2) of title 18, United States Code, and not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated herein shall be available to investigate or act upon applications for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code: Provided further, That such funds shall be available to investigate and act upon applications filed by corporations for relief from Federal firearms disabilities under section 925(c) of title 18, United States Code: Provided further, That no funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to transfer the functions, missions, or activities of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to other agencies or Departments.

#### FEDERAL PRISON SYSTEM

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Federal Prison System for the administration, operation, and maintenance of Federal penal and correctional institutions, and for the provision of technical assistance and advice on corrections related issues to foreign governments, \$7,470,000,000 of which not less than \$75,000,000 shall be for the programs and activities authorized by the First Step Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391): Provided, That the Attorney General may transfer to the Department of Health and Human Services such amounts as may be necessary for direct expenditures by that Department for medical relief for inmates of Federal penal and correctional institutions: Provided further, That the Director of the Federal Prison System, where necessary, may enter into contracts with a fiscal agent or fiscal intermediary claims processor to determine the amounts payable to persons who, on behalf of the Federal Prison System, furnish health services to individuals committed to the custody of the Federal Prison System: Provided further, That not to exceed \$5,400 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That not to exceed \$50,000,000 shall remain available until expended for necessary operations: Provided further, That, of the amounts provided for contract confinement, not to exceed \$20,000,000 shall remain available until expended to make payments in advance for

grants, contracts and reimbursable agreements, and other expenses: Provided further, That the Director of the Federal Prison System may accept donated property and services relating to the operation of the prison card program from a not-for-profit entity which has operated such program in the past, notwithstanding the fact that such not-for-profit entity furnishes services under contracts to the Federal Prison System relating to the operation of pre-release services, halfway houses, or other custodial facilities.

##### BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For planning, acquisition of sites, and construction of new facilities; purchase and acquisition of facilities and remodeling, and equipping of such facilities for penal and correctional use, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account; and constructing, remodeling, and equipping necessary buildings and facilities at existing penal and correctional institutions, including all necessary expenses incident thereto, by contract or force account, \$290,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$181,000,000 shall be available only for costs related to construction of new facilities: Provided, That labor of United States prisoners may be used for work performed under this appropriation.

##### FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

The Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, is hereby authorized to make such expenditures within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available, and in accord with the law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 9104 of title 31, United States Code, as may be necessary in carrying out the program set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation.

##### LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INCORPORATED

Not to exceed \$2,700,000 of the funds of the Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated, shall be available for its administrative expenses, and for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, to be computed on an accrual basis to be determined in accordance with the corporation's current prescribed accounting system, and such amounts shall be exclusive of depreciation, payment of claims, and expenditures which such accounting system requires to be capitalized or charged to cost of commodities acquired or produced, including selling and shipping expenses, and expenses in connection with acquisition, construction, operation, maintenance, improvement, protection, or disposition of facilities and other property belonging to the corporation or in which it has an interest.

#### STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

##### OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

##### VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PREVENTION AND PROSECUTION PROGRAMS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance for the prevention and prosecution of violence against women, as authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10101 et seq.) (“the 1968 Act”); the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) (“the 1994 Act”); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) (“the 1990 Act”); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.) (“the 1974 Act”); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–386) (“the 2000 Act”); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (“the 2005 Act”); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) (“the 2013 Act”); the Rape Survivor Child

Custody Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–22) (“the 2015 Act”); and the Abolish Human Trafficking Act (Public Law 115–392); and for related victims services, \$500,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be derived by transfer from amounts available for obligation in this Act from the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98–473 (34 U.S.C. 20101), notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act of 1984, and merged with the amounts otherwise made available under this heading: Provided, That except as otherwise provided by law, not to exceed 5 percent of funds made available under this heading may be used for expenses related to evaluation, training, and technical assistance: Provided further, That of the amount provided—

(1) \$215,000,000 is for grants to combat violence against women, as authorized by part T of the 1968 Act;

(2) \$36,500,000 is for transitional housing assistance grants for victims of domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, or sexual assault as authorized by section 40299 of the 1994 Act;

(3) \$2,500,000 is for the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics for research, evaluation, and statistics of violence against women and related issues addressed by grant programs of the Office on Violence Against Women, which shall be transferred to “Research, Evaluation and Statistics” for administration by the Office of Justice Programs;

(4) \$11,000,000 is for a grant program to provide services to advocate for and respond to youth victims of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking; assistance to children and youth exposed to such violence; programs to engage men and youth in preventing such violence; and assistance to middle and high school students through education and other services related to such violence: Provided, That unobligated balances available for the programs authorized by sections 41201, 41204, 41303, and 41305 of the 1994 Act, prior to its amendment by the 2013 Act, shall be available for this program: Provided further, That 10 percent of the total amount available for this grant program shall be available for grants under the program authorized by section 2015 of the 1968 Act: Provided further, That the definitions and grant conditions in section 40002 of the 1994 Act shall apply to this program;

(5) \$53,000,000 is for grants to encourage arrest policies as authorized by part U of the 1968 Act, of which \$4,000,000 is for a homicide reduction initiative;

(6) \$37,500,000 is for sexual assault victims assistance, as authorized by section 41601 of the 1994 Act;

(7) \$43,500,000 is for rural domestic violence and child abuse enforcement assistance grants, as authorized by section 40295 of the 1994 Act;

(8) \$20,000,000 is for grants to reduce violent crimes against women on campus, as authorized by section 304 of the 2005 Act;

(9) \$45,500,000 is for legal assistance for victims, as authorized by section 1201 of the 2000 Act;

(10) \$5,000,000 is for enhanced training and services to end violence against and abuse of women in later life, as authorized by section 40802 of the 1994 Act;

(11) \$17,000,000 is for grants to support families in the justice system, as authorized by section 1301 of the 2000 Act: Provided, That unobligated balances available for the programs authorized by section 1301 of the 2000 Act and section 41002 of the 1994 Act, prior to their amendment by the 2013 Act, shall be available for this program;

(12) \$6,000,000 is for education and training to end violence against and abuse of women with disabilities, as authorized by section 1402 of the 2000 Act;

(13) \$1,000,000 is for the National Resource Center on Workplace Responses to assist victims of domestic violence, as authorized by section 41501 of the 1994 Act;

(14) \$1,000,000 is for analysis and research on violence against Indian women, including as authorized by section 904 of the 2005 Act: Provided, That such funds may be transferred to “Research, Evaluation and Statistics” for administration by the Office of Justice Programs;

(15) \$500,000 is for a national clearinghouse that provides training and technical assistance on issues relating to sexual assault of American Indian and Alaska Native women;

(16) \$4,000,000 is for grants to assist tribal governments in exercising special domestic violence criminal jurisdiction, as authorized by section 904 of the 2013 Act: Provided, That the grant conditions in section 40002(b) of the 1994 Act shall apply to this program; and

(17) \$1,000,000 is for the purposes authorized under the 2015 Act.

#### OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS

##### RESEARCH, EVALUATION AND STATISTICS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (“the 1968 Act”); the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (“the 1974 Act”); the Missing Children’s Assistance Act (34 U.S.C. 11291 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–21); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (“the 2005 Act”); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (“the Adam Walsh Act”); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–401); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) (“the 2002 Act”); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) (“the 2013 Act”); and other programs, \$80,000,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) \$43,000,000 is for criminal justice statistics programs, and other activities, as authorized by part C of title I of the 1968 Act; and

(2) \$37,000,000 is for research, development, and evaluation programs, and other activities as authorized by part B of title I of the 1968 Act and subtitle D of title II of the 2002 Act, of which \$5,000,000 is for research targeted toward developing a better understanding of the domestic radicalization phenomenon, and advancing evidence-based strategies for effective intervention and prevention; \$1,000,000 is for research to study the root causes of school violence to include the impact and effectiveness of grants made under the STOP School Violence Act; \$1,000,000 is for a national study to understand the responses of law enforcement to sex trafficking of minors; \$2,000,000 is for a national center on forensics; and \$3,000,000 is for a national center for restorative justice.

#### STATE AND LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–322) (“the 1994 Act”); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (“the 1968 Act”); the Justice for All Act of 2004 (Public Law 108–405); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–647) (“the 1990 Act”); the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–164); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109–162) (“the 2005 Act”); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–248) (“the Adam Walsh Act”); the Victims of Trafficking and Violence Protection Act

of 2000 (Public Law 106–386); the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–180); subtitle D of title II of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–296) (“the 2002 Act”); the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–199); the Prioritizing Resources and Organization for Intellectual Property Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–403); the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (Public Law 98–473); the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–416); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113–4) (“the 2013 Act”); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–198) (“CARA”); the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114–324); Kevin and Avonte’s Law (division Q of Public Law 115–141) (“Kevin and Avonte’s Law”); the Keep Young Athletes Safe Act of 2018 (title III of division S of Public Law 115–141) (“the Keep Young Athletes Safe Act”); the STOP School Violence Act of 2018 (title V of division S of Public Law 115–141) (“the STOP School Violence Act”); the Fir NICS Act of 2018 (title VI of division S of Public Law 115–141); the Project Safe Neighborhoods Grant Program Authorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–185); the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115–271); and the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–391); and other programs, \$1,789,790,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) \$545,000,000 for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant program as authorized by subpart 1 of part E of title I of the 1968 Act (except that section 1001(c), and the special rules for Puerto Rico under section 505(g) of title I of the 1968 Act shall not apply for purposes of this Act), of which, notwithstanding such subpart 1, \$12,000,000 is for the Officer Robert Wilson III Memorial Initiative on Preventing Violence Against Law Enforcement Officer Resilience and Survivability (VALOR), \$7,500,000 is for an initiative to support evidence-based policing, \$8,000,000 is for an initiative to enhance prosecutorial decision-making, \$2,400,000 is for the operationalization, maintenance and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System, \$2,500,000 is for an academic based training initiative to improve police-based responses to people with mental illness or developmental disabilities, \$2,000,000 is for a student loan repayment assistance program pursuant to section 952 of Public Law 110–315, \$15,500,000 is for prison rape prevention and prosecution grants to States and units of local government, and other programs, as authorized by the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (Public Law 108–79), \$2,000,000 is for a grant program authorized by Kevin and Avonte’s Law, \$3,000,000 is for a regional law enforcement technology initiative, \$20,000,000 is for programs to reduce gun crime and gang violence, as authorized by Public Law 115–185, \$2,000,000 is for a grant to provide a drug field testing and training initiative, \$5,500,000 is for the Capital Litigation Improvement Grant Program, as authorized by section 426 of Public Law 108–405, and for grants for wrongful conviction review, \$1,000,000 is for a collaborative mental health and anti-recidivism initiative, \$100,000,000 is for grants for law enforcement activities associated with the presidential nominating conventions, \$2,000,000 is for a program to improve juvenile indigent defense, and \$8,000,000 is for community-based violence prevention initiatives;

(2) \$150,000,000 for the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, as authorized by section 241(i)(5) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1231(i)(5)); Provided, That no jurisdiction shall request compensation for any cost greater than the actual cost for Federal immigration and other detainees housed in State and local detention facilities;

(3) \$85,000,000 for victim services programs for victims of trafficking, as authorized by section 107(b)(2) of Public Law 106–386, for programs

authorized under Public Law 109-164, or programs authorized under Public Law 113-4;

(4) \$14,000,000 for economic, high technology, white collar, and Internet crime prevention grants, including as authorized by section 401 of Public Law 110-403, of which \$2,500,000 is for competitive grants that help State and local law enforcement tackle intellectual property thefts, and \$2,000,000 for a competitive grant program for training students in computer forensics and digital investigation;

(5) \$20,000,000 for sex offender management assistance, as authorized by the Adam Walsh Act, and related activities;

(6) \$27,500,000 for the Patrick Leahy Bulletproof Vest Partnership Grant Program, as authorized by section 2501 of title I of the 1968 Act: Provided, That \$1,500,000 is transferred directly to the National Institute of Standards and Technology's Office of Law Enforcement Standards for research, testing and evaluation programs;

(7) \$1,000,000 for the National Sex Offender Public Website;

(8) \$78,290,000 for grants to States to upgrade criminal and mental health records for the National Instant Criminal Background Check System, of which no less than \$25,000,000 shall be for grants made under the authorities of the NICS Improvement Amendments Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-180) and the NICS Act of 2018;

(9) \$30,000,000 for Paul Coverdell Forensic Sciences Improvement Grants under part BB of title I of the 1968 Act;

(10) \$136,000,000 for DNA-related and forensic programs and activities, of which—

(A) \$125,000,000 is for a DNA analysis and capacity enhancement program and for other local, State, and Federal forensic activities, including the purposes authorized under section 2 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (Public Law 106-546) (the Debbie Smith DNA Backlog Grant Program): Provided, That up to 4 percent of funds made available under this paragraph may be used for the purposes described in the DNA Training and Education for Law Enforcement, Correctional Personnel, and Court Officers program (Public Law 108-405, section 303);

(B) \$7,000,000 is for the purposes described in the Kirk Bloodsworth Post-Conviction DNA Testing Grant Program (Public Law 108-405, section 412); and

(C) \$4,000,000 is for Sexual Assault Forensic Exam Program grants, including as authorized by section 304 of Public Law 108-405;

(11) \$48,000,000 for a grant program for community-based sexual assault response reform;

(12) \$12,000,000 for the court-appointed special advocate program, as authorized by section 217 of the 1990 Act;

(13) \$38,000,000 for assistance to Indian tribes;

(14) \$90,000,000 for offender reentry programs and research, as authorized by the Second Chance Act of 2007 (Public Law 110-199) and by the Second Chance Reauthorization Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-391), without regard to the time limitations specified at section 6(1) of such Act, of which not to exceed \$6,000,000 is for a program to improve State, local, and tribal probation or parole supervision efforts and strategies, \$5,000,000 is for Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstrations to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents as a reentry or recidivism reduction strategy, and \$4,500,000 is for additional replication sites employing the Project HOPE Opportunity Probation with Enforcement model implementing swift and certain sanctions in probation, and for a research project on the effectiveness of the model: Provided, That up to \$7,500,000 of funds made available in this paragraph may be used for performance-based awards for Pay for Success projects, of which up to \$5,000,000 shall be for Pay for Success programs implementing the Permanent Supportive Housing Model;

(15) \$67,500,000 for initiatives to improve police-community relations, of which \$22,500,000 is

for a competitive matching grant program for purchases of body-worn cameras for State, local and Tribal law enforcement, \$28,000,000 is for a justice reinvestment initiative, for activities related to criminal justice reform and recidivism reduction, and \$17,000,000 is for an Edward Byrne Memorial criminal justice innovation program;

(16) \$378,000,000 for comprehensive opioid abuse reduction activities, including as authorized by CARRA, and for the following programs, which shall address opioid, stimulant, and substance abuse reduction consistent with underlying program authorities—

(A) \$80,000,000 for Drug Courts, as authorized by section 1001(a)(25)(A) of title I of the 1968 Act;

(B) \$33,000,000 for mental health courts and adult and juvenile collaboration program grants, as authorized by parts V and HH of title I of the 1968 Act, and the Mentally Ill Offender Treatment and Crime Reduction Reauthorization and Improvement Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-416);

(C) \$31,000,000 for grants for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment for State Prisoners, as authorized by part S of title I of the 1968 Act;

(D) \$23,000,000 for a veterans treatment courts program;

(E) \$31,000,000 for a program to monitor prescription drugs and scheduled listed chemical products; and

(F) \$180,000,000 for a comprehensive opioid, stimulant, and substance abuse program;

(17) \$2,500,000 for a competitive grant program authorized by the Keep Young Athletes Safe Act; and

(18) \$67,000,000 for grants to be administered by the Bureau of Justice Assistance for purposes authorized under the STOP School Violence Act:

Provided, That, if a unit of local government uses any of the funds made available under this heading to increase the number of law enforcement officers, the unit of local government will achieve a net gain in the number of law enforcement officers who perform non-administrative public sector safety service.

#### JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

For grants, contracts, cooperative agreements, and other assistance authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 ("the 1974 Act"); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the Missing Children's Assistance Act (34 U.S.C. 11291 et seq.); the Prosecutorial Remedies and Other Tools to end the Exploitation of Children Today Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-21); the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-647) ("the 1990 Act"); the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-248) ("the Adam Walsh Act"); the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401); the Violence Against Women Reauthorization Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-4) ("the 2013 Act"); the Justice for All Reauthorization Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-324); the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-385); and other juvenile justice programs, \$315,000,000, to remain available until expended as follows—

(1) \$63,000,000 for programs authorized by section 221 of the 1974 Act, and for training and technical assistance to assist small, nonprofit organizations with the Federal grants process: Provided, That of the amounts provided under this paragraph, \$500,000 shall be for a competitive demonstration grant program to support emergency planning among State, local and tribal juvenile justice residential facilities;

(2) \$97,000,000 for youth mentoring grants;

(3) \$40,000,000 for delinquency prevention, as authorized by section 505 of the 1974 Act, of which, pursuant to sections 261 and 262 thereof—

(A) \$5,000,000 shall be for the Tribal Youth Program;

(B) \$500,000 shall be for an Internet site providing information and resources on children of incarcerated parents;

(C) \$2,000,000 shall be for competitive grants focusing on girls in the juvenile justice system;

(D) \$10,000,000 shall be for an opioid-affected youth initiative; and

(E) \$8,000,000 shall be for an initiative relating to children exposed to violence;

(4) \$27,000,000 for programs authorized by the Victims of Child Abuse Act of 1990;

(5) \$85,000,000 for missing and exploited children programs, including as authorized by sections 404(b) and 405(a) of the 1974 Act (except that section 102(b)(4)(B) of the PROTECT Our Children Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-401) shall not apply for purposes of this Act); and

(6) \$3,000,000 for child abuse training programs for judicial personnel and practitioners, as authorized by section 222 of the 1990 Act:

Provided, That not more than 10 percent of each amount may be used for research, evaluation, and statistics activities designed to benefit the programs or activities authorized: Provided further, That not more than 2 percent of the amounts designated under paragraphs (1) through (3) and (6) may be used for training and technical assistance: Provided further, That the two preceding provisos shall not apply to grants and projects administered pursuant to sections 261 and 262 of the 1974 Act and to missing and exploited children programs.

#### PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER BENEFITS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For payments and expenses authorized under section 1001(a)(4) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, such sums as are necessary (including amounts for administrative costs), to remain available until expended; and \$24,800,000 for payments authorized by section 1201(b) of such Act and for educational assistance authorized by section 1218 of such Act, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding section 205 of this Act, upon a determination by the Attorney General that emergent circumstances require additional funding for such disability and education payments, the Attorney General may transfer such amounts to "Public Safety Officer Benefits" from available appropriations for the Department of Justice as may be necessary to respond to such circumstances: Provided further, That any transfer pursuant to the preceding proviso shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

#### COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES

##### COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For activities authorized by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-322); the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 ("the 1968 Act"); the Violence Against Women and Department of Justice Reauthorization Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-162) ("the 2005 Act"); the American Law Enforcement Heroes Act of 2017 (Public Law 115-37); and the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271), \$335,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That any balances made available through prior year deobligations shall only be available in accordance with section 505 of this Act: Provided further, That of the amount provided under this heading—

(1) \$245,000,000 is for grants under section 1701 of title I of the 1968 Act (34 U.S.C. 10381) for the hiring and rehiring of additional career law enforcement officers under part Q of such title notwithstanding subsection (i) of such section: Provided, That, notwithstanding section 1704(c)

of such title (34 U.S.C. 10384(c)), funding for hiring or rehiring a career law enforcement officer may not exceed \$125,000 unless the Director of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services grants a waiver from this limitation: Provided further, That within the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, \$27,000,000 is for improving tribal law enforcement, including hiring, equipment, training, anti-methamphetamine activities, and anti-opioid activities: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, \$6,500,000 is for community policing development activities in furtherance of the purposes in section 1701: Provided further, That of the amounts appropriated under this paragraph \$38,000,000 is for regional information sharing activities, as authorized by part M of title I of the 1968 Act, which shall be transferred to and merged with "Research, Evaluation, and Statistics" for administration by the Office of Justice Programs: Provided further, That within the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, no less than \$3,000,000 is to support the Tribal Access Program: Provided further, That within the amounts appropriated under this paragraph, \$5,000,000 is for training, peer mentoring, and mental health program activities as authorized under the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act (Public Law 115-113);

(2) \$10,000,000 is for activities authorized by the POLICE Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-199);

(3) \$12,000,000 is for competitive grants to State law enforcement agencies in States with high seizures of precursor chemicals, finished methamphetamine, laboratories, and laboratory dump seizures: Provided, That funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities, including precursor diversion, laboratories, or methamphetamine traffickers;

(4) \$35,000,000 is for competitive grants to statewide law enforcement agencies in States with high rates of primary treatment admissions for heroin and other opioids: Provided, That these funds shall be utilized for investigative purposes to locate or investigate illicit activities, including activities related to the distribution of heroin or unlawful distribution of prescription opioids, or unlawful heroin and prescription opioid traffickers through statewide collaboration; and

(5) \$33,000,000 is for competitive grants to be administered by the Community Oriented Policing Services Office for purposes authorized under the STOP School Violence Act (title V of division S of Public Law 115-141).

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 201. In addition to amounts otherwise made available in this title for official reception and representation expenses, a total of not to exceed \$50,000 from funds appropriated to the Department of Justice in this title shall be available to the Attorney General for official reception and representation expenses.

SEC. 202. None of the funds appropriated by this title shall be available to pay for an abortion, except where the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term, or in the case of rape or incest: Provided, That should this prohibition be declared unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, this section shall be null and void.

SEC. 203. None of the funds appropriated under this title shall be used to require any person to perform, or facilitate in any way the performance of, any abortion.

SEC. 204. Nothing in the preceding section shall remove the obligation of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to provide escort services necessary for a female inmate to receive such service outside the Federal facility: Provided, That nothing in this section in any way diminishes the effect of section 203 intended to address the philosophical beliefs of individual employees of the Bureau of Prisons.

SEC. 205. Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the Department of Justice in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 206. None of the funds made available under this title may be used by the Federal Bureau of Prisons or the United States Marshals Service for the purpose of transporting an individual who is a prisoner pursuant to conviction for crime under State or Federal law and is classified as a maximum or high security prisoner, other than to a prison or other facility certified by the Federal Bureau of Prisons as appropriately secure for housing such a prisoner.

SEC. 207. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used by Federal prisons to purchase cable television services, or to rent or purchase audiovisual or electronic media or equipment used primarily for recreational purposes.

(b) Subsection (a) does not preclude the rental, maintenance, or purchase of audiovisual or electronic media or equipment for inmate training, religious, or educational programs.

SEC. 208. None of the funds made available under this title shall be obligated or expended for any new or enhanced information technology program having total estimated development costs in excess of \$100,000,000, unless the Deputy Attorney General and the investment review board certify to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that the information technology program has appropriate program management controls and contractor oversight mechanisms in place, and that the program is compatible with the enterprise architecture of the Department of Justice.

SEC. 209. The notification thresholds and procedures set forth in section 505 of this Act shall apply to deviations from the amounts designated for specific activities in this Act and in the report accompanying this Act, and to any use of deobligated balances of funds provided under this title in previous years.

SEC. 210. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to plan for, begin, continue, finish, process, or approve a public-private competition under the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-76 or any successor administrative regulation, directive, or policy for work performed by employees of the Bureau of Prisons or of Federal Prison Industries, Incorporated.

SEC. 211. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds shall be available for the salary, benefits, or expenses of any United States Attorney assigned dual or additional responsibilities by the Attorney General or his designee that exempt that United States Attorney from the residency requirements of section 545 of title 28, United States Code.

SEC. 212. At the discretion of the Attorney General, and in addition to any amounts that otherwise may be available (or authorized to be made available) by law, with respect to funds appropriated by this title under the headings "Research, Evaluation and Statistics", "State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance", and "Juvenile Justice Programs"—

(1) up to 2 percent of funds made available to the Office of Justice Programs for grant or reimbursement programs may be used by such Office to provide training and technical assistance; and

(2) up to 2 percent of funds made available for grant or reimbursement programs under such headings, except for amounts appropriated specifically for research, evaluation, or statistical programs administered by the National Institute

of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, shall be transferred to and merged with funds provided to the National Institute of Justice and the Bureau of Justice Statistics, to be used by them for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes, without regard to the authorizations for such grant or reimbursement programs.

SEC. 213. Upon request by a grantee for whom the Attorney General has determined there is a fiscal hardship, the Attorney General may, with respect to funds appropriated in this or any other Act making appropriations for fiscal years 2017 through 2020 for the following programs, waive the following requirements:

(1) For the adult and juvenile offender State and local reentry demonstration projects under part FF of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10631 et seq.), the requirements under section 2976(g)(1) of such part (34 U.S.C. 10631(g)(1)).

(2) For grants to protect inmates and safeguard communities as authorized by section 6 of the Prison Rape Elimination Act of 2003 (34 U.S.C. 30305(c)(3)), the requirements of section 6(c)(3) of such Act.

SEC. 214. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, section 20109(a) of subtitle A of title II of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (34 U.S.C. 12109(a)) shall not apply to amounts made available by this or any other Act.

SEC. 215. None of the funds made available under this Act, other than for the national instant criminal background check system established under section 103 of the Brady Handgun Violence Prevention Act (34 U.S.C. 40901), may be used by a Federal law enforcement officer to facilitate the transfer of an operable firearm to an individual if the Federal law enforcement officer knows or suspects that the individual is an agent of a drug cartel, unless law enforcement personnel of the United States continuously monitor or control the firearm at all times.

SEC. 216. (a) None of the income retained in the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund pursuant to title I of Public Law 102-140 (105 Stat. 784; 28 U.S.C. 527 note) shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2020, except up to \$12,000,000 may be obligated for implementation of a unified Department of Justice financial management system.

(b) Not to exceed \$30,000,000 of the unobligated balances transferred to the capital account of the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund pursuant to title I of Public Law 102-140 (105 Stat. 784; 28 U.S.C. 527 note) shall be available for obligation in fiscal year 2020, and any use, obligation, transfer or allocation of such funds shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act.

(c) Not to exceed \$10,000,000 of the excess unobligated balances available under section 524(c)(8)(E) of title 28, United States Code, shall be available for obligation during fiscal year 2020, and any use, obligation, transfer or allocation of such funds shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act.

SEC. 217. Discretionary funds that are made available in this Act for the Office of Justice Programs may be used to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots authorized under section 526 of division H of Public Law 113-76, section 524 of division G of Public Law 113-235, section 525 of division H of Public Law 114-113, and such authorities as are enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in an appropriations Act for fiscal years 2019 and 2020.

SEC. 218. In this fiscal year and each fiscal year thereafter, amounts credited to and made available in the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund as an offsetting collection pursuant to section 108 of Public Law 103-121, 107 Stat. 1164 (1994) shall be so credited and available only to the extent and in such amounts as provided in advance in appropriations Acts: Provided, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302 or any other statute affecting the crediting of

collections, the Attorney General may credit, as a discretionary offsetting collection, to the Department of Justice Working Capital Fund, for fiscal year 2020, up to three percent of all amounts collected pursuant to civil debt collection litigation activities of the Department of Justice and, such amounts so credited in fiscal year 2020 shall remain available until expended, shall be subject to the terms and conditions of that fund, and shall be used only for paying the costs of processing and tracking such litigation: Provided further, That any such amounts from the fund that the Attorney General determines are necessary to pay for the costs of processing and tracking civil debt collection litigation activities in fiscal year 2020 shall be transferred to other appropriations accounts in the Department of Justice for paying the costs of such activities, and shall be in addition to any amounts otherwise made available for such purpose in those appropriations accounts: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law: Provided further, That any transfer of funds pursuant to this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

SEC. 219. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) details the progress of the implementation of the Ashanti Alert Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–401; 132 Stat. 5336) and the amendments made by that Act; and

(2) establishes a deadline for full implementation of that Act and the amendments made by that Act, which shall be not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 220. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount made available under the heading “COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)” under the heading “COMMUNITY ORIENTED POLICING SERVICES” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE” in this title shall be increased by \$1,000,000, which shall be used by increasing by that amount the amount specified in paragraph (3) under such headings for competitive grants to State law enforcement agencies in States with high seizures of precursor chemicals, finished methamphetamine, laboratories, and laboratory dump seizures.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the total amount made available for necessary expenses for information sharing technology under the heading “JUSTICE INFORMATION SHARING TECHNOLOGY (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)” under the heading “GENERAL ADMINISTRATION” under the heading “DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE” in this title shall be decreased by \$1,000,000.

SEC. 221. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Attorney General shall submit a report to the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate detailing the efforts of the Department of Justice to combat and enforce animal fighting and animal welfare statutes, which shall include—

(1) a break down of the number of personnel dedicated to animal welfare crimes on a full-time basis, including their respective departmental component;

(2) a list of all cases involving animal welfare crimes that the Department of Justice has prosecuted since 2014;

(3) a list of investigations that were referred to the Department of Justice that have been delayed or declined to be prosecuted by the Department of Justice and the reason for any deferral or declination; and

(4) a qualitative description of how the Department of Justice coordinates the efforts of the Department with other governmental partners to ensure proper enforcement of animal welfare laws.

This title may be cited as the “Department of Justice Appropriations Act, 2020”.

### TITLE III

#### SCIENCE

##### OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY

For necessary expenses of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, in carrying out the purposes of the National Science and Technology Policy, Organization, and Priorities Act of 1976 (42 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.), hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, not to exceed \$2,250 for official reception and representation expenses, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, \$5,544,000.

##### NATIONAL SPACE COUNCIL

For necessary expenses of the National Space Council, in carrying out the purposes of Title V of Public Law 100–685 and Executive Order 13803, hire of passenger motor vehicles, and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, not to exceed \$2,250 for official reception and representation expenses, \$1,965,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the National Space Council may accept personnel support from Federal agencies, departments, and offices, and such Federal agencies, departments, and offices may detail staff without reimbursement to the National Space Council for purposes provided herein.

##### NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE

##### ADMINISTRATION

##### SCIENCE

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$6,905,700,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That, \$1,945,000,000 shall be for Earth Science; \$2,631,100,000 shall be for Planetary Science; \$1,171,600,000 shall be for Astrophysics; \$423,000,000 shall be for the James Webb Space Telescope; and \$735,000,000 shall be for Heliophysics: Provided further, That the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall use the Space Launch System as the launch vehicle for the Jupiter Europa Clipper mission.

##### AERONAUTICS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of aeronautics research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$783,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

##### SPACE TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of space technology research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activi-

ties; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$1,076,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That \$180,000,000 shall be for RESTORE-L: Provided further, That \$100,000,000 shall be for the development and demonstration of a nuclear thermal propulsion system, of which \$70,000,000 shall be for the design of a flight demonstration system.

##### EXPLORATION

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of exploration research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$6,222,600,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That not less than \$1,406,700,000 shall be for the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle: Provided further, That not less than \$2,585,900,000 shall be for the Space Launch System (SLS) launch vehicle, which shall have a lift capability not less than 130 metric tons and which shall have core elements and an Exploration Upper Stage developed simultaneously: Provided further, That of the amounts provided for SLS, not less than \$300,000,000 shall be for Exploration Upper Stage development: Provided further, That \$590,000,000 shall be for Exploration Ground Systems: Provided further, That the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, concurrent with the annual budget submission, a 5-year budget profile for an integrated system that includes the SLS, the Orion Multi-Purpose Crew Vehicle, and associated ground systems that will ensure an Exploration Mission-2 crewed launch as early as possible, as well as a system-based funding profile for a sustained launch cadence beyond the initial crewed test launch: Provided further, That \$1,640,000,000 shall be for exploration research and development.

##### SPACE OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of space operations research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support and services; space flight, spacecraft control and communications activities, including operations, production, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$4,150,200,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

##### SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, AND MATHEMATICS ENGAGEMENT

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of aerospace and aeronautical education research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of



title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$112,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which \$22,000,000 shall be for the Established Program to Stimulate Competitive Research and \$47,000,000 shall be for the National Space Grant College and Fellowship Program.

#### SAFETY, SECURITY AND MISSION SERVICES

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, in the conduct and support of science, aeronautics, space technology, exploration, space operations and education research and development activities, including research, development, operations, support, and services; maintenance and repair, facility planning and design; space flight, spacecraft control, and communications activities; program management; personnel and related costs, including uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; travel expenses; purchase and hire of passenger motor vehicles; not to exceed \$63,000 for official reception and representation expenses; and purchase, lease, charter, maintenance, and operation of mission and administrative aircraft, \$2,934,800,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

#### CONSTRUCTION AND ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses for construction of facilities including repair, rehabilitation, revitalization, and modification of facilities, construction of new facilities and additions to existing facilities, facility planning and design, and restoration, and acquisition or condemnation of real property, as authorized by law, and environmental compliance and restoration, \$524,400,000, to remain available until September 30, 2025: Provided, That proceeds from leases deposited into this account shall be available for a period of 5 years to the extent and in amounts as provided in annual appropriations Acts: Provided further, That such proceeds referred to in the preceding proviso shall be available for obligation for fiscal year 2020 in an amount not to exceed \$14,900,000: Provided further, That each annual budget request shall include an annual estimate of gross receipts and collections and proposed use of all funds collected pursuant to section 2045 of title 51, United States Code.

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$40,000,000, of which \$500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Funds for any announced prize otherwise authorized shall remain available, without fiscal year limitation, until a prize is claimed or the offer is withdrawn.

Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation, except as otherwise specifically provided, shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers. Balances so transferred shall be merged with and available for the same purposes and the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred. Any transfer pursuant to this provision shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

The spending plan required by this Act shall be provided by NASA at the theme, program, project and activity level. The spending plan, as well as any subsequent change of an amount established in that spending plan that meets the

notification requirements of section 505 of this Act, shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

Not more than 50 percent of the amounts made available in this Act for the Gateway; Advanced Cislunar and Surface Capabilities; Commercial LEO Development; and Lunar Discovery and Exploration, excluding the Lunar Reconnaissance Orbiter, may be obligated until the Administrator submits a multi-year plan to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that identifies estimated dates, by fiscal year, for Space Launch System flights to build the Gateway; the commencement of partnerships with commercial entities for additional LEO missions to land humans and rovers on the Moon; and conducting additional scientific activities on the Moon. The multi-year plan shall include key milestones to be met by fiscal year to achieve goals for each of the lunar programs described in the previous sentence and funding required by fiscal year to achieve such milestones.

#### NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

##### RESEARCH AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

For necessary expenses in carrying out the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), and Public Law 86-209 (42 U.S.C. 1880 et seq.); services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; maintenance and operation of aircraft and purchase of flight services for research support; acquisition of aircraft; and authorized travel; \$6,769,670,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which not to exceed \$500,000,000 shall remain available until expended for polar research and operations support, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for operational and science support and logistical and other related activities for the United States Antarctic program: Provided, That receipts for scientific support services and materials furnished by the National Research Centers and other National Science Foundation supported research facilities may be credited to this appropriation.

##### MAJOR RESEARCH EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION

For necessary expenses for the acquisition, construction, commissioning, and upgrading of major research equipment, facilities, and other such capital assets pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), including authorized travel, \$253,230,000, to remain available until expended.

##### EDUCATION AND HUMAN RESOURCES

For necessary expenses in carrying out science, mathematics and engineering education and human resources programs and activities pursuant to the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.), including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, authorized travel, and rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, \$937,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

##### AGENCY OPERATIONS AND AWARD MANAGEMENT

For agency operations and award management necessary in carrying out the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1861 et seq.); services authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code; hire of passenger motor vehicles; uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by sections 5901 and 5902 of title 5, United States Code; rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia; and reimbursement of the Department of Homeland Security for security guard services; \$336,900,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$8,280 is for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That contracts may be entered into under this heading in fiscal year 2020 for main-

tenance and operation of facilities and for other services to be provided during the next fiscal year.

#### OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL SCIENCE BOARD

For necessary expenses (including payment of salaries, authorized travel, hire of passenger motor vehicles, the rental of conference rooms in the District of Columbia, and the employment of experts and consultants under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code) involved in carrying out section 4 of the National Science Foundation Act of 1950 (42 U.S.C. 1863) and Public Law 86-209 (42 U.S.C. 1880 et seq.), \$4,500,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,500 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General as authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$15,700,000, of which \$400,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Not to exceed 5 percent of any appropriation made available for the current fiscal year for the National Science Foundation in this Act may be transferred between such appropriations, but no such appropriation shall be increased by more than 10 percent by any such transfers. Any transfer pursuant to this paragraph shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

The Director of the National Science Foundation (NSF) shall notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate at least 30 days in advance of any planned divestment through transfer, de-commissioning, termination, or deconstruction of any NSF-owned facilities or any NSF capital assets (including land, structures, and equipment) valued greater than \$2,500,000.

This title may be cited as the "Science Appropriations Act, 2020".

#### TITLE IV

##### RELATED AGENCIES

##### COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Commission on Civil Rights, including hire of passenger motor vehicles, \$10,200,000: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph may be used to employ any individuals under Schedule C of subpart C of part 213 of title 5 of the Code of Federal Regulations exclusive of one special assistant for each Commissioner: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used to reimburse Commissioners for more than 75 billable days, with the exception of the chairperson, who is permitted 125 billable days: Provided further, That the Chair may accept and use any gift or donation to carry out the work of the Commission: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be used for any activity or expense that is not explicitly authorized by section 3 of the Civil Rights Commission Act of 1983 (42 U.S.C. 1975a).

##### EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission as authorized by title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, the Equal Pay Act of 1963, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, section 501 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act (GINA) of 2008 (Public Law 110-233), the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-325), and the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-2), including services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States

Code; hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by section 1343(b) of title 31, United States Code; nonmonetary awards to private citizens; and up to \$30,500,000 for payments to State and local enforcement agencies for authorized services to the Commission, \$384,500,000: Provided, That the Commission is authorized to make available for official reception and representation expenses not to exceed \$2,250 from available funds: Provided further, That the Commission may take no action to implement any workforce repositioning, restructuring, or reorganization until such time as the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate have been notified of such proposals, in accordance with the reprogramming requirements of section 505 of this Act: Provided further, That the Chair may accept and use any gift or donation to carry out the work of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the International Trade Commission, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, and not to exceed \$2,250 for official reception and representation expenses, \$99,400,000, to remain available until expended.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

PAYMENT TO THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

For payment to the Legal Services Corporation to carry out the purposes of the Legal Services Corporation Act of 1974, \$425,500,000, of which \$388,200,000 is for basic field programs and required independent audits; \$5,300,000 is for the Office of Inspector General, of which such amounts as may be necessary may be used to conduct additional audits of recipients; \$22,000,000 is for management and grants oversight; \$4,000,000 is for client self-help and information technology; \$4,500,000 is for a Pro Bono Innovation Fund; and \$1,500,000 is for loan repayment assistance: Provided, That the Legal Services Corporation may continue to provide locality pay to officers and employees at a rate no greater than that provided by the Federal Government to Washington, DC-based employees as authorized by section 5304 of title 5, United States Code, notwithstanding section 1005(d) of the Legal Services Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 2996(d)): Provided further, That the authorities provided in section 205 of this Act shall be applicable to the Legal Services Corporation: Provided further, That, for the purposes of section 505 of this Act, the Legal Services Corporation shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION—LEGAL SERVICES  
CORPORATION

None of the funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be expended for any purpose prohibited or limited by, or contrary to any of the provisions of, sections 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, and 506 of Public Law 105-119, and all funds appropriated in this Act to the Legal Services Corporation shall be subject to the same terms and conditions set forth in such sections, except that all references in sections 502 and 503 to 1997 and 1998 shall be deemed to refer instead to 2019 and 2020, respectively.

MARINE MAMMAL COMMISSION  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Marine Mammal Commission as authorized by title II of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361 et seq.), \$3,616,000.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE  
REPRESENTATIVE  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the United States Trade Representative, including the hire of passenger motor vehicles and the em-

ployment of experts and consultants as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, \$54,000,000, of which \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That of the total amount made available under this heading, not to exceed \$124,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

TRADE ENFORCEMENT TRUST FUND  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For activities of the United States Trade Representative authorized by section 611 of the Trade Facilitation and Trade Enforcement Act of 2015 (19 U.S.C. 4405), including transfers, \$15,000,000, to be derived from the Trade Enforcement Trust Fund: Provided, That any transfer pursuant to subsection (d)(1) of such section shall be treated as a reprogramming under section 505 of this Act.

STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the State Justice Institute, as authorized by the State Justice Institute Act of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 10701 et seq.) \$6,300,000, of which \$500,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,250 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That, for the purposes of section 505 of this Act, the State Justice Institute shall be considered an agency of the United States Government.

TITLE V  
GENERAL PROVISIONS  
(INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 501. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes not authorized by the Congress.

SEC. 502. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 503. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through procurement contract, pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 504. If any provision of this Act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstances shall be held invalid, the remainder of the Act and the application of each provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 505. None of the funds provided under this Act, or provided under previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury of the United States derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that: (1) creates or initiates a new program, project, or activity; (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity; (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted; (4) relocates an office or employees; (5) reorganizes or renames offices, programs, or activities; (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees; (7) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, or reduces by 10 percent funding for any program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent; or (8) results from any general savings, including savings from a reduc-

tion in personnel, which would result in a change in existing programs, projects, or activities as approved by Congress; unless the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations are notified 15 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds.

SEC. 506. (a) If it has been finally determined by a court or Federal agency that any person intentionally affixed a label bearing a "Made in America" inscription, or any inscription with the same meaning, to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in the United States, the person shall be ineligible to receive any contract or subcontract made with funds made available in this Act, pursuant to the debarment, suspension, and ineligibility procedures described in sections 9.400 through 9.409 of title 48, Code of Federal Regulations.

(b)(1) To the extent practicable, with respect to authorized purchases of promotional items, funds made available by this Act shall be used to purchase items that are manufactured, produced, or assembled in the United States, its territories or possessions.

(2) The term "promotional items" has the meaning given the term in OMB Circular A-87, Attachment B, Item (1)(f)(3).

SEC. 507. (a) The Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Science Foundation, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall provide to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a quarterly report on the status of balances of appropriations at the account level. For unobligated, uncommitted balances and unobligated, committed balances the quarterly reports shall separately identify the amounts attributable to each source year of appropriation from which the balances were derived. For balances that are obligated, but unexpended, the quarterly reports shall separately identify amounts by the year of obligation.

(b) The report described in subsection (a) shall be submitted within 30 days of the end of each quarter.

(c) If a department or agency is unable to fulfill any aspect of a reporting requirement described in subsection (a) due to a limitation of a current accounting system, the department or agency shall fulfill such aspect to the maximum extent practicable under such accounting system and shall identify and describe in each quarterly report the extent to which such aspect is not fulfilled.

SEC. 508. Any costs incurred by a department or agency funded under this Act resulting from, or to prevent, personnel actions taken in response to funding reductions included in this Act shall be absorbed within the total budgetary resources available to such department or agency: Provided, That the authority to transfer funds between appropriations accounts as may be necessary to carry out this section is provided in addition to authorities included elsewhere in this Act: Provided further, That use of funds to carry out this section shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 505 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: Provided further, That for the Department of Commerce, this section shall also apply to actions taken for the care and protection of loan collateral or grant property.

SEC. 509. None of the funds provided by this Act shall be available to promote the sale or export of tobacco or tobacco products, or to seek the reduction or removal by any foreign country of restrictions on the marketing of tobacco or tobacco products, except for restrictions which are not applied equally to all tobacco or tobacco products of the same type.

SEC. 510. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, amounts deposited or available in the Fund established by section 1402 of chapter XIV of title II of Public Law 98-473 (34 U.S.C. 20101) in any fiscal year in excess of \$3,177,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until the



following fiscal year: Provided, That notwithstanding section 1402(d) of such Act, of the amounts available from the Fund for obligation: (1) \$10,000,000 shall be transferred to the Department of Justice Office of the Inspector General and remain available until expended for oversight and auditing purposes; and (2) 5 percent shall be available to the Office for Victims of Crime for grants, consistent with the requirements of the Victims of Crime Act, to Indian tribes to improve services for victims of crime.

SEC. 511. None of the funds made available to the Department of Justice in this Act may be used to discriminate against or denigrate the religious or moral beliefs of students who participate in programs for which financial assistance is provided from those funds, or of the parents or legal guardians of such students.

SEC. 512. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 513. (a) The Inspectors General of the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, and the Legal Services Corporation shall conduct audits, pursuant to the Inspector General Act (5 U.S.C. App.), of grants or contracts for which funds are appropriated by this Act, and shall submit reports to Congress on the progress of such audits, which may include preliminary findings and a description of areas of particular interest, within 180 days after initiating such an audit and every 180 days thereafter until any such audit is completed.

(b) Within 60 days after the date on which an audit described in subsection (a) by an Inspector General is completed, the Secretary, Attorney General, Administrator, Director, or President, as appropriate, shall make the results of the audit available to the public on the Internet website maintained by the Department, Administration, Foundation, or Corporation, respectively. The results shall be made available in redacted form to exclude—

(1) any matter described in section 552(b) of title 5, United States Code; and

(2) sensitive personal information for any individual, the public access to which could be used to commit identity theft or for other inappropriate or unlawful purposes.

(c) Any person awarded a grant or contract funded by amounts appropriated by this Act shall submit a statement to the Secretary of Commerce, the Attorney General, the Administrator, Director, or President, as appropriate, certifying that no funds derived from the grant or contract will be made available through a subcontract or in any other manner to another person who has a financial interest in the person awarded the grant or contract.

(d) The provisions of the preceding subsections of this section shall take effect 30 days after the date on which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, in consultation with the Director of the Office of Government Ethics, determines that a uniform set of rules and requirements, substantially similar to the requirements in such subsections, consistently apply under the executive branch ethics program to all Federal departments, agencies, and entities.

SEC. 514. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used by the Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the National Science Foundation to acquire a high-impact or moderate-impact information system, as defined for security categorization in the National Institute of Standards and Technology's (NIST) Federal Information Processing Standard Publication 199, "Standards for Security Categorization of Federal Information and Information Systems" unless the agency has—

(1) reviewed the supply chain risk for the information systems against criteria developed by NIST and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) to inform acquisition decisions for high-impact and moderate-impact information systems within the Federal Government;

(2) reviewed the supply chain risk from the presumptive awardee against available and relevant threat information provided by the FBI and other appropriate agencies; and

(3) in consultation with the FBI or other appropriate Federal entity, conducted an assessment of any risk of cyber-espionage or sabotage associated with the acquisition of such system, including any risk associated with such system being produced, manufactured, or assembled by one or more entities identified by the United States Government as posing a cyber threat, including but not limited to, those that may be owned, directed, or subsidized by the People's Republic of China, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, or the Russian Federation.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used to acquire a high-impact or moderate-impact information system reviewed and assessed under subsection (a) unless the head of the assessing entity described in subsection (a) has—

(1) developed, in consultation with NIST, the FBI, and supply chain risk management experts, a mitigation strategy for any identified risks;

(2) determined, in consultation with NIST and the FBI, that the acquisition of such system is in the national interest of the United States; and

(3) reported that determination to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate and the agency Inspector General.

SEC. 515. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used in any way whatsoever to support or justify the use of torture by any official or contract employee of the United States Government.

SEC. 516. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or treaty, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act or any other Act may be expended or obligated by a department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States to pay administrative expenses or to compensate an officer or employee of the United States in connection with requiring an export license for the export to Canada of components, parts, accessories or attachments for firearms listed in Category I, section 121.1 of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations (International Trafficking in Arms Regulations (ITAR), part 121, as it existed on April 1, 2005) with a total value not exceeding \$500 wholesale in any transaction, provided that the conditions of subsection (b) of this section are met by the exporting party for such articles.

(b) The foregoing exemption from obtaining an export license—

(1) does not exempt an exporter from filing any Shipper's Export Declaration or notification letter required by law, or from being otherwise eligible under the laws of the United States to possess, ship, transport, or export the articles enumerated in subsection (a); and

(2) does not permit the export without a license of—

(A) fully automatic firearms and components and parts for such firearms, other than for end use by the Federal Government, or a Provincial or Municipal Government of Canada;

(B) barrels, cylinders, receivers (frames) or complete breech mechanisms for any firearm listed in Category I, other than for end use by the Federal Government, or a Provincial or Municipal Government of Canada; or

(C) articles for export from Canada to another foreign destination.

(c) In accordance with this section, the District Directors of Customs and postmasters shall permit the permanent or temporary export with-

out a license of any unclassified articles specified in subsection (a) to Canada for end use in Canada or return to the United States, or temporary import of Canadian-origin items from Canada for end use in the United States or return to Canada for a Canadian citizen.

(d) The President may require export licenses under this section on a temporary basis if the President determines, upon publication first in the Federal Register, that the Government of Canada has implemented or maintained inadequate import controls for the articles specified in subsection (a), such that a significant diversion of such articles has and continues to take place for use in international terrorism or in the escalation of a conflict in another nation. The President shall terminate the requirements of a license when reasons for the temporary requirements have ceased.

SEC. 517. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving appropriated funds under this Act or any other Act shall obligate or expend in any way such funds to pay administrative expenses or the compensation of any officer or employee of the United States to deny any application submitted pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2778(b)(1)(B) and qualified pursuant to 22 CFR section 478.112 or .113, for a permit to import United States origin "curios or relics" firearms, parts, or ammunition.

SEC. 518. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to include in any new bilateral or multilateral trade agreement the text of—

(1) paragraph 2 of article 16.7 of the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement;

(2) paragraph 4 of article 17.9 of the United States-Australia Free Trade Agreement; or

(3) paragraph 4 of article 15.9 of the United States-Morocco Free Trade Agreement.

SEC. 519. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to authorize or issue a national security letter in contravention of any of the following laws authorizing the Federal Bureau of Investigation to issue national security letters: The Right to Financial Privacy Act of 1978; The Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986; The Fair Credit Reporting Act; The National Security Act of 1947; USA PATRIOT Act; USA FREEDOM Act of 2015; and the laws amended by these Acts.

SEC. 520. If at any time during any quarter, the program manager of a project within the jurisdiction of the Departments of Commerce or Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, or the National Science Foundation totaling more than \$75,000,000 has reasonable cause to believe that the total program cost has increased by 10 percent or more, the program manager shall immediately inform the respective Secretary, Administrator, or Director. The Secretary, Administrator, or Director shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations within 30 days in writing of such increase, and shall include in such notice: the date on which such determination was made; a statement of the reasons for such increases; the action taken and proposed to be taken to control future cost growth of the project; changes made in the performance or schedule milestones and the degree to which such changes have contributed to the increase in total program costs or procurement costs; new estimates of the total project or procurement costs; and a statement validating that the project's management structure is adequate to control total project or procurement costs.

SEC. 521. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for intelligence or intelligence related activities are deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094) during fiscal year 2020 until the enactment of the Intelligence Authorization Act for fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 522. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be

used to enter into a contract in an amount greater than \$5,000,000 or to award a grant in excess of such amount unless the prospective contractor or grantee certifies in writing to the agency awarding the contract or grant that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, the contractor or grantee has filed all Federal tax returns required during the three years preceding the certification, has not been convicted of a criminal offense under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and has not, more than 90 days prior to certification, been notified of any unpaid Federal tax assessment for which the liability remains unsatisfied, unless the assessment is the subject of an installment agreement or offer in compromise that has been approved by the Internal Revenue Service and is not in default, or the assessment is the subject of a non-frivolous administrative or judicial proceeding.

#### (RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 523. (a) Of the unobligated balances from prior year appropriations available to the Department of Commerce, the following funds are hereby rescinded, not later than September 30, 2020, from the following accounts in the specified amounts—

(1) “Economic Development Administration, Economic Development Assistance Programs”, \$10,000,000; and

(2) “National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Fisheries Enforcement Asset Forfeiture Fund”, \$5,000,000.

(b) Of the unobligated balances available to the Department of Justice, the following funds are hereby rescinded, not later than September 30, 2020, from the following accounts in the specified amounts—

(1) “Working Capital Fund”, \$100,000,000;

(2) “Federal Bureau of Investigation, Salaries and Expenses”, \$71,974,000 including from, but not limited to, fees collected to defray expenses for the automation of fingerprint identification and criminal justice information services and associated costs; and

(3) “State and Local Law Enforcement Activities, Office of Justice Programs”, \$70,000,000.

(c) Of the unobligated balances available to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration from prior year appropriations under the heading “Science”, \$70,000,000 is hereby rescinded.

(d) The Departments of Commerce and Justice and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate a report no later than September 1, 2020, specifying the amount of each rescission made pursuant to subsections (a), (b), and (c).

(e) The amounts rescinded in subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall not be from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency or disaster relief requirement pursuant to the concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

SEC. 524. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to purchase first class or premium airline travel in contravention of sections 301–10.122 through 301–10.124 of title 41 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 525. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees from a Federal department or agency, who are stationed in the United States, at any single conference occurring outside the United States unless—

(1) such conference is a law enforcement training or operational conference for law enforcement personnel and the majority of Federal employees in attendance are law enforcement personnel stationed outside the United States; or

(2) such conference is a scientific conference and the department or agency head determines that such attendance is in the national interest and notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate

within at least 15 days of that determination and the basis for that determination.

SEC. 526. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States, its territories, or possessions Khalid Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at the United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 527. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to construct, acquire, or modify any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual described in subsection (c) for the purposes of detention or imprisonment in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense.

(b) The prohibition in subsection (a) shall not apply to any modification of facilities at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

(c) An individual described in this subsection is any individual who, as of June 24, 2009, is located at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and who—

(1) is not a citizen of the United States or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and

(2) is—

(A) in the custody or under the effective control of the Department of Defense; or

(B) otherwise under detention at United States Naval Station, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

SEC. 528. The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall instruct any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States receiving funds appropriated under this Act to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts and include in its annual performance plan and performance and accountability reports the following:

(1) Details on future action the department, agency, or instrumentality will take to resolve undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

(2) The method that the department, agency, or instrumentality uses to track undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts.

(3) Identification of undisbursed balances in expired grant accounts that may be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

(4) In the preceding 3 fiscal years, details on the total number of expired grant accounts with undisbursed balances (on the first day of each fiscal year) for the department, agency, or instrumentality and the total finances that have not been obligated to a specific project remaining in the accounts.

SEC. 529. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Office of Science and Technology Policy (OSTP), or the National Space Council (NSC) to develop, design, plan, promulgate, implement, or execute a bilateral policy, program, order, or contract of any kind to participate, collaborate, or coordinate bilaterally in any way with China or any Chinese-owned company unless such activities are specifically authorized by a law enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to effectuate the hosting of official Chinese visitors at facilities belonging to or utilized by NASA.

(c) The limitations described in subsections (a) and (b) shall not apply to activities which NASA, OSTP, or NSC, after consultation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, have certified—

(1) pose no risk of resulting in the transfer of technology, data, or other information with national security or economic security implications to China or a Chinese-owned company; and

(2) will not involve knowing interactions with officials who have been determined by the United States to have direct involvement with violations of human rights.

(d) Any certification made under subsection (c) shall be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, no later than 30 days prior to the activity in question and shall include a description of the purpose of the activity, its agenda, its major participants, and its location and timing.

SEC. 530. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries or expenses of personnel to deny, or fail to act on, an application for the importation of any model of shotgun if—

(1) all other requirements of law with respect to the proposed importation are met; and

(2) no application for the importation of such model of shotgun, in the same configuration, had been denied by the Attorney General prior to January 1, 2011, on the basis that the shotgun was not particularly suitable for or readily adaptable to sporting purposes.

SEC. 531. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, adjudication, or other law enforcement- or victim assistance-related activity.

SEC. 532. The Departments of Commerce and Justice, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the National Science Foundation, the Commission on Civil Rights, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the International Trade Commission, the Legal Services Corporation, the Marine Mammal Commission, the Offices of Science and Technology Policy and the United States Trade Representative, the National Space Council, and the State Justice Institute shall submit spending plans, signed by the respective department or agency head, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 45 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 533. None of the funds made available by this Act may be obligated or expended to implement the Arms Trade Treaty until the Senate approves a resolution of ratification for the Treaty.

SEC. 534. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay award or incentive fees for contractor performance that has been judged to be below satisfactory performance or for performance that does not meet the basic requirements of a contract, unless the Agency determines that any such deviations are due to unforeseeable events, government-driven scope changes, or are not significant within the overall scope of the project and/or program and unless such awards or incentive fees are consistent with 16.401(e)(2) of the FAR.

SEC. 535. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used in contravention of section 7606 (“Legitimacy of Industrial Hemp Research”) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113–79) by the Department of Justice or the Drug Enforcement Administration.

SEC. 536. None of the funds made available under this Act to the Department of Justice may be used, with respect to any of the States of Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North

Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, or with respect to the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the United States Virgin Islands, Guam, or Puerto Rico, to prevent any of them from implementing their own laws that authorize the use, distribution, possession, or cultivation of medical marijuana.

SEC. 537. The Department of Commerce, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the National Science Foundation shall provide a quarterly report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on any official travel to China by any employee of such Department or agency, including the purpose of such travel.

SEC. 538. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for obligation for the James Webb Space Telescope (JWST) after December 31, 2019, if the individual identified under subsection (c)(2)(E) of section 30104 of title 51, United States Code, as responsible for JWST determines that the formulation and development costs (with development cost as defined under section 30104 of title 51, United States Code) are likely to exceed \$8,802,700,000, unless the program is modified so that the costs do not exceed \$8,802,700,000.

This division may be cited as the “Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020”.

**DIVISION B—AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020**

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

**TITLE I  
AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS**

**PROCESSING, RESEARCH, AND MARKETING**

**OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary, \$46,782,000, of which not to exceed \$6,030,000 shall be available for the immediate Office of the Secretary: Provided, That funds made available by this Act to an agency in the Rural Development mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the Office; not to exceed \$1,496,000 shall be available for the Office of Homeland Security; not to exceed \$4,711,000 shall be available for the Office of Partnerships and Public Engagement; not to exceed \$23,176,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration, of which \$22,301,000 shall be available for Departmental Administration to provide for necessary expenses for management support services to offices of the Department and for general administration, security, repairs and alterations, and other miscellaneous supplies and expenses not otherwise provided for and necessary for the practical and efficient work of the Department: Provided further, That funds made available by this Act to an agency in the Administration mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the Office; not to exceed \$3,869,000 shall be available for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations to carry out the programs funded by this Act, including programs involving intergovernmental affairs and liaison within the executive branch; and not to exceed \$7,500,000 shall be available for the Office of Communications: Provided further, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to transfer funds appropriated for any office of the Of-

fice of the Secretary to any other office of the Office of the Secretary: Provided further, That no appropriation for any office shall be increased or decreased by more than 5 percent: Provided further, That not to exceed \$22,000 of the amount made available under this paragraph for the immediate Office of the Secretary shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the amount made available under this heading for Departmental Administration shall be reimbursed from applicable appropriations in this Act for travel expenses incident to the holding of hearings as required by 5 U.S.C. 551–558: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations may be transferred to agencies of the Department of Agriculture funded by this Act to maintain personnel at the agency level: Provided further, That no funds made available under this heading for the Office of Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations may be obligated after 30 days from the date of enactment of this Act, unless the Secretary has notified the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress on the allocation of these funds by USDA agency: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$3,000,000 shall be made available to the Office of the Secretary to carry out the duties of the working group established under section 770 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–6; 133 Stat. 89).

**EXECUTIVE OPERATIONS**

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ECONOMIST**

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Economist, \$24,286,000, of which \$8,000,000 shall be for grants or cooperative agreements for policy research under 7 U.S.C. 3155.

**OFFICE OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS**

For necessary expenses of the Office of Hearings and Appeals, \$15,222,000.

**OFFICE OF BUDGET AND PROGRAM ANALYSIS**

For necessary expenses of the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, \$9,525,000.

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INFORMATION OFFICER**

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Information Officer, \$101,400,000, of which not less than \$48,950,000 is for cybersecurity requirements of the department.

**OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER**

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Chief Financial Officer, \$13,500,000.

**OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS**

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, \$901,000: Provided, That funds made available by this Act to an agency in the Civil Rights mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the Office.

**OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS**

For necessary expenses of the Office of Civil Rights, \$24,206,000.

**AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES**

**(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

For payment of space rental and related costs pursuant to Public Law 92–313, including authorities pursuant to the 1984 delegation of authority from the Administrator of General Services to the Department of Agriculture under 40 U.S.C. 121, for programs and activities of the Department which are included in this Act, and for alterations and other actions needed for the Department and its agencies to consolidate unneeded space into configurations suitable for release to the Administrator of General Services, and for the operation, maintenance, improve-

ment, and repair of Agriculture buildings and facilities, and for related costs, \$331,114,000, to remain available until expended.

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT**

**(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)**

For necessary expenses of the Department of Agriculture, to comply with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.) and the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.), \$3,503,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That appropriations and funds available herein to the Department for Hazardous Materials Management may be transferred to any agency of the Department for its use in meeting all requirements pursuant to the above Acts on Federal and non-Federal lands.

**OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL**

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, including employment pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–452; 5 U.S.C. App.), \$98,208,000, including such sums as may be necessary for contracting and other arrangements with public agencies and private persons pursuant to section 6(a)(9) of the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–452; 5 U.S.C. App.), and including not to exceed \$125,000 for certain confidential operational expenses, including the payment of informants, to be expended under the direction of the Inspector General pursuant to the Inspector General Act of 1978 (Public Law 95–452; 5 U.S.C. App.) and section 1337 of the Agriculture and Food Act of 1981 (Public Law 97–98).

**OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL**

For necessary expenses of the Office of the General Counsel, \$45,146,000.

**OFFICE OF ETHICS**

For necessary expenses of the Office of Ethics, \$4,136,000.

**OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RESEARCH, EDUCATION, AND ECONOMICS**

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics, \$800,000: Provided, That funds made available by this Act to an agency in the Research, Education, and Economics mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the Office.

**ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE**

For necessary expenses of the Economic Research Service, \$86,757,000.

**NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE**

For necessary expenses of the National Agricultural Statistics Service, \$175,294,000, of which up to \$45,300,000 shall be available until expended for the Census of Agriculture: Provided, That amounts made available for the Census of Agriculture may be used to conduct Current Industrial Report surveys subject to 7 U.S.C. 2204g(d) and (f).

**AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SERVICE**

**SALARIES AND EXPENSES**

For necessary expenses of the Agricultural Research Service and for acquisition of lands by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost not to exceed \$100, and for land exchanges where the lands exchanged shall be of equal value or shall be equalized by a payment of money to the grantor which shall not exceed 25 percent of the total value of the land or interests transferred out of Federal ownership, \$1,424,966,000, of which \$41,100,000, to remain available until expended, shall be used to carry out the science program at the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility located in Manhattan, Kansas: Provided, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed one for replacement only: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder

shall be available pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250 for the construction, alteration, and repair of buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided, the cost of constructing any one building shall not exceed \$500,000, except for greenhouses or greenhouses which shall each be limited to \$1,800,000, except for 10 buildings to be constructed or improved at a cost not to exceed \$1,100,000 each, and except for two buildings to be constructed at a cost not to exceed \$3,000,000 each, and the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building or \$500,000, whichever is greater: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for entering into lease agreements at any Agricultural Research Service location for the construction of a research facility by a non-Federal entity for use by the Agricultural Research Service and a condition of the lease shall be that any facility shall be owned, operated, and maintained by the non-Federal entity and shall be removed upon the expiration or termination of the lease agreement: Provided further, That the limitations on alterations contained in this Act shall not apply to modernization or replacement of existing facilities at Beltsville, Maryland: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for granting easements at the Beltsville Agricultural Research Center: Provided further, That the foregoing limitations shall not apply to replacement of buildings needed to carry out the Act of April 24, 1948 (21 U.S.C. 113a): Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available for granting easements at any Agricultural Research Service location for the construction of a research facility by a non-Federal entity for use by, and acceptable to, the Agricultural Research Service and a condition of the easements shall be that upon completion the facility shall be accepted by the Secretary, subject to the availability of funds herein, if the Secretary finds that acceptance of the facility is in the interest of the United States: Provided further, That funds may be received from any State, other political subdivision, organization, or individual for the purpose of establishing or operating any research facility or research project of the Agricultural Research Service, as authorized by law: Provided further, That amounts made available under this heading may be used to provide public access to a river at a research facility of the Agricultural Research Service.

#### BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For the acquisition of land, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities as necessary to carry out the agricultural research programs of the Department of Agriculture, where not otherwise provided, \$304,800,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$166,900,000 shall be allocated for ARS facilities co-located with university partners.

#### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

For payments to agricultural experiment stations, for cooperative forestry and other research, for facilities, and for other expenses, \$937,649,000, which shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled "National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Research and Education Activities" in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That funds for research grants for 1994 institutions, education grants for 1890 institutions, capacity building for non-land-grant colleges of agriculture, the agriculture and food research initiative, veterinary medicine loan repayment, multicultural scholars, graduate fellowship and institution challenge grants, and grants management systems shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That each institution eligible to receive funds under the Evans-Allen program receives no less than \$1,000,000: Provided further, That funds for education grants

for Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-serving institutions be made available to individual eligible institutions or consortia of eligible institutions with funds awarded equally to each of the States of Alaska and Hawaii: Provided further, That funds for education grants for 1890 institutions shall be made available to institutions eligible to receive funds under 7 U.S.C. 3221 and 3222: Provided further, That not more than 5 percent of the amounts made available by this or any other Act to carry out the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative under 7 U.S.C. 450i(b) may be retained by the Secretary of Agriculture to pay administrative costs incurred by the Secretary in carrying out that authority.

#### NATIVE AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS ENDOWMENT FUND

For the Native American Institutions Endowment Fund authorized by Public Law 103-382 (7 U.S.C. 301 note), \$11,880,000, to remain available until expended.

#### EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

For payments to States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, Micronesia, the Northern Marianas, and American Samoa, \$509,082,000, which shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled "National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Extension Activities" in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That funds for facility improvements at 1890 institutions shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That institutions eligible to receive funds under 7 U.S.C. 3221 for cooperative extension receive no less than \$1,000,000: Provided further, That funds for cooperative extension under sections 3(b) and (c) of the Smith-Lever Act (7 U.S.C. 343(b) and (c)) and section 208(c) of Public Law 93-471 shall be available for retirement and employees' compensation costs for extension agents.

#### INTEGRATED ACTIVITIES

For the integrated research, education, and extension grants programs, including necessary administrative expenses, \$38,000,000, which shall be for the purposes, and in the amounts, specified in the table titled "National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Integrated Activities" in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That funds for the Food and Agriculture Defense Initiative shall remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, indirect costs shall not be charged against any Extension Implementation Program Area grant awarded under the Crop Protection/Pest Management Program (7 U.S.C. 7626).

#### OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR MARKETING AND REGULATORY PROGRAMS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs, \$901,000: Provided, That funds made available by this Act to an agency in the Marketing and Regulatory Programs mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the Office.

#### ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, including up to \$30,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 4085), \$1,027,916,000, of which \$470,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available for the control of outbreaks of insects, plant diseases, animal diseases and for control of pest animals and birds ("contingency fund") to the extent necessary to meet emergency conditions; of which \$11,520,000, to remain available until expended, shall be used for the cotton pests program for cost share purposes or for debt retirement for active eradication zones; of which \$37,857,000, to remain available

until expended, shall be for Animal Health Technical Services; of which \$705,000 shall be for activities under the authority of the Horse Protection Act of 1970, as amended (15 U.S.C. 1831); of which \$62,840,000, to remain available until expended, shall be used to support avian health; of which \$4,251,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for information technology infrastructure; of which \$186,013,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for specialty crop pests; of which, \$13,826,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for field crop and rangeland ecosystem pests; of which \$16,523,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for zoonotic disease management; of which \$40,966,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for emergency preparedness and response; of which \$60,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for tree and wood pests; of which \$5,725,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the National Veterinary Stockpile; of which up to \$1,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the scrapie program for indemnities; of which \$2,500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the wildlife damage management program for aviation safety: Provided, That of amounts available under this heading for wildlife services methods development, \$1,000,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of amounts available under this heading for the screwworm program, \$4,990,000 shall remain available until expended; of which \$20,800,000, to remain available until expended, shall be used to carry out the science program at the National Bio- and Agro-defense Facility located in Manhattan, Kansas: Provided further, That no funds shall be used to formulate or administer a brucellosis eradication program for the current fiscal year that does not require minimum matching by the States of at least 40 percent: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available for the operation and maintenance of aircraft and the purchase of not to exceed five, of which two shall be for replacement only: Provided further, That in addition, in emergencies which threaten any segment of the agricultural production industry of the United States, the Secretary may transfer from other appropriations or funds available to the agencies or corporations of the Department such sums as may be deemed necessary, to be available only in such emergencies for the arrest and eradication of contagious or infectious disease or pests of animals, poultry, or plants, and for expenses in accordance with sections 10411 and 10417 of the Animal Health Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 8310 and 8316) and sections 431 and 442 of the Plant Protection Act (7 U.S.C. 7751 and 7772), and any unexpended balances of funds transferred for such emergency purposes in the preceding fiscal year shall be merged with such transferred amounts: Provided further, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the repair and alteration of leased buildings and improvements, but unless otherwise provided the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

In fiscal year 2020, the agency is authorized to collect fees to cover the total costs of providing technical assistance, goods, or services requested by States, other political subdivisions, domestic and international organizations, foreign governments, or individuals, provided that such fees are structured such that any entity's liability for such fees is reasonably based on the technical assistance, goods, or services provided to the entity by the agency, and such fees shall be reimbursed to this account, to remain available until expended, without further appropriation, for providing such assistance, goods, or services.

#### BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For plans, construction, repair, preventive maintenance, environmental support, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of

fixed equipment or facilities, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 2250, and acquisition of land as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 428a, \$3,175,000, to remain available until expended.

#### AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

##### MARKETING SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Agricultural Marketing Service, \$181,549,000, of which \$6,000,000 shall be available for the purposes of section 12306 of Public Law 113-79: Provided, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building: Provided further, That up to \$4,454,000 of this appropriation may be used for United States Warehouse Act activities to supplement amounts made available by the United States Warehouse Act.

Fees may be collected for the cost of standardization activities, as established by regulation pursuant to law (31 U.S.C. 9701).

##### LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$61,227,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses: Provided, That if crop size is understated and/or other uncontrollable events occur, the agency may exceed this limitation by up to 10 percent with notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

#### FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING MARKETS, INCOME, AND SUPPLY (SECTION 32)

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Funds available under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c), shall be used only for commodity program expenses as authorized therein, and other related operating expenses, except for: (1) transfers to the Department of Commerce as authorized by the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 (16 U.S.C. 742a et seq.); (2) transfers otherwise provided in this Act; and (3) not more than \$20,705,000 for formulation and administration of marketing agreements and orders pursuant to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 and the Agricultural Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-128).

##### PAYMENTS TO STATES AND POSSESSIONS

For payments to departments of agriculture, bureaus and departments of markets, and similar agencies for marketing activities under section 204(b) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1623(b)), \$1,235,000.

##### LIMITATION ON INSPECTION AND WEIGHING SERVICES EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$55,000,000 (from fees collected) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for inspection and weighing services: Provided, That if grain export activities require additional supervision and oversight, or other uncontrollable factors occur, this limitation may be exceeded by up to 10 percent with notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

#### OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD SAFETY

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety, \$800,000: Provided, That funds made available by this Act to an agency in the Food Safety mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the Office.

##### FOOD SAFETY AND INSPECTION SERVICE

For necessary expenses to carry out services authorized by the Federal Meat Inspection Act, the Poultry Products Inspection Act, and the Egg Products Inspection Act, including not to exceed \$10,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766), \$1,054,344,000; and in addition, \$1,000,000 may be

credited to this account from fees collected for the cost of laboratory accreditation as authorized by section 1327 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 138f): Provided, That funds provided for the Public Health Data Communication Infrastructure system shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That no fewer than 148 full-time equivalent positions shall be employed during fiscal year 2020 for purposes dedicated solely to inspections and enforcement related to the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act (7 U.S.C. 1901 et seq.): Provided further, That the Food Safety and Inspection Service shall continue implementation of section 11016 of Public Law 110-246 as further clarified by the amendments made in section 12106 of Public Law 113-79: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be available pursuant to law (7 U.S.C. 2250) for the alteration and repair of buildings and improvements, but the cost of altering any one building during the fiscal year shall not exceed 10 percent of the current replacement value of the building.

#### TITLE II

### FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION PROGRAMS

#### OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Farm Production and Conservation, \$901,000: Provided, That funds made available by this Act to an agency in the Farm Production and Conservation mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the Office.

#### FARM PRODUCTION AND CONSERVATION BUSINESS CENTER

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Farm Production and Conservation Business Center, \$206,530,000: Provided, That \$60,228,000 of amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year pursuant to section 1241(a) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3841(a)) shall be transferred to and merged with this account.

#### FARM SERVICE AGENCY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Farm Service Agency, \$1,127,837,000, of which not less than \$20,000,000 shall be for the hiring of new employees to fill vacancies at Farm Service Agency county offices and farm loan officers and shall be available until September 30, 2021, and of which \$5,000,000 shall be available to carry out section 310I of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1936c): Provided, That not more than 50 percent of the funding made available under this heading for information technology related to farm program delivery may be obligated until the Secretary submits to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress, and receives written or electronic notification of receipt from such Committees, a plan for expenditure that (1) identifies for each project/investment over \$25,000 (a) the functional and performance capabilities to be delivered and the mission benefits to be realized, (b) the estimated lifecycle cost for the entirety of the project/investment, including estimates for development as well as maintenance and operations, and (c) key milestones to be met; (2) demonstrates that each project/investment is, (a) consistent with the Farm Service Agency Information Technology Roadmap, (b) being managed in accordance with applicable lifecycle management policies and guidance, and (c) subject to the applicable Department's capital planning and investment control requirements; and (3) has been reviewed by the Government Accountability Office and approved by the Com-

mittees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That the agency shall submit a report by the end of the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2020 to the Committees on Appropriations and the Government Accountability Office, that identifies for each project/investment that is operational (a) current performance against key indicators of customer satisfaction, (b) current performance of service level agreements or other technical metrics, (c) current performance against a pre-established cost baseline, (d) a detailed breakdown of current and planned spending on operational enhancements or upgrades, and (e) an assessment of whether the investment continues to meet business needs as intended as well as alternatives to the investment: Provided further, That the Secretary is authorized to use the services, facilities, and authorities (but not the funds) of the Commodity Credit Corporation to make program payments for all programs administered by the Agency: Provided further, That other funds made available to the Agency for authorized activities may be advanced to and merged with this account: Provided further, That funds made available to county committees shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That none of the funds available to the Farm Service Agency shall be used to close Farm Service Agency county offices: Provided further, That none of the funds available to the Farm Service Agency shall be used to permanently relocate county based employees that would result in an office with two or fewer employees without prior notification and approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

#### STATE MEDIATION GRANTS

For grants pursuant to section 502(b) of the Agricultural Credit Act of 1987, as amended (7 U.S.C. 5101-5106), \$5,545,000.

#### GRASSROOTS SOURCE WATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out wellhead or groundwater protection activities under section 1240O of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839bb-2), \$6,500,000, to remain available until expended.

#### DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses involved in making indemnity payments to dairy farmers and manufacturers of dairy products under a dairy indemnity program, such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such program is carried out by the Secretary in the same manner as the dairy indemnity program described in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-387, 114 Stat. 1549A-12).

#### AGRICULTURAL CREDIT INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed farm ownership (7 U.S.C. 1922 et seq.) and operating (7 U.S.C. 1941 et seq.) loans, emergency loans (7 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.), Indian tribe land acquisition loans (25 U.S.C. 488), boll weevil loans (7 U.S.C. 1989), guaranteed conservation loans (7 U.S.C. 1924 et seq.), and Indian highly fractionated land loans (25 U.S.C. 488) to be available from funds in the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund, as follows: \$2,750,000,000 for guaranteed farm ownership loans and \$1,500,000,000 for farm ownership direct loans; \$1,960,000,000 for unsubsidized guaranteed operating loans and \$1,550,133,000 for direct operating loans; emergency loans, \$37,668,000; Indian tribe land acquisition loans, \$20,000,000; guaranteed conservation loans, \$150,000,000; Indian highly fractionated land loans, \$10,000,000; and for boll weevil eradication program loans, \$60,000,000: Provided, That the Secretary shall deem the pink

bollworm to be a boll weevil for the purpose of boll weevil eradication program loans.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans and grants, including the cost of modifying loans as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: farm operating loans, \$58,440,000 for direct operating loans, \$20,972,000 for unsubsidized guaranteed operating loans, emergency loans, \$2,023,000 and \$2,745,000 for Indian highly fractionated land loans, and \$60,000 for boll weevil eradication loans, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$319,762,000: Provided, That of this amount, \$294,114,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses": Provided further, That of this amount \$16,081,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Farm Production and Conservation Business Center, Salaries and Expenses".

Funds appropriated by this Act to the Agricultural Credit Insurance Program Account for farm ownership, operating and conservation direct loans and guaranteed loans may be transferred among these programs: Provided, That the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress are notified at least 15 days in advance of any transfer.

#### RISK MANAGEMENT AGENCY

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Risk Management Agency, \$58,361,000: Provided, That \$2,000,000 shall be available for compliance and integrity activities required under section 516(b)(2)(C) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1516(b)(2)(C)) in addition to other amounts provided: Provided further, That not to exceed \$1,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 1506(i).

#### NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE CONSERVATION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses for carrying out the provisions of the Act of April 27, 1935 (16 U.S.C. 590a–f), including preparation of conservation plans and establishment of measures to conserve soil and water (including farm irrigation and land drainage and such special measures for soil and water management as may be necessary to prevent floods and the siltation of reservoirs and to control agricultural related pollutants); operation of conservation plant materials centers; classification and mapping of soil; dissemination of information; acquisition of lands, water, and interests therein for use in the plant materials program by donation, exchange, or purchase at a nominal cost not to exceed \$100 pursuant to the Act of August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 428a); purchase and erection or alteration or improvement of permanent and temporary buildings; and operation and maintenance of aircraft, \$835,228,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That appropriations hereunder shall be available pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250 for construction and improvement of buildings and public improvements at plant materials centers, except that the cost of alterations and improvements to other buildings and other public improvements shall not exceed \$250,000: Provided further, That when buildings or other structures are erected on non-Federal land, that the right to use such land is obtained as provided in 7 U.S.C. 2250a: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$11,200,000, shall remain available until expended for the authorities under 16 U.S.C. 1001–1005 and 1007–1009 for authorized ongoing watershed projects with a primary purpose of providing water to rural communities.

#### WATERSHED AND FLOOD PREVENTION OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses to carry out preventive measures, including but not limited to surveys and investigations, engineering operations,

works of improvement, and changes in use of land, in accordance with the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (16 U.S.C. 1001–1005 and 1007–1009) and in accordance with the provisions of laws relating to the activities of the Department, \$175,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That for funds provided by this Act or any other prior Act, the limitation regarding the size of the watershed or subwatershed exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand acres in which such activities can be undertaken shall only apply for activities undertaken for the primary purpose of flood prevention (including structural and land treatment measures): Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$70,000,000 shall be allocated to projects and activities that can commence promptly following enactment; that address regional priorities for flood prevention, agricultural water management, inefficient irrigation systems, fish and wildlife habitat, or watershed protection; or that address authorized ongoing projects under the authorities of section 13 of the Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944 (Public Law 78–534) with a primary purpose of watershed protection by preventing floodwater damage and stabilizing stream channels, tributaries, and banks to reduce erosion and sediment transport.

#### CORPORATIONS

The following corporations and agencies are hereby authorized to make expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accord with law, and to make contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for the current fiscal year for such corporation or agency, except as hereinafter provided.

#### FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FUND

For payments as authorized by section 516 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1516), such sums as may be necessary, to remain available until expended.

#### COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION FUND

##### REIMBURSEMENT FOR NET REALIZED LOSSES

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the current fiscal year, such sums as may be necessary to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for net realized losses sustained, but not previously reimbursed, pursuant to section 2 of the Act of August 17, 1961 (15 U.S.C. 713a–11): Provided, That of the funds available to the Commodity Credit Corporation under section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i) for the conduct of its business with the Foreign Agricultural Service, up to \$5,000,000 may be transferred to and used by the Foreign Agricultural Service for information resource management activities of the Foreign Agricultural Service that are not related to Commodity Credit Corporation business.

#### HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

##### (LIMITATION ON EXPENSES)

For the current fiscal year, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not expend more than \$5,000,000 for site investigation and cleanup expenses, and operations and maintenance expenses to comply with the requirement of section 107(g) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9607(g)), and section 6001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6961).

#### TITLE III

#### RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

##### OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Rural Development, \$800,000.

#### RURAL DEVELOPMENT

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for carrying out the administration and implementation of Rural Development programs, including activities with institutions concerning the development and operation of agricultural cooperatives; and for cooperative agreements; \$242,005,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under this heading may be used for advertising and promotional activities that support Rural Development programs: Provided further, That in addition to any other funds appropriated for purposes authorized by section 502(i) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1472(i)), any amounts collected under such section, as amended by this Act, will immediately be credited to this account and will remain available until expended for such purposes.

#### RURAL HOUSING SERVICE

##### RURAL HOUSING INSURANCE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by title V of the Housing Act of 1949, to be available from funds in the rural housing insurance fund, as follows: \$1,000,000,000 shall be for direct loans and \$24,000,000,000 shall be for unsubsidized guaranteed loans; \$28,000,000 for section 504 housing repair loans; \$40,000,000 for section 515 rental housing; \$230,000,000 for section 538 guaranteed multi-family housing loans; \$10,000,000 for credit sales of single family housing acquired property; \$5,000,000 for section 523 self-help housing land development loans; and \$5,000,000 for section 524 site development loans.

For the cost of direct and guaranteed loans, including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as follows: section 502 loans, \$90,000,000 shall be for direct loans; section 504 housing repair loans, \$4,679,000; section 523 self-help housing land development loans, \$577,000; section 524 site development loans, \$546,000; and repair, rehabilitation, and new construction of section 515 rental housing, \$12,144,000: Provided, That to support the loan program level for section 538 guaranteed loans made available under this heading the Secretary may charge or adjust any fees to cover the projected cost of such loan guarantees pursuant to the provisions of the Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), and the interest on such loans may not be subsidized: Provided further, That applicants in communities that have a current rural area waiver under section 541 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490g) shall be treated as living in a rural area for purposes of section 502 guaranteed loans provided under this heading: Provided further, That of the amounts available under this paragraph for section 502 direct loans, no less than \$5,000,000 shall be available for direct loans for individuals whose homes will be built pursuant to a program funded with a mutual and self-help housing grant authorized by section 523 of the Housing Act of 1949 until June 1, 2020: Provided further, That the Secretary shall implement provisions to provide incentives to nonprofit organizations and public housing authorities to facilitate the acquisition of Rural Housing Service (RHS) multifamily housing properties by such nonprofit organizations and public housing authorities that commit to keep such properties in the RHS multifamily housing program for a period of time as determined by the Secretary, with such incentives to include, but not be limited to, the following: allow such nonprofit entities and public housing authorities to earn a Return on Investment on their own resources to include proceeds from low income housing tax credit syndication, own contributions, grants, and developer loans at favorable rates and terms, invested in a deal;



and allow reimbursement of organizational costs associated with owner's oversight of asset referred to as "Asset Management Fee" of up to \$7,500 per property.

In addition, for the cost of direct loans, grants, and contracts, as authorized by sections 514 and 516 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1484, 1486), \$18,583,000, to remain available until expended, for direct farm labor housing loans and domestic farm labor housing grants and contracts: Provided, That any balances available for the Farm Labor Program Account shall be transferred to and merged with this account.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$412,254,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses".

#### RENTAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed pursuant to the authority under section 521(a)(2) of the Housing Act of 1949 or agreements entered into in lieu of debt forgiveness or payments for eligible households as authorized by section 502(c)(5)(D) of the Housing Act of 1949, \$1,375,000,000, of which \$40,000,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021; and in addition such sums as may be necessary, as authorized by section 521(c) of the Act: Provided, That rental assistance agreements entered into or renewed during the current fiscal year shall be funded for a one-year period: Provided further, That upon request by an owner of a project financed by an existing loan under section 514 or 515 of the Act, the Secretary may renew the rental assistance agreement for a period of 20 years or until the term of such loan has expired, subject to annual appropriations: Provided further, That any unexpended balances remaining at the end of such one-year agreements may be transferred and used for purposes of any debt reduction; maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation of any existing projects; preservation; and rental assistance activities authorized under title V of the Act: Provided further, That rental assistance provided under agreements entered into prior to fiscal year 2020 for a farm labor multi-family housing project financed under section 514 or 516 of the Act may not be recaptured for use in another project until such assistance has remained unused for a period of 12 consecutive months, if such project has a waiting list of tenants seeking such assistance or the project has rental assistance eligible tenants who are not receiving such assistance: Provided further, That such recaptured rental assistance shall, to the extent practicable, be applied to another farm labor multi-family housing project financed under section 514 or 516 of the Act: Provided further, That except as provided in the fourth proviso under this heading and notwithstanding any other provision of the Act, the Secretary may recapture rental assistance provided under agreements entered into prior to fiscal year 2020 for a project that the Secretary determines no longer needs rental assistance and use such recaptured funds for current needs.

#### MULTI-FAMILY HOUSING REVITALIZATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the rural housing voucher program as authorized under section 542 of the Housing Act of 1949, but notwithstanding subsection (b) of such section, and for additional costs to conduct a demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of multi-family rental housing properties described in this paragraph, \$56,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$32,000,000, shall be available for rural housing vouchers to any low-income household (including those not receiving rental assistance) residing in a property financed with a section 515 loan which has been prepaid after September 30, 2005: Provided fur-

ther, That the amount of such voucher shall be the difference between comparable market rent for the section 515 unit and the tenant paid rent for such unit: Provided further, That funds made available for such vouchers shall be subject to the availability of annual appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, to the maximum extent practicable, administer such vouchers with current regulations and administrative guidance applicable to section 8 housing vouchers administered by the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development: Provided further, That if the Secretary determines that the amount made available for vouchers in this or any other Act is not needed for vouchers, the Secretary may use such funds for the demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of multi-family rental housing properties described in this paragraph: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$24,500,000 shall be available for a demonstration program for the preservation and revitalization of the sections 514, 515, and 516 multi-family rental housing properties to restructure existing USDA multi-family housing loans, as the Secretary deems appropriate, expressly for the purposes of ensuring the project has sufficient resources to preserve the project for the purpose of providing safe and affordable housing for low-income residents and farm laborers including reducing or eliminating interest; deferring loan payments, subordinating, reducing or reamortizing loan debt; and other financial assistance including advances, payments and incentives (including the ability of owners to obtain reasonable returns on investment) required by the Secretary: Provided further, That the Secretary shall as part of the preservation and revitalization agreement obtain a restrictive use agreement consistent with the terms of the restructuring: Provided further, That if the Secretary determines that additional funds for vouchers described in this paragraph are needed, funds for the preservation and revitalization demonstration program may be used for such vouchers: Provided further, That if Congress enacts legislation to permanently authorize a multi-family rental housing loan restructuring program similar to the demonstration program described herein, the Secretary may use funds made available for the demonstration program under this heading to carry out such legislation with the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That in addition to any other available funds, the Secretary may expend not more than \$1,000,000 total, from the program funds made available under this heading, for administrative expenses for activities funded under this heading.

#### MUTUAL AND SELF-HELP HOUSING GRANTS

For grants and contracts pursuant to section 523(b)(1)(A) of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1490c), \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended.

#### RURAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For grants for very low-income housing repair and rural housing preservation made by the Rural Housing Service, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. 1474, and 1490m, \$45,000,000, to remain available until expended.

#### RURAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For gross obligations for the principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, \$2,800,000,000 for direct loans and \$500,000,000 for guaranteed loans.

For the cost of grants for rural community facilities programs as authorized by section 306 and described in section 381E(d)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, \$45,778,000, to remain available until expended:

Provided, That \$6,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be available for a Rural Community Development Initiative: Provided further, That such funds shall be used solely to develop the capacity and ability of private, nonprofit community-based housing and community development organizations, low-income rural communities, and Federally Recognized Native American Tribes to undertake projects to improve housing, community facilities, community and economic development projects in rural areas: Provided further, That such funds shall be made available to qualified private, nonprofit and public intermediary organizations proposing to carry out a program of financial and technical assistance: Provided further, That such intermediary organizations shall provide matching funds from other sources, including Federal funds for related activities, in an amount not less than funds provided: Provided further, That \$5,778,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be to provide grants for facilities in rural communities with extreme unemployment and severe economic depression (Public Law 106-387), with up to 5 percent for administration and capacity building in the State rural development offices: Provided further, That \$4,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be available for community facilities grants to tribal colleges, as authorized by section 306(a)(19) of such Act: Provided further, That sections 381E-H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading.

#### RURAL BUSINESS—COOPERATIVE SERVICE

##### RURAL BUSINESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of loan guarantees and grants, for the rural business development programs authorized by section 310B and described in subsections (a), (c), (f) and (g) of section 310B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, \$65,475,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount appropriated under this heading, not to exceed \$500,000 shall be made available for one grant to a qualified national organization to provide technical assistance for rural transportation in order to promote economic development and \$9,000,000 shall be for grants to the Delta Regional Authority (7 U.S.C. 2009aa et seq.), the Northern Border Regional Commission (40 U.S.C. 15101 et seq.), and the Appalachian Regional Commission (40 U.S.C. 14101 et seq.) for any Rural Community Advancement Program purpose as described in section 381E(d) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, of which not more than 5 percent may be used for administrative expenses: Provided further, That \$4,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for business grants to benefit Federally Recognized Native American Tribes, including \$250,000 for a grant to a qualified national organization to provide technical assistance for rural transportation in order to promote economic development: Provided further, That sections 381E-H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to funds made available under this heading.

#### INTERMEDIARY RELENDING PROGRAM FUND ACCOUNT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized by the Intermediary Relending Program Fund Account (7 U.S.C. 1936b), \$18,889,000.

For the cost of direct loans, \$5,219,000, as authorized by the Intermediary Relending Program Fund Account (7 U.S.C. 1936b), of which \$557,000 shall be available through June 30, 2020, for Federally Recognized Native American Tribes; and of which \$1,072,000 shall be available through June 30, 2020, for Mississippi Delta Region counties (as determined in accordance



with Public Law 100-460): Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct loan programs, \$4,468,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for “Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses”.

#### RURAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized under section 313B(a) of the Rural Electrification Act, for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation projects, \$50,000,000.

The cost of grants authorized under section 313B(a) of the Rural Electrification Act, for the purpose of promoting rural economic development and job creation projects shall not exceed \$10,000,000.

#### RURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT GRANTS

For rural cooperative development grants authorized under section 310B(e) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932), \$15,600,000, of which \$2,800,000 shall be for cooperative agreements for the appropriate technology transfer for rural areas program: Provided, That not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be for grants for cooperative development centers, individual cooperatives, or groups of cooperatives that serve socially disadvantaged groups and a majority of the boards of directors or governing boards of which are comprised of individuals who are members of socially disadvantaged groups; and of which \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for Agriculture Innovation Centers authorized pursuant to section 6402 of Public Law 107-171.

#### RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM

For the cost of a program of loan guarantees, under the same terms and conditions as authorized by section 9007 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8107), \$706,000: Provided, That the cost of loan guarantees, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

#### RURAL UTILITIES SERVICE

##### RURAL WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL PROGRAM ACCOUNT

###### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For the cost of direct loans, loan guarantees and grants for rural water, waste water, waste disposal, and solid waste management programs authorized by sections 306, 306A, 306C, 306D, 306E, and 310B and described in sections 306C(a)(2), 306D, 306E, and 381E(d)(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, \$484,980,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the rural utilities program described in section 306(a)(2)(B) of such Act, and of which not to exceed \$3,000,000 shall be available for the rural utilities program described in section 306E of such Act: Provided, That not to exceed \$15,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for grants authorized by section 306A(i)(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act in addition to funding authorized by section 306A(i)(1) of such Act: Provided further, That \$68,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for loans and grants including water and waste disposal systems grants authorized by section 306C(a)(2)(B) and section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, and Federally Recognized Native American Tribes authorized by 306C(a)(1) of such Act: Provided further, That funding provided for section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may be provided to a consortium formed pursuant to section 325 of Public Law 105-83: Provided further, That not more than 2 percent of the funding provided for section 306D

of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may be used by the State of Alaska for training and technical assistance programs and not more than 2 percent of the funding provided for section 306D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may be used by a consortium formed pursuant to section 325 of Public Law 105-83 for training and technical assistance programs: Provided further, That not to exceed \$30,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for technical assistance grants for rural water and waste systems pursuant to section 306(a)(14) of such Act, unless the Secretary makes a determination of extreme need, of which \$8,000,000 shall be made available for a grant to a qualified nonprofit multi-State regional technical assistance organization, with experience in working with small communities on water and waste water problems, the principal purpose of such grant shall be to assist rural communities with populations of 3,300 or less, in improving the planning, financing, development, operation, and management of water and waste water systems, and of which not less than \$800,000 shall be for a qualified national Native American organization to provide technical assistance for rural water systems for tribal communities: Provided further, That not to exceed \$19,570,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be for contracting with qualified national organizations for a circuit rider program to provide technical assistance for rural water systems: Provided further, That not to exceed \$4,000,000 shall be for solid waste management grants: Provided further, That \$10,000,000 of the amount appropriated under this heading shall be transferred to, and merged with, the Rural Utilities Service, High Energy Cost Grants Account to provide grants authorized under section 19 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 918a): Provided further, That any prior year balances for high-energy cost grants authorized by section 19 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 918a) shall be transferred to and merged with the Rural Utilities Service, High Energy Cost Grants Account: Provided further, That sections 381E-H and 381N of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act are not applicable to the funds made available under this heading.

##### RURAL ELECTRIFICATION AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS LOANS PROGRAM ACCOUNT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

The principal amount of direct and guaranteed loans as authorized by sections 305, 306, and 317 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 935, 936, and 940g) shall be made as follows: loans made pursuant to sections 305, 306, and 317, notwithstanding 317(c), of that Act, rural electric, \$5,500,000,000; guaranteed underwriting loans pursuant to section 313A, \$750,000,000; 5 percent rural telecommunications loans, cost of money rural telecommunications loans, and for loans made pursuant to section 306 of that Act, rural telecommunications loans, \$690,000,000: Provided, That up to \$2,000,000,000 shall be used for the construction, acquisition, design and engineering or improvement of fossil-fueled electric generating plants (whether new or existing) that utilize carbon subsurface utilization and storage systems.

For the cost of direct loans as authorized by section 305 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 935), including the cost of modifying loans, as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, cost of money rural telecommunications loans, \$3,795,000.

In addition, for administrative expenses necessary to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, \$33,270,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for “Rural Development, Salaries and Expenses”.

##### DISTANCE LEARNING, TELEMEDICINE, AND BROADBAND PROGRAM

For the principal amount of broadband telecommunication loans, \$29,851,000.

For grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas, as authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa et seq., \$34,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That \$3,000,000 shall be made available for grants authorized by 379G of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: Provided further, That funding provided under this heading for grants under 379G of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act may only be provided to entities that meet all of the eligibility criteria for a consortium as established by this section.

For the cost of broadband loans, as authorized by section 601 of the Rural Electrification Act, \$5,340,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the cost of direct loans shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974.

In addition, \$30,000,000, to remain available until expended, for a grant program to finance broadband transmission in rural areas eligible for Distance Learning and Telemedicine Program benefits authorized by 7 U.S.C. 950aaa.

#### TITLE IV

##### DOMESTIC FOOD PROGRAMS

##### OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR FOOD, NUTRITION, AND CONSUMER SERVICES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, \$800,000: Provided, That funds made available by this Act to an agency in the Food, Nutrition and Consumer Services mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the Office.

##### FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE

##### CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.), except section 21, and the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.), except sections 17 and 21; \$23,602,569,000 to remain available through September 30, 2021, of which such sums as are made available under section 14222(b)(1) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110-246), as amended by this Act, shall be merged with and available for the same time period and purposes as provided herein: Provided, That of the total amount available, \$12,475,000 shall be available to carry out section 19 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.): Provided further, That of the total amount available, \$30,000,000 shall be available to provide competitive grants to State agencies for subgrants to local educational agencies and schools to purchase the equipment, with a value of greater than \$1,000, needed to serve healthier meals, improve food safety, and to help support the establishment, maintenance, or expansion of the school breakfast program: Provided further, That of the total amount available, \$28,000,000 shall remain available until expended to carry out section 749(g) of the Agriculture Appropriations Act of 2010 (Public Law 111-80): Provided further, That section 26(d) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1769g(d)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “2010 through 2019” and inserting “2010 through 2020”: Provided further, That section 9(h)(3) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(h)(3)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “For fiscal year 2019” and inserting “For fiscal year 2020”: Provided further, That section 9(h)(4) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(h)(4)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “For fiscal year 2019” and inserting “For fiscal year 2020”.

##### SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC)

For necessary expenses to carry out the special supplemental nutrition program as authorized by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of

1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), \$6,000,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided, That notwithstanding section 17(h)(10) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786(h)(10)), not less than \$80,000,000 shall be used for breastfeeding peer counselors and other related activities, and \$19,000,000 shall be used for infrastructure: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this account shall be available for the purchase of infant formula except in accordance with the cost containment and competitive bidding requirements specified in section 17 of such Act: Provided further, That none of the funds provided shall be available for activities that are not fully reimbursed by other Federal Government departments or agencies unless authorized by section 17 of such Act: Provided further, That upon termination of a federally mandated vendor moratorium and subject to terms and conditions established by the Secretary, the Secretary may waive the requirement at 7 CFR 246.12(g)(6) at the request of a State agency.

#### SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), \$69,163,287,000, of which \$3,000,000,000, to remain available through December 31, 2021, shall be placed in reserve for use only in such amounts and at such times as may become necessary to carry out program operations: Provided, That funds provided herein shall be expended in accordance with section 16 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$998,000 may be used to provide nutrition education services to State agencies and Federally Recognized Tribes participating in the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations: Provided further, That this appropriation shall be subject to any work registration or workfare requirements as may be required by law: Provided further, That funds made available for Employment and Training under this heading shall remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for section 28(d)(1), section 4(b), and section 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 shall remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading may be obligated or expended in contravention of section 213A of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1183A): Provided further, That funds made available under this heading may be used to enter into contracts and employ staff to conduct studies, evaluations, or to conduct activities related to program integrity provided that such activities are authorized by the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

#### COMMODITY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out disaster assistance and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program as authorized by section 4(a) of the Agriculture and Consumer Protection Act of 1973 (7 U.S.C. 612c note); the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983; special assistance for the nuclear affected islands, as authorized by section 103(f)(2) of the Compact of Free Association Amendments Act of 2003 (Public Law 108-188); and the Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 17(m) of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966, \$344,248,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided, That none of these funds shall be available to reimburse the Commodity Credit Corporation for commodities donated to the program: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective with funds made available in fiscal year 2020 to support the Seniors Farmers' Market Nutrition Program, as authorized by section 4402 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002, such funds shall remain available through September 30, 2021: Provided further, That of the funds made available under section 27(a) of the Food and Nutrition Act of

2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036(a)), the Secretary may use up to 15 percent for costs associated with the distribution of commodities.

#### NUTRITION PROGRAMS ADMINISTRATION

For necessary administrative expenses of the Food and Nutrition Service for carrying out any domestic nutrition assistance program, \$160,891,000: Provided, That of the funds provided herein, \$2,000,000 shall be used for the purposes of section 4404 of Public Law 107-171, as amended by section 4401 of Public Law 110-246.

#### TITLE V

#### FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND RELATED PROGRAMS

##### OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR TRADE AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs, \$875,000: Provided, That funds made available by this Act to any agency in the Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the Office.

##### OFFICE OF CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

For necessary expenses of the Office of Codex Alimentarius, \$4,775,000, including not to exceed \$40,000 for official reception and representation expenses.

##### FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE SALARIES AND EXPENSES

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Foreign Agricultural Service, including not to exceed \$250,000 for representation allowances and for expenses pursuant to section 8 of the Act approved August 3, 1956 (7 U.S.C. 1766), \$217,920,000, of which no more than 6 percent shall remain available until September 30, 2021, for overseas operations to include the payment of locally employed staff: Provided, That the Service may utilize advances of funds, or reimburse this appropriation for expenditures made on behalf of Federal agencies, public and private organizations and institutions under agreements executed pursuant to the agricultural food production assistance programs (7 U.S.C. 1737) and the foreign assistance programs of the United States Agency for International Development: Provided further, That funds made available for middle-income country training programs, funds made available for the Borlaug International Agricultural Science and Technology Fellowship program, and up to \$2,000,000 of the Foreign Agricultural Service appropriation solely for the purpose of offsetting fluctuations in international currency exchange rates, subject to documentation by the Foreign Agricultural Service, shall remain available until expended.

##### FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE I DIRECT CREDIT AND

##### FOOD FOR PROGRESS PROGRAM ACCOUNT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the credit program of title I, Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480) and the Food for Progress Act of 1985, \$142,000, shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses".

##### FOOD FOR PEACE TITLE II GRANTS

For expenses during the current fiscal year, not otherwise recoverable, and unrecovered prior years' costs, including interest thereon, under the Food for Peace Act (Public Law 83-480), for commodities supplied in connection with dispositions abroad under title II of said Act, \$1,716,000,000, to remain available until expended.

##### MCGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM GRANTS

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of section 3107 of the Farm Security and

Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 17360-1), \$210,255,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized to provide the services, facilities, and authorities for the purpose of implementing such section, subject to reimbursement from amounts provided herein: Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading, not more than 10 percent, but not less than \$15,000,000, shall remain available until expended to purchase agricultural commodities as described in subsection 3107(a)(2) of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 17360-1(a)(2)).

##### COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION EXPORT

##### (LOANS) CREDIT GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the Commodity Credit Corporation's Export Guarantee Program, GSM 102 and GSM 103, \$6,381,000, to cover common overhead expenses as permitted by section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act and in conformity with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, of which \$6,063,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Foreign Agricultural Service, Salaries and Expenses", and of which \$318,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Farm Service Agency, Salaries and Expenses".

#### TITLE VI

#### RELATED AGENCY AND FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

##### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

##### FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Food and Drug Administration, including hire and purchase of passenger motor vehicles; for payment of space rental and related costs pursuant to Public Law 92-313 for programs and activities of the Food and Drug Administration which are included in this Act; for rental of special purpose space in the District of Columbia or elsewhere; in addition to amounts appropriated to the FDA Innovation Account, for carrying out the activities described in section 1002(b)(4) of the 21st Century Cures Act (Public Law 114-255); for miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities, authorized and approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$25,000; and notwithstanding section 521 of Public Law 107-188; \$5,761,442,000: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading, \$1,074,714,000 shall be derived from prescription drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379h, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$220,142,000 shall be derived from medical device user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$513,223,000 shall be derived from human generic drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j-42, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$41,923,000 shall be derived from biosimilar biological product user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j-52, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$30,611,000 shall be derived from animal drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j-12, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$20,151,000 shall be derived from generic new animal drug user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j-21, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended; \$712,000,000 shall be derived from tobacco product user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 387s, and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: Provided further, That in addition to and notwithstanding any other provision under this heading, amounts collected for prescription drug user fees, medical device user fees, human generic drug user fees, biosimilar biological product user

fees, animal drug user fees, and generic new animal drug user fees that exceed the respective fiscal year 2020 limitations are appropriated and shall be credited to this account and remain available until expended: Provided further, That fees derived from prescription drug, medical device, human generic drug, biosimilar biological product, animal drug, and generic new animal drug assessments for fiscal year 2020, including any such fees collected prior to fiscal year 2020 but credited for fiscal year 2020, shall be subject to the fiscal year 2020 limitations: Provided further, That the Secretary may accept payment during fiscal year 2020 of user fees specified under this heading and authorized for fiscal year 2021, prior to the due date for such fees, and that amounts of such fees assessed for fiscal year 2021 for which the Secretary accepts payment in fiscal year 2020 shall not be included in amounts under this heading: Provided further, That none of these funds shall be used to develop, establish, or operate any program of user fees authorized by 31 U.S.C. 9701: Provided further, That of the total amount appropriated: (1) \$1,081,356,000 shall be for the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs, of which no less than \$16,000,000 shall be used for inspections of foreign seafood manufacturers and field examinations of imported seafood; (2) \$1,967,193,000 shall be for the Center for Drug Evaluation and Research and related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (3) \$419,302,000 shall be for the Center for Biologics Evaluation and Research and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (4) \$240,966,000 shall be for the Center for Veterinary Medicine and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (5) \$580,486,000 shall be for the Center for Devices and Radiological Health and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (6) \$66,712,000 shall be for the National Center for Toxicological Research; (7) \$661,739,000 shall be for the Center for Tobacco Products and for related field activities in the Office of Regulatory Affairs; (8) \$189,634,000 shall be for Rent and Related activities, of which \$54,889,000 is for White Oak Consolidation, other than the amounts paid to the General Services Administration for rent; (9) \$239,382,000 shall be for payments to the General Services Administration for rent; and (10) \$314,672,000 shall be for other activities, including the Office of the Commissioner of Food and Drugs, the Office of Foods and Veterinary Medicine, the Office of Medical and Tobacco Products, the Office of Global and Regulatory Policy, the Office of Operations, the Office of the Chief Scientist, and central services for these offices: Provided further, That not to exceed \$25,000 of this amount shall be for official reception and representation expenses, not otherwise provided for, as determined by the Commissioner: Provided further, That any transfer of funds pursuant to section 770(n) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 379dd(n)) shall only be from amounts made available under this heading for other activities: Provided further, That of the amounts that are made available under this heading for "other activities", and that are not derived from user fees, \$1,500,000 shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriation for "Department of Health and Human Services—Office of Inspector General" for oversight of the programs and operations of the Food and Drug Administration and shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available for oversight of the Food and Drug Administration: Provided further, That funds may be transferred from one specified activity to another with the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

In addition, mammography user fees authorized by 42 U.S.C. 263b, export certification user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 381, priority review user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 360m and 360ff, food and feed recall fees, food reinspection fees,

and voluntary qualified importer program fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j–31, outsourcing facility fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 379j–62, prescription drug wholesale distributor licensing and inspection fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 353(e)(3), third-party logistics provider licensing and inspection fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 360eee–3(c)(1), third-party auditor fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 384d(c)(8), and medical countermeasure priority review voucher user fees authorized by 21 U.S.C. 360bbb–4a, and, contingent upon the enactment of the Over-the-Counter Monograph User Fee Act of 2019, fees relating to over-the-counter monograph drugs authorized by part 10 of subchapter C of Chapter VII of the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act shall be credited to this account, to remain available until expended.

#### BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For plans, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, demolition, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of or used by the Food and Drug Administration, where not otherwise provided, \$11,788,000, to remain available until expended.

#### FDA INNOVATION ACCOUNT, CURES ACT (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the purposes described under section 1002(b)(4) of the 21st Century Cures Act, in addition to amounts available for such purposes under the heading "Salaries and Expenses", \$75,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts appropriated in this paragraph are appropriated pursuant to section 1002(b)(3) of the 21st Century Cures Act, are to be derived from amounts transferred under section 1002(b)(2)(A) of such Act, and may be transferred by the Commissioner of Food and Drugs to the appropriation for "Department of Health and Human Services Food and Drug Administration Salaries and Expenses" solely for the purposes provided in such Act: Provided further, That upon a determination by the Commissioner that funds transferred pursuant to the previous proviso are not necessary for the purposes provided, such amounts may be transferred back to the account: Provided further, That such transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority provided by law.

#### INDEPENDENT AGENCY

##### FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

##### LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

Not to exceed \$77,000,000 (from assessments collected from farm credit institutions, including the Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation) shall be obligated during the current fiscal year for administrative expenses as authorized under 12 U.S.C. 2249: Provided, That this limitation shall not apply to expenses associated with receiverships: Provided further, That the agency may exceed this limitation by up to 10 percent with notification to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress.

#### TITLE VII

##### GENERAL PROVISIONS

##### (INCLUDING RESCISSIONS AND TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

SEC. 701. Within the unit limit of cost fixed by law, appropriations and authorizations made for the Department of Agriculture for the current fiscal year under this Act shall be available for the purchase, in addition to those specifically provided for, of not to exceed 71 passenger motor vehicles of which 68 shall be for replacement only, and for the hire of such vehicles: Provided, That notwithstanding this section, the only purchase of new passenger vehicles shall be for those determined by the Secretary to be necessary for transportation safety, to reduce operational costs, and for the protection of life, property, and public safety.

SEC. 702. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture may

transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated by this Act or any other available unobligated discretionary balances that are remaining available of the Department of Agriculture to the Working Capital Fund for the acquisition of plant and capital equipment necessary for the delivery of financial, administrative, and information technology services of primary benefit to the agencies of the Department of Agriculture, such transferred funds to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund without the prior approval of the agency administrator: Provided further, That none of the funds transferred to the Working Capital Fund pursuant to this section shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act or made available to the Department's Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation or expenditure to make any changes to the Department's National Finance Center without written notification to and prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress as required by section 716 of this Act: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated by this Act or made available to the Department's Working Capital Fund shall be available for obligation or expenditure to initiate, plan, develop, implement, or make any changes to remove or relocate any systems, missions, or functions of the offices of the Chief Financial Officer or any personnel from the National Finance Center prior to written notification to and prior approval of the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress and in accordance with the requirements of section 716 of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary of Agriculture and the offices of the Chief Financial Officer shall actively market to existing and new Departments and other government agencies National Finance Center shared services including, but not limited to, payroll, financial management, and human capital shared services and allow the National Finance Center to perform technology upgrades: Provided further, That of annual income amounts in the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture attributable to the amounts in excess of the true costs of the shared services provided by the National Finance Center and budgeted for the National Finance Center, the Secretary shall reserve not more than 4 percent for the replacement or acquisition of capital equipment, including equipment for the improvement, delivery, and implementation of financial, administrative, and information technology services, and other systems of the National Finance Center or to pay any unforeseen, extraordinary cost of the National Finance Center: Provided further, That none of the amounts reserved shall be available for obligation unless the Secretary submits written notification of the obligation to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That the limitations on the obligation of funds pending notification to Congressional Committees shall not apply to any obligation that, as determined by the Secretary, is necessary to respond to a declared state of emergency that significantly impacts the operations of the National Finance Center; or to evacuate employees of the National Finance Center to a safe haven to continue operations of the National Finance Center.

SEC. 703. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 704. No funds appropriated by this Act may be used to pay negotiated indirect cost rates on cooperative agreements or similar arrangements between the United States Department of Agriculture and nonprofit institutions in excess of 10 percent of the total direct cost of

the agreement when the purpose of such cooperative arrangements is to carry out programs of mutual interest between the two parties. This does not preclude appropriate payment of indirect costs on grants and contracts with such institutions when such indirect costs are computed on a similar basis for all agencies for which appropriations are provided in this Act.

SEC. 705. Appropriations to the Department of Agriculture for the cost of direct and guaranteed loans made available in the current fiscal year shall remain available until expended to disburse obligations made in the current fiscal year for the following accounts: the Rural Development Loan Fund program account, the Rural Electrification and Telecommunication Loans program account, and the Rural Housing Insurance Fund program account.

SEC. 706. None of the funds made available to the Department of Agriculture by this Act may be used to acquire new information technology systems or significant upgrades, as determined by the Office of the Chief Information Officer, without the approval of the Chief Information Officer and the concurrence of the Executive Information Technology Investment Review Board: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be transferred to the Office of the Chief Information Officer without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 11319 of title 40, United States Code, none of the funds available to the Department of Agriculture for information technology shall be obligated for projects, contracts, or other agreements over \$25,000 prior to receipt of written approval by the Chief Information Officer: Provided further, That the Chief Information Officer may authorize an agency to obligate funds without written approval from the Chief Information Officer for projects, contracts, or other agreements up to \$250,000 based upon the performance of an agency measured against the performance plan requirements described in the explanatory statement accompanying Public Law 113-235.

SEC. 707. Funds made available under section 524(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1524(b)) in the current fiscal year shall remain available until expended to disburse obligations made in the current fiscal year.

SEC. 708. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any former RUS borrower that has repaid or prepaid an insured, direct or guaranteed loan under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, or any not-for-profit utility that is eligible to receive an insured or direct loan under such Act, shall be eligible for assistance under section 313B(a) of such Act in the same manner as a borrower under such Act.

SEC. 709. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not more than \$20,000,000 in unobligated balances from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses in this Act for the Farm Service Agency shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for information technology expenses: Provided, That except as otherwise specifically provided by law, unobligated balances from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses in this Act for the Rural Development mission area shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for information technology expenses.

SEC. 710. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used for first-class travel by the employees of agencies funded by this Act in contravention of sections 301-10.122 through 301-10.124 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 711. In the case of each program established or amended by the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-79) or by a successor to that Act, other than by title I or subtitle A of title III of such Act, or programs for which indefinite amounts were provided in that Act, that

is authorized or required to be carried out using funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation—

(1) such funds shall be available for salaries and related administrative expenses, including technical assistance, associated with the implementation of the program, without regard to the limitation on the total amount of allotments and fund transfers contained in section 11 of the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714i); and

(2) the use of such funds for such purpose shall not be considered to be a fund transfer or allotment for purposes of applying the limitation on the total amount of allotments and fund transfers contained in such section.

SEC. 712. Of the funds made available by this Act, not more than \$2,900,000 shall be used to cover necessary expenses of activities related to all advisory committees, panels, commissions, and task forces of the Department of Agriculture, except for panels used to comply with negotiated rule makings and panels used to evaluate competitively awarded grants.

SEC. 713. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 714. Notwithstanding subsection (b) of section 14222 of Public Law 110-246 (7 U.S.C. 612c-6; in this section referred to as “section 14222”), none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel to carry out a program under section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935 (7 U.S.C. 612c; in this section referred to as “section 32”) in excess of \$1,331,784,000 (exclusive of carryover appropriations from prior fiscal years), as follows: Child Nutrition Programs Entitlement Commodities—\$485,000,000; State Option Contracts—\$5,000,000; Removal of Defective Commodities—\$2,500,000; Administration of Section 32 Commodity Purchases—\$35,853,000: Provided, That of the total funds made available in the matter preceding this proviso that remain unobligated on October 1, 2020, such unobligated balances shall carryover into fiscal year 2021 and shall remain available until expended for any of the purposes of section 32, except that any such carryover funds used in accordance with clause (3) of section 32 may not exceed \$350,000,000 and may not be obligated until the Secretary of Agriculture provides written notification of the expenditures to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least two weeks in advance: Provided further, That, with the exception of any available carryover funds authorized in any prior appropriations Act to be used for the purposes of clause (3) of section 32, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries or expenses of any employee of the Department of Agriculture to carry out clause (3) of section 32.

SEC. 715. None of the funds appropriated by this or any other Act shall be used to pay the salaries and expenses of personnel who prepare or submit appropriations language as part of the President's budget submission to the Congress for programs under the jurisdiction of the Appropriations Subcommittees on Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies that assumes revenues or reflects a reduction from the previous year due to user fees proposals that have not been enacted into law prior to the submission of the budget unless such budget submission identifies which additional spending reductions should occur in the event the user fees proposals are not enacted prior to the date of the convening of a committee of conference for the fiscal year 2021 appropriations Act.

SEC. 716. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act, or provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in the current fiscal year, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming, transfer of funds, or reimbursements as authorized by the Economy Act, or in the case of the Department of Agriculture, through use of the authority provided by section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257) or section 8 of Public Law 89-106 (7 U.S.C. 2263), that—

- (1) creates new programs;
  - (2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;
  - (3) increases funds or personnel by any means for any project or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted;
  - (4) relocates an office or employees;
  - (5) reorganizes offices, programs, or activities; or
  - (6) contracts out or privatizes any functions or activities presently performed by Federal employees;
- unless the Secretary of Agriculture, or the Secretary of Health and Human Services (as the case may be) notifies in writing and receives approval from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days in advance of the reprogramming of such funds or the use of such authority.

(b) None of the funds provided by this Act, or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in the current fiscal year, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure for activities, programs, or projects through a reprogramming or use of the authorities referred to in subsection (a) involving funds in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less, that—

- (1) augments existing programs, projects, or activities;
- (2) reduces by 10 percent funding for any existing program, project, or activity, or numbers of personnel by 10 percent as approved by Congress; or
- (3) results from any general savings from a reduction in personnel which would result in a change in existing programs, activities, or projects as approved by Congress; unless the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of Health and Human Services (as the case may be) notifies in writing and receives approval from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days in advance of the reprogramming or transfer of such funds or the use of such authority.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall notify in writing and receive approval from the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress before implementing any program or activity not carried out during the previous fiscal year unless the program or activity is funded by this Act or specifically funded by any other Act.

(d) None of the funds provided by this Act, or provided by previous Appropriations Acts to the agencies funded by this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in the current fiscal year, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury derived by the collection of fees available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for—

- (1) modifying major capital investments funding levels, including information technology systems, that involves increasing or decreasing funds in the current fiscal year for the individual investment in excess of \$500,000 or 10 percent of the total cost, whichever is less;

(2) realigning or reorganizing new, current, or vacant positions or agency activities or functions to establish a center, office, branch, or similar entity with five or more personnel; or

(3) carrying out activities or functions that were not described in the budget request; unless the agencies funded by this Act notify, in writing, the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 30 days in advance of using the funds for these purposes.

(e) As described in this section, no funds may be used for any activities unless the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of Health and Human Services receives from the Committee on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress written or electronic mail confirmation of receipt of the notification as required in this section.

SEC. 717. Notwithstanding section 310B(g)(5) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1932(g)(5)), the Secretary may assess a one-time fee for any guaranteed business and industry loan in an amount that does not exceed 3 percent of the guaranteed principal portion of the loan.

SEC. 718. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, or the Farm Credit Administration shall be used to transmit or otherwise make available reports, questions, or responses to questions that are a result of information requested for the appropriations hearing process to any non-Department of Agriculture, non-Department of Health and Human Services, or non-Farm Credit Administration employee.

SEC. 719. Unless otherwise authorized by existing law, none of the funds provided in this Act, may be used by an executive branch agency to produce any prepackaged news story intended for broadcast or distribution in the United States unless the story includes a clear notification within the text or audio of the prepackaged news story that the prepackaged news story was prepared or funded by that executive branch agency.

SEC. 720. No employee of the Department of Agriculture may be detailed or assigned from an agency or office funded by this Act or any other Act to any other agency or office of the Department for more than 60 days in a fiscal year unless the individual's employing agency or office is fully reimbursed by the receiving agency or office for the salary and expenses of the employee for the period of assignment.

SEC. 721. Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, and the Chairman of the Farm Credit Administration shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress a detailed spending plan by program, project, and activity for all the funds made available under this Act including appropriated user fees, as defined in the report accompanying this Act.

SEC. 722. Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for the supplemental nutrition program as authorized by section 17 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1786), \$800,000,000 are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 723. The Secretary shall continue an intermediary loan packaging program based on the pilot program in effect for fiscal year 2013 for packaging and reviewing section 502 single family direct loans. The Secretary shall continue agreements with current intermediary organizations and with additional qualified intermediary organizations. The Secretary shall work with these organizations to increase effectiveness of the section 502 single family direct loan program in rural communities and shall set aside and make available from the national reserve section 502 loans an amount necessary to support the work of such intermediaries and provide a priority for review of such loans.

SEC. 724. For loans and loan guarantees that do not require budget authority and the program level has been established in this Act, the

Secretary of Agriculture may increase the program level for such loans and loan guarantees by not more than 25 percent: Provided, That prior to the Secretary implementing such an increase, the Secretary notifies, in writing, the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress at least 15 days in advance.

SEC. 725. None of the credit card refunds or rebates transferred to the Working Capital Fund pursuant to section 729 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (7 U.S.C. 2235a; Public Law 107-76) shall be available for obligation without written notification to, and the prior approval of, the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided, That the refunds or rebates so transferred shall be available for obligation only for the acquisition of plant and capital equipment necessary for the delivery of financial, administrative, and information technology services, including cloud adoption and migration, of primary benefit to the agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

SEC. 726. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement, administer, or enforce the "variety" requirements of the final rule entitled "Enhancing Retailer Standards in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)" published by the Department of Agriculture in the Federal Register on December 15, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 90675) until the Secretary of Agriculture amends the definition of the term "variety" as defined in section 278.1(b)(1)(ii)(C) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, and "variety" as applied in the definition of the term "staple food" as defined in section 271.2 of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, to increase the number of items that qualify as acceptable varieties in each staple food category so that the total number of such items in each staple food category exceeds the number of such items in each staple food category included in the final rule as published on December 15, 2016: Provided, That until the Secretary promulgates such regulatory amendments, the Secretary shall apply the requirements regarding acceptable varieties and breadth of stock to Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program retailers that were in effect on the day before the date of the enactment of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-79).

SEC. 727. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used—

(1) in contravention of section 7606 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 5940), subtitle G of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, or section 10114 of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018; or

(2) to prohibit the transportation, processing, sale, or use of hemp, or seeds of such plant, that is grown or cultivated in accordance with subsection section 7606 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 or Subtitle G of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, within or outside the State in which the hemp is grown or cultivated.

SEC. 728. In carrying out subsection (h) of section 502 of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1472), the Secretary of Agriculture shall have the same authority with respect to loans guaranteed under such section and eligible lenders for such loans as the Secretary has under subsections (h) and (j) of section 538 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1490p-2) with respect to loans guaranteed under such section 538 and eligible lenders for such loans.

SEC. 729. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to propose, promulgate, or implement any rule, or take any other action with respect to, allowing or requiring information intended for a prescribing health care professional, in the case of a drug or biological product subject to section 503(b)(1) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 353(b)(1)), to be distributed to such professional electronically (in lieu of in paper form) unless and until a Federal law is enacted to allow or require such distribution.

SEC. 730. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to notify a sponsor or otherwise acknowledge receipt of a submission for an exemption for investigational use of a drug or biological product under section 505(i) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 355(i)) or section 351(a)(3) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 262(a)(3)) in research in which a human embryo is intentionally created or modified to include a heritable genetic modification. Any such submission shall be deemed to have not been received by the Secretary, and the exemption may not go into effect.

SEC. 731. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to carry out the final rule promulgated by the Food and Drug Administration and put into effect November 16, 2015, in regards to the hazard analysis and risk-based preventive control requirements of the current good manufacturing practice, hazard analysis, and risk-based preventive controls for food for animals rule with respect to the regulation of the production, distribution, sale, or receipt of dried spent grain byproducts of the alcoholic beverage production process.

SEC. 732. There is hereby appropriated \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out section 6407 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8107a): Provided, That the Secretary may allow eligible entities, or comparable entities that provide energy efficiency services using their own billing mechanism to offer loans to customers in any part of their service territory and to offer loans to replace a manufactured housing unit with another manufactured housing unit, if replacement would be more cost effective in saving energy.

SEC. 733. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) conduct audits in a manner that evaluates the following factors in the country or region being audited, as applicable—

- (A) veterinary control and oversight;
- (B) disease history and vaccination practices;
- (C) livestock demographics and traceability;
- (D) epidemiological separation from potential sources of infection;
- (E) surveillance practices;
- (F) diagnostic laboratory capabilities; and
- (G) emergency preparedness and response; and

(2) promptly make publicly available the final reports of any audits or reviews conducted pursuant to subsection (1).

(b) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under its international trade agreements.

SEC. 734. No food that bears or contains partially hydrogenated oils (as defined in the order published by the Food and Drug Administration in the Federal Register on June 17, 2015 (80 Fed. Reg. 34650 et seq.)) shall be considered to be adulterated within the meaning of subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2)(C)(i) of section 402 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 342(a)) because such food contains such partially hydrogenated oils until the applicable compliance dates specified by FDA in the Federal Register on May 21, 2018 (83 Fed. Reg. 23358 et seq.).

SEC. 735. The National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility shall be transferred without reimbursement from the Secretary of Homeland Security to the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 736. There is hereby appropriated \$1,000,000 for the Secretary to carry out a pilot program that provides forestry inventory analysis, forest management and economic outcomes modelling for certain currently enrolled Conservation Reserve Program participants. The Secretary shall allow the Commodity Credit Corporation to enter into agreements with and provide grants to qualified non-profit organizations dedicated to conservation, forestry and wildlife habitats, that also have experience in conducting accurate forest inventory analysis through the use of advanced, cost-effective technology. The Secretary shall focus the analysis



on lands enrolled for at least eight years and located in areas with a substantial concentration of acres enrolled under conservation practices devoted to multiple bottomland hardwood tree species including CP03, CP03A, CP11, CP22, CP31 and CP40.

SEC. 737. In addition to amounts otherwise made available by this Act and notwithstanding the last sentence of 16 U.S.C. 1310, there is appropriated \$4,000,000, to remain available until expended, to implement non-renewable agreements on eligible lands, including flooded agricultural lands, as determined by the Secretary, under the Water Bank Act (16 U.S.C. 1301–1311).

SEC. 738. There is hereby appropriated \$2,000,000 to carry out section 1621 of Public Law 110–246.

SEC. 739. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out any activities or incur any expense related to the issuance of licenses under section 3 of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2133), or the renewal of such licenses, to class B dealers who sell dogs and cats for use in research, experiments, teaching, or testing.

SEC. 740. (a)(1) No Federal funds made available for this fiscal year for the rural water, waste water, waste disposal, and solid waste management programs authorized by sections 306, 306A, 306C, 306D, 306E, and 310B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926 et seq.) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water or wastewater system unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.

(2) In this section, the term “iron and steel products” means the following products made primarily of iron or steel: lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply in any case or category of cases in which the Secretary of Agriculture (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”) or the designee of the Secretary finds that—

(1) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(2) iron and steel products are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities or of a satisfactory quality; or

(3) inclusion of iron and steel products produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

(c) If the Secretary or the designee receives a request for a waiver under this section, the Secretary or the designee shall make available to the public on an informal basis a copy of the request and information available to the Secretary or the designee concerning the request, and shall allow for informal public input on the request for at least 15 days prior to making a finding based on the request. The Secretary or the designee shall make the request and accompanying information available by electronic means, including on the official public Internet Web site of the Department.

(d) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

(e) The Secretary may retain up to 0.25 percent of the funds appropriated in this Act for “Rural Utilities Service—Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account” for carrying out the provisions described in subsection (a)(1) for management and oversight of the requirements of this section.

(f) Subsection (a) shall not apply with respect to a project for which the engineering plans and specifications include use of iron and steel products otherwise prohibited by such subsection if the plans and specifications have received required approvals from State agencies prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

(g) For purposes of this section, the terms “United States” and “State” shall include each of the several States, the District of Columbia, and each federally recognized Indian tribe.

SEC. 741. The Secretary shall set aside for Rural Economic Area Partnership (REAP) Zones, until August 15, 2020, an amount of funds made available in title III under the headings of Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account, Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants, Rural Housing Assistance Grants, Rural Community Facilities Program Account, Rural Business Program Account, Rural Development Loan Fund Program Account, and Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account, equal to the amount obligated in REAP Zones with respect to funds provided under such headings in the most recent fiscal year any such funds were obligated under such headings for REAP Zones.

SEC. 742. There is hereby appropriated \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended, for a pilot program for the Secretary to provide grants to qualified non-profit organizations and public housing authorities to provide technical assistance, including financial and legal services, to RHS multi-family housing borrowers to facilitate the acquisition of RHS multi-family housing properties in areas where the Secretary determines a risk of loss of affordable housing, by non-profit housing organizations and public housing authorities as authorized by law that commit to keep such properties in the RHS multi-family housing program for a period of time as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 743. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used in any way, directly or indirectly, to influence congressional action on any legislation or appropriation matters pending before Congress, other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

SEC. 744. In response to an eligible community where the drinking water supplies are inadequate due to a natural disaster, as determined by the Secretary, including drought or severe weather, the Secretary may provide potable water through the Emergency Community Water Assistance Grant Program for an additional period of time not to exceed 120 days beyond the established period provided under the Program in order to protect public health.

SEC. 745. Of the total amounts made available by this Act for direct loans and grants in the following headings: “Rural Housing Service—Rural Housing Insurance Fund Program Account”; “Rural Housing Service—Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants”; “Rural Housing Service—Rural Housing Assistance Grants”; “Rural Housing Service—Rural Community Facilities Program Account”; “Rural Business-Cooperative Service—Rural Business Program Account”; “Rural Business-Cooperative Service—Rural Economic Development Loans Program Account”; “Rural Business-Cooperative Service—Rural Cooperative Development Grants”; “Rural Utilities Service—Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account”; “Rural Utilities Service—Rural Electrification and Telecommunications Loans Program Account”; and “Rural Utilities Service—Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program”, to the maximum extent feasible, at least 10 percent of the funds shall be allocated for assistance in persistent poverty counties under this section, including, notwithstanding any other provision regarding population limits, any county seat of such a persistent poverty county that has a population that does not exceed the authorized population limit by more than 10 percent: Provided, That for purposes of this section, the term “persistent poverty counties” means any county that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1980, 1990, and 2000 decennial censuses, and 2007–2011 American Community Survey 5-year average: Provided further, That with respect to specific activities for which program levels have been made available by this

Act that are not supported by budget authority, the requirements of this section shall be applied to such program level.

SEC. 746. In addition to any other funds made available in this Act or any other Act, there is appropriated \$5,000,000 to carry out section 18(g)(8) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1769(g)), to remain available until expended.

SEC. 747. There is hereby appropriated \$2,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for the cost of loans and grants that is consistent with section 4206 of the Agricultural Act of 2014, for necessary expenses of the Secretary to support projects that provide access to healthy food in underserved areas, to create and preserve quality jobs, and to revitalize low-income communities.

SEC. 748. For an additional amount for “Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service—Salaries and Expenses”, \$8,500,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for one-time control and management and associated activities directly related to the multiple-agency response to citrus greening.

SEC. 749. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to enforce the final rule promulgated by the Food and Drug Administration entitled “Standards for the Growing, Harvesting, Packing, and Holding of Produce for Human Consumption,” and published on November 27, 2015, with respect to the regulation of the production, distribution, sale, or receipt of grape varieties that are grown, harvested and used solely for wine and receive commercial processing that adequately reduces the presence of microorganisms of public health significance.

SEC. 750. There is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, for a pilot program for the National Institute of Food and Agriculture to provide grants to nonprofit organizations for programs and services to establish and enhance farming and ranching opportunities for military veterans.

SEC. 751. For school year 2019–2020, none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to implement or enforce the matter following the first comma in the second sentence of footnote (c) of section 220.8(c) of title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, with respect to the substitution of vegetables for fruits under the school breakfast program established under section 4 of the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1773).

SEC. 752. Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall issue a final rule based on the proposed rule entitled “National Organic Program; Origin of Livestock,” published in the Federal Register on April 28, 2015 (80 Fed. Reg. 23455): Provided, That the final rule shall incorporate public comments submitted in response to the proposed rule.

SEC. 753. There is hereby appropriated \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended, to carry out section 12513 of Public Law 115–334: Provided, That the Secretary shall take measures to ensure an equal distribution of funds between the three regional innovation initiatives.

SEC. 754. There is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, to carry out section 2103 of Public Law 115–334.

SEC. 755. There is hereby appropriated \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, to carry out section 4208 of Public Law 115–334.

SEC. 756. There is hereby appropriated \$2,000,000 to carry out section 4206 of Public Law 115–334.

SEC. 757. There is hereby appropriated \$20,000,000, for an additional amount for “Department of Health and Human Services—Food and Drug Administration—Buildings and Facilities” to remain available until expended and in addition to amounts otherwise made available for such purposes, for necessary expenses of

plans, construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, demolition and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of or used by FDA.

SEC. 758. There is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000 to carry out section 6424 of Public Law 115–334.

SEC. 759. Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available to carry out section 749 of Division A of Public Law 115–31 and section 739 of Division A of Public Law 115–141, \$15,073,000 are rescinded.

SEC. 760. In addition to amounts otherwise made available by this or any other Act, there is hereby appropriated \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended, under the heading “Rural Water Technical Assistance Grant Program Account” for the cost of a pilot program in coordination with a regional research university consortium for research and direct services to address challenges facing traditional rural wastewater systems needs: Provided, That the pilot should address the wastewater needs of historically impoverished communities that have had difficult soil conditions for traditional wastewater treatment systems.

SEC. 761. (a) Section 313(b) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U.S.C. 940c(b)), shall be applied for fiscal year 2020 and each fiscal year thereafter until the specified funding has been expended as if the following were inserted after the final period in subsection (b)(2): “In addition, the Secretary shall use \$425,000,000 of funds available in this subaccount in fiscal year 2019 for an additional amount for the same purpose and under the same terms and conditions as funds appropriated by Sec. 779 of Public Law 115–141 and shall use \$128,000,000 of funds available in this subaccount in fiscal year 2020 for an additional amount for the same purpose and under the same terms and conditions as funds appropriated for water and waste disposal grants under section 306(a)(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act.”: Provided, That any use of such funds shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 716 of this Act.

(b) Section 762(b) of division B of Public Law 116–6 shall no longer apply.

SEC. 762. In addition to amounts otherwise made available by this or any other Act, there is hereby appropriated \$9,500,000, to remain available until expended, under the heading “National Institute of Food and Agriculture—Research and Education Activities” and \$15,500,000, to remain available until expended, under the heading “Economic Research Service” for salaries and expenses, including for relocation expenses, the costs of alteration and repair of leased buildings and improvements pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2250, and other transition costs, for the relocation of employees and certain operations to the Kansas City metropolitan area, as directed by the decision of the Secretary of Agriculture dated June 13, 2019.

SEC. 763. No food containing genetically engineered salmon shall be permitted to be introduced, or delivered for introduction, into interstate commerce until the conclusion and transmittal to Congress of a consumer study of the efficacy of the Department of Agriculture’s National Bioengineered Food Disclosure Standard for informing consumers of the genetically engineered content of salmon products, as set forth in 21 CFR 528.1092: Provided, That the study shall be performed by a commission constituted jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Food and Drug Administration under the Federal Advisory Committee Act and shall commence no later than 180 days after the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 764. (a) Title I of the Additional Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Relief Act, 2019 (Public Law 116–20) is amended in the matter under the heading “Department of Agriculture—Office of the Secretary” by inserting “to cooperative processors for reduced quantity and quality sugar beets,” after “planting in

2019.”: Provided, That amounts repurposed under this section that were previously designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 are designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(i) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and shall be available only if the President subsequently so designates all such amounts and transmits such designations to the Congress.

(b) This section shall become effective immediately upon enactment of this Act.

SEC. 765. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to pay the salaries or expenses of personnel—

(1) to inspect horses under section 3 of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 603);

(2) to inspect horses under section 903 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 1901 note; Public Law 104–127); or

(3) to implement or enforce section 352.19 of title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

SEC. 766. Section 9(i)(2) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2018(i)(2)) is amended by striking “for a period” and all that follows through “2018” and inserting “prior to December 31, 2020”.

SEC. 767. Not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, the Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration shall issue a request for information to determine the next steps that will address the recent pulmonary illnesses reported to be associated with the use of e-cigarettes and vaping products. As part of such request for information, the Commissioner shall request public comment on product design and how to prevent consumers from modifying or adding any substances to these products that are not intended by the manufacturer: Provided, That the Food and Drug Administration shall provide an update to the Committee on Appropriations on a quarterly basis.

#### REPORT ON FOOD DISTRIBUTION PROGRAMS REACHING UNDERSERVED POPULATIONS

SEC. 768. The Secretary of Agriculture shall conduct a study on the challenges that the food distribution program on Indian reservations established under section 4(b) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2013(b)) and other food distribution programs administered by the Secretary of Agriculture face in reaching underserved populations, with an emphasis on the homebound and the elderly, to better capture data on the population of people unable to physically travel to a distribution location for food.

SEC. 769. (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall submit to Congress a report that describes the economic and environmental impacts of importing orchids in growing media.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) a description of—  
(A) the economic impact of importing orchids in growing media on a State-by-State basis, with data collected from local growers; and

(B) any incidents of pests detected on orchids imported with growing media; and

(2) an analysis with respect to the additional resources that are necessary to prevent and mitigate the introduction of pests resulting from importing orchids in growing media.

SEC. 770. (a) There is appropriated \$3,000,000 to carry out section 1673(d) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5926(d)).

(b) The amount made available under the heading “OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY” in title I for necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary shall be reduced by \$3,000,000, which shall be derived by reducing the amount pro-

vided under that heading for Departmental Administration by \$3,000,000.

SEC. 771. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount made available under the heading “EXTENSION ACTIVITIES” under the heading “NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE” under the heading “AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS” in title I shall be increased by \$5,000,000, which shall be used by increasing by that amount the amount specified for the Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network in the table titled “National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Extension Activities” in the report accompanying this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount made available for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer under the heading “OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER” under the heading “AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS” in title I shall be reduced by \$5,000,000.

SEC. 772. (a) There is appropriated \$5,000,000 to carry out section 1450 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3222e).

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount provided under the heading “AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES” under the heading “AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS” in title I shall be reduced by \$5,000,000.

SEC. 773. In providing assistance under title V of the Housing Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) using amounts made available under title III, the Secretary of Agriculture shall prioritize the maintenance needs for rural housing facilities and staff needs, which shall include prioritizing—

(1) oversight of aging rental housing program properties with capital repair needs;

(2) the needs of staff overseeing the Rural Housing Service and field staff conducting housing inspections; and

(3) enforcement against property owners when those owners fail to make necessary repairs.

SEC. 774. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated under this Act to the Rural Utilities Service under the heading “DISTANCE LEARNING, TELEMEDICINE, AND BROADBAND PROGRAM” for grants for telemedicine and distance learning services in rural areas shall be increased by \$1,000,000.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated under this Act to the Department of Agriculture under the heading “AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES” shall be reduced by \$1,000,000.

SEC. 775. (a) There is appropriated \$3,000,000 to carry out the emergency and transitional pet shelter and housing assistance grant program established under section 12502(b) of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 (34 U.S.C. 20127).

(b) The amount made available under the heading “OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY” in title I for necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary shall be reduced by \$3,000,000, which shall be derived by reducing the amount provided under that heading for Departmental Administration by \$3,000,000.

SEC. 776. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated under the heading “SALARIES AND EXPENSES” under the heading “ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE” in title I shall be increased by \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended, which shall be for surveillance, testing, prevention, and research relating to Eastern equine encephalitis in impacted States.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount appropriated under this Act to the Department of Agriculture under the heading “OFFICE OF THE CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER” shall be reduced by \$1,000,000.

SEC. 777. (a) There is appropriated \$5,000,000 to carry out section 222 of the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6923).



(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount provided under the heading "AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES" under the heading "AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS" in title I shall be reduced by \$6,000,000.

SEC. 778. (a) There is appropriated \$2,000,000 to carry out section 30 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2036d).

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the amount provided under the heading "AGRICULTURE BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES" under the heading "AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS" in title I shall be reduced by \$2,000,000.

This division may be cited as the "Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020".

#### **DIVISION C—DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020**

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Department of the Interior, environment, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

##### **TITLE I**

##### **DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

##### **BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

##### **MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES**

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), \$1,250,274,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts in the fee account of the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use authorizations.

In addition, \$40,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2020, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,250,274,000, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

##### **LAND ACQUISITION**

##### **(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)**

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, \$28,800,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for Land Acquisition and derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, \$2,367,000 is hereby permanently rescinded from projects with cost savings or failed or partially failed projects: Provided, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

##### **OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS**

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; \$106,985,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2605).

##### **RANGE IMPROVEMENTS**

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315m) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

##### **SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES**

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185), to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: Provided further, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

##### **MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS**

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1737), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)), to remain available until expended.

##### **ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: Provided, That notwithstanding Public Law 90-620 (44 U.S.C. 501), the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis. Appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors or for the sale of wild horses and burros that results in their destruction for processing into commercial products.

##### **UNITED STATES FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**

##### **RESOURCE MANAGEMENT**

For necessary expenses of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, as authorized by law, and for scientific and economic studies, general administration, and for the performance of other authorized functions related to such resources, \$1,357,182,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which \$4,088,000 shall be for activities under section 5(d)(2) of the Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106-506; 114 Stat. 2353; 130 Stat. 1786): Provided, That not to exceed \$18,318,000 shall be used for implementing subsections (a), (b), (c), and (e) of section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) (except for processing petitions, developing and issuing proposed and final regulations, and taking any other steps to implement actions described in subsection (c)(2)(A), (c)(2)(B)(i), or (c)(2)(B)(ii)).

##### **CONSTRUCTION**

For construction, improvement, acquisition, or removal of buildings and other facilities required in the conservation, management, investigation, protection, and utilization of fish and wildlife resources, and the acquisition of lands and interests therein; \$43,226,000, to remain available until expended.

##### **LAND ACQUISITION**

##### **(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)**

For expenses necessary to carry out chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, \$58,770,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated for specific land acquisition projects may be used to pay for any administrative overhead, planning or other management costs.

Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for the Fish and Wildlife Service

and derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, \$3,628,000 is hereby permanently rescinded from projects with cost savings or failed or partially failed projects: Provided further, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

COOPERATIVE ENDANGERED SPECIES  
CONSERVATION FUND  
(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary to carry out section 6 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1535), \$53,495,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$22,695,000 is to be derived from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund; and of which \$30,800,000 is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Of the unobligated balances made available from the Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund, \$18,771,000 is permanently rescinded from projects or from other grant programs with an unobligated carry over balance: Provided, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE FUND

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 17, 1978 (16 U.S.C. 715s), \$13,228,000.

NORTH AMERICAN WETLANDS CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4401 et seq.), \$44,000,000, to remain available until expended.

NEOTROPICAL MIGRATORY BIRD CONSERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out the Neotropical Migratory Bird Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 6101 et seq.), \$4,910,000, to remain available until expended.

MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary to carry out the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4201 et seq.), the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4261 et seq.), the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6301 et seq.), and the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6601 et seq.), \$12,800,000, to remain available until expended.

STATE AND TRIBAL WILDLIFE GRANTS

For wildlife conservation grants to States and to the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Indian tribes under the provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Act of 1956 and the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, for the development and implementation of programs for the benefit of wildlife and their habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished, \$65,171,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of the amount provided herein, \$4,809,000 is for a competitive grant program for Indian tribes not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: Provided further, That \$6,362,000 is for a competitive grant program to implement approved plans for States, territories, and other jurisdictions and at the discretion of affected States, the regional Associations of fish and wildlife agencies, not subject to the remaining provisions of this appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, after deducting \$10,571,000 and administrative expenses, apportion the amount provided herein in the following manner: (1) to the District of Columbia and to the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, each a sum equal to not more than one-half of 1 percent thereof; and (2) to Guam, American Samoa,

the United States Virgin Islands, and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, each a sum equal to not more than one-fourth of 1 percent thereof: Provided further, That the Secretary shall apportion the remaining amount in the following manner: (1) one-third of which is based on the ratio to which the land area of such State bears to the total land area of all such States; and (2) two-thirds of which is based on the ratio to which the population of such State bears to the total population of all such States: Provided further, That the amounts apportioned under this paragraph shall be adjusted equitably so that no State shall be apportioned a sum which is less than 1 percent of the amount available for apportionment under this paragraph for any fiscal year or more than 5 percent of such amount: Provided further, That the Federal share of planning grants shall not exceed 75 percent of the total costs of such projects and the Federal share of implementation grants shall not exceed 65 percent of the total costs of such projects: Provided further, That the non-Federal share of such projects may not be derived from Federal grant programs: Provided further, That any amount apportioned in 2020 to any State, territory, or other jurisdiction that remains unobligated as of September 30, 2021, shall be reapportioned, together with funds appropriated in 2022, in the manner provided herein.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS  
(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service may carry out the operations of Service programs by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities. Appropriations and funds available to the United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall be available for repair of damage to public roads within and adjacent to reservation areas caused by operations of the Service; options for the purchase of land at not to exceed \$1 for each option; facilities incident to such public recreational uses on conservation areas as are consistent with their primary purpose; and the maintenance and improvement of aquaria, buildings, and other facilities under the jurisdiction of the Service and to which the United States has title, and which are used pursuant to law in connection with management, and investigation of fish and wildlife resources: Provided, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Service may, under cooperative cost sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the co-operators share at least one-half the cost of printing either in cash or services and the Service determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That the Service may accept donated aircraft as replacements for existing aircraft: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, all fees collected for non-toxic shot review and approval shall be deposited under the heading "United States Fish and Wildlife Service—Resource Management" and shall be available to the Secretary, without further appropriation, to be used for expenses of processing of such non-toxic shot type or coating applications and revising regulations as necessary, and shall remain available until expended.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

OPERATION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

For expenses necessary for the management, operation, and maintenance of areas and facilities administered by the National Park Service and for the general administration of the National Park Service, \$2,564,597,000, of which \$10,032,000 shall be for planning and inter-agency coordination in support of Everglades restoration and \$135,980,000 shall be for maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation projects for constructed assets and \$153,575,000 for cyclic main-

tenance projects for constructed assets and cultural resources shall remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading in this Act are available for the purposes of section 5 of Public Law 95-348: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 9(a) of the United States Semiquincentennial Commission Act of 2016 (Public Law 114-196; 130 Stat. 691), \$3,300,000 of the funds made available under this heading shall be provided to the organization selected under section 9(b) of that Act for expenditure by the United States Semiquincentennial Commission in accordance with that Act: Provided further, That, of the funds made available under this heading, \$3,576,000 shall be made available for the Partnership Wild and Scenic Rivers program and similarly managed rivers: Provided further, That, notwithstanding sections 7(b), 8, and 9 of the 400 Years of African-American History Commission Act (36 U.S.C. note prec. 101; Public Law 115-102), of the amount made available under this heading, \$500,000 shall be provided to the 400 Years of African-American History Commission for expenditure on activities authorized by that Act through July 1, 2021.

NATIONAL RECREATION AND PRESERVATION

For expenses necessary to carry out recreation programs, natural programs, cultural programs, heritage partnership programs, environmental compliance and review, international park affairs, and grant administration, not otherwise provided for, \$68,084,000.

HISTORIC PRESERVATION FUND

For expenses necessary in carrying out the National Historic Preservation Act (division A of subtitle III of title 54, United States Code), \$113,160,000, to be derived from the Historic Preservation Fund and to remain available until September 30, 2020, of which \$14,000,000 shall be for Save America's Treasures grants for preservation of national significant sites, structures and artifacts as authorized by section 7303 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (54 U.S.C. 3089): Provided, That an individual Save America's Treasures grant shall be matched by non-Federal funds: Provided further, That individual projects shall only be eligible for one grant: Provided further, That all projects to be funded shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior in consultation with the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That of the funds provided for the Historic Preservation Fund, \$750,000 is for competitive grants for the survey and nomination of properties to the National Register of Historic Places and as National Historic Landmarks associated with communities currently under-represented, as determined by the Secretary, \$16,250,000 is for competitive grants to preserve the sites and stories of the Civil Rights movement, \$9,000,000 is for grants to Historically Black Colleges and Universities, and \$7,500,000 is for competitive grants for the restoration of historic properties of national, State and local significance listed on or eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, to be made without imposing the usage or direct grant restrictions of section 101(e)(3) (54 U.S.C. 302904) of the National Historical Preservation Act: Provided further, That such competitive grants shall be made without imposing the matching requirements in section 302902(b)(3) of title 54, United States Code, to States and Indian tribes as defined in chapter 3003 of such title, Native Hawaiian organizations, local governments, including Certified Local Governments, and non-profit organizations.

CONSTRUCTION

For construction, improvements, repair, or replacement of physical facilities, and compliance and planning for programs and areas administered by the National Park Service, \$392,185,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of

law, for any project initially funded in fiscal year 2020 with a future phase indicated in the National Park Service 5-Year Line Item Construction Plan, a single procurement may be issued which includes the full scope of the project: Provided further, That the solicitation and contract shall contain the clause availability of funds found at 48 CFR 52.232-18: Provided further, That National Park Service Donations, Park Concessions Franchise Fees, and Recreation Fees may be made available for the cost of adjustments and changes within the original scope of effort for projects funded by the National Park Service Construction appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior shall consult with the Committees on Appropriations, in accordance with current reprogramming thresholds, prior to making any charges authorized by this section.

**LAND ACQUISITION AND STATE ASSISTANCE  
(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)**

For expenses necessary to carry out chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of lands or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with the statutory authority applicable to the National Park Service, \$199,899,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended, of which \$140,000,000 is for the State assistance program and of which \$10,000,000 shall be for the American Battlefield Protection Program grants as authorized by chapter 3081 of title 54, United States Code.

Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for the National Park Service and derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, \$2,279,000 is hereby permanently rescinded from projects or from other grant programs with an unobligated carry over balance: Provided, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designed by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

**CENTENNIAL CHALLENGE**

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of section 101701 of title 54, United States Code, relating to challenge cost share agreements, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended, for Centennial Challenge projects and programs: Provided, That not less than 50 percent of the total cost of each project or program shall be derived from non-Federal sources in the form of donated cash, assets, or a pledge of donation guaranteed by an irrevocable letter of credit.

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)**

In addition to other uses set forth in section 101917(c)(2) of title 54, United States Code, franchise fees credited to a sub-account shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary, without further appropriation, for use at any unit within the National Park System to extinguish or reduce liability for Possessory Interest or leasehold surrender interest. Such funds may only be used for this purpose to the extent that the benefitting unit anticipated franchise fee receipts over the term of the contract at that unit exceed the amount of funds used to extinguish or reduce liability. Franchise fees at the benefitting unit shall be credited to the sub-account of the originating unit over a period not to exceed the term of a single contract at the benefitting unit, in the amount of funds so expended to extinguish or reduce liability.

For the costs of administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund grants authorized by section 105(a)(2)(B) of the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-432), the National Park Service may retain up to 3 percent of the amounts which are authorized to be disbursed under such section, such retained amounts to remain available until expended.

National Park Service funds may be transferred to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), Department of Transportation, for purposes authorized under 23 U.S.C. 204. Transfers may include a reasonable amount for FHWA administrative support costs.

**UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY  
SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS, AND RESEARCH**

For expenses necessary for the United States Geological Survey to perform surveys, investigations, and research covering topography, geology, hydrology, biology, and the mineral and water resources of the United States, its territories and possessions, and other areas as authorized by 43 U.S.C. 31, 1332, and 1340; classify lands as to their mineral and water resources; give engineering supervision to power permittees and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensees; administer the minerals exploration program (30 U.S.C. 641); conduct inquiries into the economic conditions affecting mining and materials processing industries (30 U.S.C. 3, 21a, and 1603; 50 U.S.C. 989(g)) and related purposes as authorized by law; and to publish and disseminate data relative to the foregoing activities; \$1,209,601,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021; of which \$79,337,000 shall remain available until expended for satellite operations; and of which \$71,164,000 shall be available until expended for deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects that exceed \$100,000 in cost: Provided, That none of the funds provided for the ecosystem research activity shall be used to conduct new surveys on private property, unless specifically authorized in writing by the property owner: Provided further, That no part of this appropriation shall be used to pay more than one-half the cost of topographic mapping or water resources data collection and investigations carried on in cooperation with States and municipalities.

**ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS**

From within the amount appropriated for activities of the United States Geological Survey such sums as are necessary shall be available for contracting for the furnishing of topographic maps and for the making of geophysical or other specialized surveys when it is administratively determined that such procedures are in the public interest; construction and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities; acquisition of lands for gauging stations, observation wells, and seismic equipment; expenses of the United States National Committee for Geological Sciences; and payment of compensation and expenses of persons employed by the Survey duly appointed to represent the United States in the negotiation and administration of interstate compacts: Provided, That activities funded by appropriations herein made may be accomplished through the use of contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements as defined in section 6302 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That the United States Geological Survey may enter into contracts or cooperative agreements directly with individuals or indirectly with institutions or nonprofit organizations, without regard to 41 U.S.C. 6101, for the temporary or intermittent services of students or recent graduates, who shall be considered employees for the purpose of chapters 57 and 81 of title 5, United States Code, relating to compensation for travel and work injuries, and chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code, relating to tort claims, but shall not be considered to be Federal employees for any other purposes.

**BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT  
OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT**

For expenses necessary for granting and administering leases, easements, rights-of-way and agreements for use for oil and gas, other minerals, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf and approving operations related thereto, as authorized by law; for environmental studies, as authorized by law; for implementing other laws and to the extent

provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements, \$193,426,000, of which \$133,426,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2021, and of which \$60,000,000 is to remain available until expended: Provided, That this total appropriation shall be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation from additions to receipts resulting from increases to lease rental rates in effect on August 5, 1993, and from cost recovery fees from activities conducted by the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including studies, assessments, analysis, and miscellaneous administrative activities: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than \$133,426,000: Provided further, That not to exceed \$3,000 shall be available for reasonable expenses related to promoting volunteer beach and marine cleanup activities.

**BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
ENFORCEMENT**

**OFFSHORE SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL  
ENFORCEMENT**

For expenses necessary for the regulation of operations related to leases, easements, rights-of-way and agreements for use for oil and gas, other minerals, energy, and marine-related purposes on the Outer Continental Shelf, as authorized by law; for enforcing and implementing laws and regulations as authorized by law and to the extent provided by Presidential or Secretarial delegation; and for matching grants or cooperative agreements, \$146,341,000, of which \$120,341,000 is to remain available until September 30, 2021, and of which \$26,000,000 is to remain available until expended: Provided, That this total appropriation shall be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation from additions to receipts resulting from increases to lease rental rates in effect on August 5, 1993, and from cost recovery fees from activities conducted by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act, including studies, assessments, analysis, and miscellaneous administrative activities: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated shall be reduced as such collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than \$120,341,000.

For an additional amount, \$41,000,000, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Secretary and credited to this appropriation, which shall be derived from non-refundable inspection fees collected in fiscal year 2020, as provided in this Act: Provided, That to the extent that amounts realized from such inspection fees exceed \$41,000,000, the amounts realized in excess of \$41,000,000 shall be credited to this appropriation and remain available until expended: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, not less than 50 percent of the inspection fees expended by the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement will be used to fund personnel and mission-related costs to expand capacity and expedite the orderly development, subject to environmental safeguards, of the Outer Continental Shelf pursuant to the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), including the review of applications for permits to drill.

**OIL SPILL RESEARCH**

For necessary expenses to carry out title I, section 1016, title IV, sections 4202 and 4303, title VII, and title VIII, section 8201 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, \$14,899,000, which shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund, to remain available until expended.

## OFFICE OF SURFACE MINING RECLAMATION AND ENFORCEMENT

## REGULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

For necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, §117,768,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That appropriations for the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement may provide for the travel and per diem expenses of State and tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training.

In addition, for costs to review, administer, and enforce permits issued by the Office pursuant to section 507 of Public Law 95-87 (30 U.S.C. 1257), \$40,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That fees assessed and collected by the Office pursuant to such section 507 shall be credited to this account as discretionary offsetting collections, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as collections are received during the fiscal year, so as to result in a fiscal year 2020 appropriation estimated at not more than \$117,678,000.

## ABANDONED MINE RECLAMATION FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out title IV of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977, Public Law 95-87, §24,713,000, to be derived from receipts of the Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That pursuant to Public Law 97-365, the Department of the Interior is authorized to use up to 20 percent from the recovery of the delinquent debt owed to the United States Government to pay for contracts to collect these debts: Provided further, That funds made available under title IV of Public Law 95-87 may be used for any required non-Federal share of the cost of projects funded by the Federal Government for the purpose of environmental restoration related to treatment or abatement of acid mine drainage from abandoned mines: Provided further, That such projects must be consistent with the purposes and priorities of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act: Provided further, That amounts provided under this heading may be used for the travel and per diem expenses of State and tribal personnel attending Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement sponsored training.

In addition, \$115,000,000, to remain available until expended, for grants to States and federally recognized Indian Tribes for reclamation of abandoned mine lands and other related activities in accordance with the terms and conditions described in the report accompanying this Act: Provided, That such additional amount shall be used for economic and community development in conjunction with the priorities in section 403(a) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1233(a)): Provided further, That of such additional amount, \$75,000,000 shall be distributed in equal amounts to the 3 Appalachian States with the greatest amount of unfunded needs to meet the priorities described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of such section, \$30,000,000 shall be distributed in equal amounts to the 3 Appalachian States with the subsequent greatest amount of unfunded needs to meet such priorities, and \$10,000,000 shall be for grants to federally recognized Indian Tribes without regard to their status as certified or uncertified under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1233(a)), for reclamation of abandoned mine lands and other related activities in accordance with the terms and conditions described in the report accompanying this Act and shall be used for economic and community development in conjunction with the priorities in section 403(a) of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977: Provided further, That such additional amount shall be allocated to States and Indian

Tribes within 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS

## BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

OPERATION OF INDIAN PROGRAMS  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), \$1,533,461,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed \$8,500 may be for official reception and representation expenses; of which not to exceed \$74,734,000 shall be for welfare assistance payments: Provided, That in cases of designated Federal disasters, the Secretary may exceed such cap, for welfare payments from the amounts provided herein, to provide for disaster relief to Indian communities affected by the disaster: Provided further, That federally recognized Indian tribes and tribal organizations of federally recognized Indian tribes may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet welfare assistance costs: Provided further, That not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report describing the facilities investments required to improve the direct service and tribally operated detention and public safety facilities in Indian country that are in poor condition, including associated cost estimates: Provided further, That not to exceed \$57,424,000 shall remain available until expended for housing improvement, road maintenance, attorney fees, litigation support, land records improvement, and the Navajo-Hopi Settlement Program: Provided further, That any forestry funds allocated to a federally recognized tribe which remain unobligated as of September 30, 2021, may be transferred during fiscal year 2022 to an Indian forest land assistance account established for the benefit of the holder of the funds within the holder's trust fund account: Provided further, That any such unobligated balances not so transferred shall expire on September 30, 2022: Provided further, That in order to enhance the safety of Bureau field employees, the Bureau may use funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel: Provided further, That the Bureau of Indian Affairs may accept transfers of funds from U.S. Customs and Border Protection to supplement any other funding available for reconstruction or repair of roads owned by the Bureau of Indian Affairs as identified on the National Tribal Transportation Facility Inventory, 23 U.S.C. 202(b)(1).

## CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

For payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education for fiscal year 2020, such sums as may be necessary, which shall be available for obligation through September 30, 2021: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

## CONSTRUCTION

## (INCLUDING TRANSFER AND RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For construction, repair, improvement, and maintenance of irrigation and power systems, buildings, utilities, and other facilities, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands; and preparation of lands for farming, and for construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project pursuant to Public Law 87-483;

\$128,723,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amounts as may be available for the construction of the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project may be transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation: Provided further, That any funds provided for the Safety of Dams program pursuant to the Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), shall be made available on a non-reimbursable basis: Provided further, That in order to ensure timely completion of construction projects, the Secretary may assume control of a project and all funds related to the project, if, within 18 months of the date of enactment of this Act, any Public Law 93-638 contractor receiving funds appropriated in this Act or in any prior Act, has not completed the planning and design phase of the project and commenced construction: Provided further, That this appropriation may be reimbursed from the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians appropriation for the appropriate share of construction costs for space expansion needed in agency offices to meet trust reform implementation: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$10,000,000 shall be derived from the Indian Irrigation Fund established by section 3211 of the WIIN Act (Public Law 114-322; 130 Stat. 1749).

Of the unobligated balances made available for the "Construction, Resources Management" account, \$2,000,000 is permanently rescinded: Provided, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

INDIAN LAND AND WATER CLAIM SETTLEMENTS  
AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYMENTS TO INDIANS

For payments and necessary administrative expenses for implementation of Indian land and water claim settlements pursuant to Public Laws 99-264, 100-580, 101-618, 111-11, 111-291, and 114-322, and for implementation of other land and water rights settlements, \$45,644,000, to remain available until expended.

## INDIAN GUARANTEED LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans and insured loans, \$10,779,000, of which \$1,455,000 is for administrative expenses, as authorized by the Indian Financing Act of 1974: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed or insured, not to exceed \$174,616,164.

BUREAU OF INDIAN EDUCATION  
OPERATION OF INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAMS  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary for the operation of Indian education programs, as authorized by law, including the Snyder Act of November 2, 1921 (25 U.S.C. 13), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2001-2019), and the Tribally Controlled Schools Act of 1988 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), \$905,841,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, except as otherwise provided herein: Provided, That Federally recognized Indian tribes and tribal organizations of Federally recognized Indian tribes may use their tribal priority allocations for unmet welfare assistance costs: Provided further, That not to exceed \$685,223,000 for school operations costs of Bureau-funded schools and other education programs shall become available on July 1, 2020, and shall remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, including but not limited to the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) and section 1128 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C.), not to exceed \$83,407,000 within and only from

such amounts made available for school operations shall be available for administrative cost grants associated with grants approved prior to July 1, 2020: Provided further, That in order to enhance safety of Bureau field employees, the Bureau may use funds to purchase uniforms or other identifying articles of clothing for personnel.

#### EDUCATION CONSTRUCTION

For construction, repair, improvements, and maintenance of buildings, utilities and other facilities necessary for the operation of Indian education programs, including architectural and engineering services by contract; acquisition of lands, and interests in lands: \$238,250,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That in order to ensure timely completion of construction projects, the Secretary may assume control of a project and all funds related to the project, if, within 18 months of the date of enactment of this Act, any Public Law 100-297 (25 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.) grantee or Public Law 93-638 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) contractor receiving funds appropriated in this Act or in any prior Act, has not completed the planning and design phase of the project and commenced construction.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

The Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Bureau of Indian Education may carry out the operation of Indian programs by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, either directly or in cooperation with States and other organizations.

Notwithstanding Public Law 87-279 (25 U.S.C. 15), the Bureau of Indian Affairs may contract for services in support of the management, operation, and maintenance of the Power Division of the San Carlos Irrigation Project.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education for central office oversight, Education Management, and Executive Direction and Administrative Services (except executive direction and administrative services funding for Tribal Priority Allocations, regional offices, and facilities operations and maintenance) shall be available for contracts, grants, compacts, or cooperative agreements with the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education under the provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act or the Tribal Self-Governance Act as amended.

In the event any tribe returns appropriations made available by this Act to the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Bureau of Indian Education, this action shall not diminish the Federal Government's trust responsibility to that tribe, or the government-to-government relationship between the United States and that tribe, or that tribe's ability to access future appropriations.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education, other than the amounts provided herein for assistance to public schools under 25 U.S.C. 452 et seq., shall be available to support the operation of any elementary or secondary school in the State of Alaska.

No funds available to the Bureau of Indian Education shall be used to support expanded grades for any school or dormitory beyond the grade structure in place or approved by the Secretary of the Interior at each school in the Bureau of Indian Education school system as of October 1, 1995, except that the Secretary of the Interior may waive this prohibition to support expansion of up to one additional grade when the Secretary determines such waiver is needed to support accomplishment of the mission of the Bureau of Indian Education, or more than one grade to expand the elementary grade structure for the Bureau-funded schools with a K-2 grade structure on October 1, 1996. Appropriations made available in this or any prior Act for schools funded by the Bureau shall be available, in accordance with the Bureau's funding formula, only to the schools in the Bureau school

system as of September 1, 1996, and to any school or school program that was reinstated in fiscal year 2012. Funds made available under this Act may not be used to establish a charter school at a Bureau-funded school (as that term is defined in section 1141 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021)), except that a charter school that is in existence on the date of the enactment of this Act and that has operated at a Bureau-funded school before September 1, 1999, may continue to operate during that period, but only if the charter school pays to the Bureau a pro rata share of funds to reimburse the Bureau for the use of the real and personal property (including buses and vans), the funds of the charter school are kept separate and apart from Bureau funds, and the Bureau does not assume any obligation for charter school programs of the State in which the school is located if the charter school loses such funding. Employees of Bureau-funded schools sharing a campus with a charter school and performing functions related to the charter school's operation and employees of a charter school shall not be treated as Federal employees for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 113 of title I of appendix C of Public Law 106-113, if in fiscal year 2003 or 2004 a grantee received indirect and administrative costs pursuant to a distribution formula based on section 5(f) of Public Law 101-301, the Secretary shall continue to distribute indirect and administrative cost funds to such grantee using the section 5(f) distribution formula.

Funds available under this Act may not be used to establish satellite locations of schools in the Bureau school system as of September 1, 1996, except that the Secretary may waive this prohibition in order for an Indian tribe to provide language and cultural immersion educational programs for non-public schools located within the jurisdictional area of the tribal government which exclusively serve tribal members, do not include grades beyond those currently served at the existing Bureau-funded school, provide an educational environment with educator presence and academic facilities comparable to the Bureau-funded school, comply with all applicable Tribal, Federal, or State health and safety standards, and the Americans with Disabilities Act, and demonstrate the benefits of establishing operations at a satellite location in lieu of incurring extraordinary costs, such as for transportation or other impacts to students such as those caused by busing students extended distances: Provided, That no funds available under this Act may be used to fund operations, maintenance, rehabilitation, construction or other facilities-related costs for such assets that are not owned by the Bureau: Provided further, That the term "satellite school" means a school location physically separated from the existing Bureau school by more than 50 miles but that forms part of the existing school in all other respects.

Funds made available within Operation of Indian Programs, Operation of Indian Education Programs, Construction, and Education Construction may be used to execute requested adjustments in tribal priority allocations.

#### DEPARTMENTAL OFFICES

##### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

##### DEPARTMENTAL OPERATIONS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for management of the Department of the Interior and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, \$136,244,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021; of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses; and of which up to \$1,000,000 shall be available for workers compensation payments and unemployment compensation payments associated with the orderly closure of the United

States Bureau of Mines; and of which \$9,000,000 for the Appraisal and Valuation Service Office is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and shall remain available until expended; and of which \$11,061,000 for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities shall remain available until expended: Provided, That funds for Indian land, mineral, and resource valuation activities may, as needed, be transferred to and merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs "Operation of Indian Programs" account, and the Bureau of Indian Education "Operation of Indian Education Programs" account and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians "Federal Trust Programs" account: Provided further, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2019, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

For fiscal year 2020, up to \$400,000 of the payments authorized by chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, may be retained for administrative expenses of the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program: Provided, That the amounts provided under this Act specifically for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program are the only amounts available for payments authorized under chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That in the event the sums appropriated for any fiscal year for payments pursuant to this chapter are insufficient to make the full payments authorized by that chapter to all units of local government, then the payment to each local government shall be made proportionally: Provided further, That the Secretary may make adjustments to payment to individual units of local government to correct for prior overpayments or underpayments: Provided further, That no payment shall be made pursuant to that chapter to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payment is less than \$100.

#### INSULAR AFFAIRS

##### ASSISTANCE TO TERRITORIES

For expenses necessary for assistance to territories under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and other jurisdictions identified in section 104(e) of Public Law 108-188, \$102,131,000, of which: (1) \$92,640,000 shall remain available until expended for territorial assistance, including general technical assistance, maintenance assistance, disaster assistance, coral reef initiative activities, and brown tree snake control and research; grants to the judiciary in American Samoa for compensation and expenses, as authorized by law (48 U.S.C. 1661(c)); grants to the Government of American Samoa, in addition to current local revenues, for construction and support of governmental functions; grants to the Government of the Virgin Islands, as authorized by law; grants to the Government of Guam, as authorized by law; and grants to the Government of the Northern Mariana Islands, as authorized by law (Public Law 94-241; 90 Stat. 272); and (2) \$9,491,000 shall be available until September 30, 2021, for salaries and expenses of the Office of Insular Affairs: Provided, That all financial transactions of the territorial and local governments herein provided for, including such transactions of all agencies or instrumentalities established or used by such governments, may be audited by the Government Accountability Office, at its discretion, in accordance with chapter 35 of title 31, United States Code: Provided further, That Northern Mariana Islands Covenant grant funding shall be provided according to those terms of the Agreement of the Special Representatives on Future United States Financial Assistance for the Northern Mariana Islands approved by Public Law 104-134: Provided further, That the funds for the program of operations and maintenance improvement are appropriated



to institutionalize routine operations and maintenance improvement of capital infrastructure with territorial participation and cost sharing to be determined by the Secretary based on the grantee's commitment to timely maintenance of its capital assets: Provided further, That any appropriation for disaster assistance under this heading in this Act or previous appropriations Acts may be used as non-Federal matching funds for the purpose of hazard mitigation grants provided pursuant to section 404 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170c).

#### COMPACT OF FREE ASSOCIATION

For grants and necessary expenses, \$8,463,000, to remain available until expended, as provided for in sections 221(a)(2) and 233 of the Compact of Free Association for the Republic of Palau; and section 221(a)(2) of the Compacts of Free Association for the Government of the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Federated States of Micronesia, as authorized by Public Law 99-658 and Public Law 108-188: Provided, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$5,000,000 is for deposit into the Compact Trust Fund of the Republic of the Marshall Islands as compensation authorized by Public Law 108-188 for adverse financial and economic impacts.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

At the request of the Governor of Guam, the Secretary may transfer discretionary funds or mandatory funds provided under section 104(e) of Public Law 108-188 and Public Law 104-134, that are allocated for Guam, to the Secretary of Agriculture for the subsidy cost of direct or guaranteed loans, plus not to exceed three percent of the amount of the subsidy transferred for the cost of loan administration, for the purposes authorized by the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and section 306(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act for construction and repair projects in Guam, and such funds shall remain available until expended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such loans or loan guarantees may be made without regard to the population of the area, credit elsewhere requirements, and restrictions on the types of eligible entities under the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 and section 306(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act: Provided further, That any funds transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be in addition to funds otherwise made available to make or guarantee loans under such authorities.

#### OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Solicitor, \$66,816,000.

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General, \$53,000,000.

#### OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL TRUSTEE FOR AMERICAN INDIANS

##### FEDERAL TRUST PROGRAMS

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the operation of trust programs for Indians by direct expenditure, contracts, cooperative agreements, compacts, and grants, \$111,540,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$19,016,000 from this or any other Act, may be available for historical accounting: Provided, That funds for trust management improvements and litigation support may, as needed, be transferred to or merged with the Bureau of Indian Affairs "Operation of Indian Programs" account, the Bureau of Indian Education, "Operation of Indian Education Programs" account, the Office of the Solicitor,

"Salaries and Expenses" account, and the Office of the Secretary, "Departmental Operations" account: Provided further, That funds made available through contracts or grants obligated during fiscal year 2020, as authorized by the Indian Self-Determination Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.), shall remain available until expended by the contractor or grantee: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not be required to provide a quarterly statement of performance for any Indian trust account that has not had activity for at least 15 months and has a balance of \$15 or less: Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue an annual account statement and maintain a record of any such accounts and shall permit the balance in each such account to be withdrawn upon the express written request of the account holder: Provided further, That not to exceed \$50,000 is available for the Secretary to make payments to correct administrative errors of either disbursements from or deposits to Individual Indian Money or Tribal accounts after September 30, 2002: Provided further, That erroneous payments that are recovered shall be credited to and remain available in this account for this purpose: Provided further, That the Secretary shall not be required to reconcile Special Deposit Accounts with a balance of less than \$500 unless the Office of the Special Trustee receives proof of ownership from a Special Deposit Accounts claimant: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 102 of the American Indian Trust Fund Management Reform Act of 1994 (Public Law 103-412) or any other provision of law, the Secretary may aggregate the trust accounts of individuals whose whereabouts are unknown for a continuous period of at least five years and shall not be required to generate periodic statements of performance for the individual accounts: Provided further, That with respect to the eighth proviso, the Secretary shall continue to maintain sufficient records to determine the balance of the individual accounts, including any accrued interest and income, and such funds shall remain available to the individual account holders.

#### DEPARTMENT-WIDE PROGRAMS

##### WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, fire suppression operations, fire science and research, emergency rehabilitation, fuels management activities, and rural fire assistance by the Department of the Interior, \$952,338,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$18,427,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: Provided, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$194,000,000 is for fuels management activities: Provided further, That of the funds provided \$20,470,000 is for burned area rehabilitation: Provided further, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., protection of United States property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That using the amounts designated under this title of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into procurement contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements, for fuels management activities, and for training and monitoring associated with such fuels management activities on Federal land, or on adjacent non-Federal land for activities that benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooper-

ative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further, That notwithstanding requirements of the Competition in Contracting Act, the Secretary, for purposes of fuels management activities, may obtain maximum practicable competition among: (1) local private, nonprofit, or cooperative entities; (2) Youth Conservation Corps crews, Public Lands Corps (Public Law 109-154), or related partnerships with State, local, or nonprofit youth groups; (3) small or micro-businesses; or (4) other entities that will hire or train locally a significant percentage, defined as 50 percent or more, of the project workforce to complete such contracts: Provided further, That in implementing this section, the Secretary shall develop written guidance to field units to ensure accountability and consistent application of the authorities provided herein: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading may be used to reimburse the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service for the costs of carrying out their responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) to consult and conference, as required by section 7 of such Act, in connection with wildland fire management activities: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior may use wildland fire appropriations to enter into leases of real property with local governments, at or below fair market value, to construct capitalized improvements for fire facilities on such leased properties, including but not limited to fire guard stations, retardant stations, and other initial attack and fire support facilities, and to make advance payments for any such lease or for construction activity associated with the lease: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize the transfer of funds appropriated for wildland fire management, in an aggregate amount not to exceed \$50,000,000, between the Departments when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects: Provided further, That funds provided for wildfire suppression shall be available for support of Federal emergency response actions: Provided further, That funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for assistance to or through the Department of State in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall be available to support forestry, wildland fire management, and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with United States and international organizations: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading \$383,657,000 is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

In addition to the amounts provided under this heading for wildfire suppression operations, \$300,000,000, to remain available until expended, is additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That the Secretary of the Department of the Interior may transfer such amounts to the Department of Agriculture for wildfire suppression operations.

#### CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FUND

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the response action, including associated activities, performed pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), \$10,010,000, to remain available until expended.



## NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT AND RESTORATION

## NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGE ASSESSMENT FUND

To conduct natural resource damage assessment, restoration activities, and onshore oil spill preparedness by the Department of the Interior necessary to carry out the provisions of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601 et seq.), the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.), the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (33 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.), and 54 U.S.C. 100721 et seq., \$7,767,000, to remain available until expended.

## WORKING CAPITAL FUND

For the operation and maintenance of a departmental financial and business management system, information technology improvements of general benefit to the Department, cybersecurity, and the consolidation of facilities and operations throughout the Department, \$68,235,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this Act or any other Act may be used to establish reserves in the Working Capital Fund account other than for accrued annual leave and depreciation of equipment without prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate: Provided further, That the Secretary may assess reasonable charges to State, local and tribal government employees for training services provided by the National Indian Program Training Center, other than training related to Public Law 93-638: Provided further, That the Secretary may lease or otherwise provide space and related facilities, equipment or professional services of the National Indian Program Training Center to State, local and tribal government employees or persons or organizations engaged in cultural, educational, or recreational activities (as defined in section 3306(a) of title 40, United States Code) at the prevailing rate for similar space, facilities, equipment, or services in the vicinity of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, That all funds received pursuant to the two preceding provisos shall be credited to this account, shall be available until expended, and shall be used by the Secretary for necessary expenses of the National Indian Program Training Center: Provided further, That the Secretary may enter into grants and cooperative agreements to support the Office of Natural Resource Revenue's collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, as authorized by law.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISION

There is hereby authorized for acquisition from available resources within the Working Capital Fund, aircraft which may be obtained by donation, purchase or through available excess surplus property: Provided, That existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft.

## OFFICE OF NATURAL RESOURCES REVENUE

For necessary expenses for management of the collection and disbursement of royalties, fees, and other mineral revenue proceeds, and for grants and cooperative agreements, as authorized by law, \$147,330,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021; of which \$50,651,000 shall remain available until expended for the purpose of mineral revenue management activities: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, \$15,000 shall be available for refunds of overpayments in connection with certain Indian leases in which the Secretary concurred with the claimed refund due, to pay amounts owed to Indian allottees or tribes, or to correct prior unrecoverable erroneous payments.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

## (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

## EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—INTRA-BUREAU

SEC. 101. Appropriations made in this title shall be available for expenditure or transfer (within each bureau or office), with the approval of the Secretary, for the emergency reconstruction, replacement, or repair of aircraft, buildings, utilities, or other facilities or equipment damaged or destroyed by fire, flood, storm, or other unavoidable causes: Provided, That no funds shall be made available under this authority until funds specifically made available to the Department of the Interior for emergencies shall have been exhausted: Provided further, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, which must be requested as promptly as possible.

## EMERGENCY TRANSFER AUTHORITY—DEPARTMENT-WIDE

SEC. 102. The Secretary may authorize the expenditure or transfer of any no year appropriation in this title, in addition to the amounts included in the budget programs of the several agencies, for the suppression or emergency prevention of wildland fires on or threatening lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior; for the emergency rehabilitation of burned-over lands under its jurisdiction; for emergency actions related to potential or actual earthquakes, floods, volcanoes, storms, or other unavoidable causes; for contingency planning subsequent to actual oil spills; for response and natural resource damage assessment activities related to actual oil spills or releases of hazardous substances into the environment; for the prevention, suppression, and control of actual or potential grasshopper and Mormon cricket outbreaks on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, pursuant to the authority in section 417(b) of Public Law 106-224 (7 U.S.C. 7717(b)); for emergency reclamation projects under section 410 of Public Law 95-87; and shall transfer, from any no year funds available to the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, such funds as may be necessary to permit assumption of regulatory authority in the event a primacy State is not carrying out the regulatory provisions of the Surface Mining Act: Provided, That appropriations made in this title for wildland fire operations shall be available for the payment of obligations incurred during the preceding fiscal year, and for reimbursement to other Federal agencies for destruction of vehicles, aircraft, or other equipment in connection with their use for wildland fire operations, with such reimbursement to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time of receipt thereof: Provided further, That for wildland fire operations, no funds shall be made available under this authority until the Secretary determines that funds appropriated for "wildland fire suppression" shall be exhausted within 30 days: Provided further, That all funds used pursuant to this section must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation, which must be requested as promptly as possible: Provided further, That such replenishment funds shall be used to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, accounts from which emergency funds were transferred.

## AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 103. Appropriations made to the Department of the Interior in this title shall be available for services as authorized by section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, when authorized by the Secretary, in total amount not to exceed \$500,000; purchase and replacement of motor vehicles, including specially equipped law enforcement vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles; purchase of reprints; payment for telephone service in private residences in the field, when

authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; and the payment of dues, when authorized by the Secretary, for library membership in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members.

## AUTHORIZED USE OF FUNDS, INDIAN TRUST MANAGEMENT

SEC. 104. Appropriations made in this Act under the headings Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, and Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians and any unobligated balances from prior appropriations Acts made under the same headings shall be available for expenditure or transfer for Indian trust management and reform activities. Total funding for historical accounting activities shall not exceed amounts specifically designated in this Act for such purpose.

## REDISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 105. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to redistribute any Tribal Priority Allocation funds, including tribal base funds, to alleviate tribal funding inequities by transferring funds to address identified, unmet needs, dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies. No tribe shall receive a reduction in Tribal Priority Allocation funds of more than 10 percent in fiscal year 2020. Under circumstances of dual enrollment, overlapping service areas or inaccurate distribution methodologies, the 10 percent limitation does not apply.

## ELLIS, GOVERNORS, AND LIBERTY ISLANDS

SEC. 106. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire lands, waters, or interests therein including the use of all or part of any pier, dock, or landing within the State of New York and the State of New Jersey, for the purpose of operating and maintaining facilities in the support of transportation and accommodation of visitors to Ellis, Governors, and Liberty Islands, and of other program and administrative activities, by donation or with appropriated funds, including franchise fees (and other monetary consideration), or by exchange; and the Secretary is authorized to negotiate and enter into leases, subleases, concession contracts or other agreements for the use of such facilities on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may determine reasonable.

## OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF INSPECTION FEES

SEC. 107. (a) In fiscal year 2020, the Secretary shall collect a nonrefundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the "Offshore Safety and Environmental Enforcement" account, from the designated operator for facilities subject to inspection under 43 U.S.C. 1348(c).

(b) Annual fees shall be collected for facilities that are above the waterline, excluding drilling rigs, and are in place at the start of the fiscal year. Fees for fiscal year 2020 shall be:

(1) \$10,500 for facilities with no wells, but with processing equipment or gathering lines;

(2) \$17,000 for facilities with 1 to 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and

(3) \$31,500 for facilities with more than 10 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.

(c) Fees for drilling rigs shall be assessed for all inspections completed in fiscal year 2020. Fees for fiscal year 2020 shall be:

(1) \$30,500 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of 500 feet or more; and

(2) \$16,700 per inspection for rigs operating in water depths of less than 500 feet.

(d) The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (b) within 60 days, with payment required within 30 days of billing. The Secretary shall bill designated operators under subsection (c) within 30 days of the end of the month in which the inspection occurred, with payment required within 30 days of billing.

#### CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS FOR WILD HORSE AND BURRO HOLDING FACILITIES

SEC. 108. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior may enter into multiyear cooperative agreements with nonprofit organizations and other appropriate entities, and may enter into multiyear contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 3903 of title 41, United States Code (except that the 5-year term restriction in subsection (a) shall not apply), for the long-term care and maintenance of excess wild free roaming horses and burros by such organizations or entities on private land. Such cooperative agreements and contracts may not exceed 10 years, subject to renewal at the discretion of the Secretary.

#### MASS MARKING OF SALMONIDS

SEC. 109. The United States Fish and Wildlife Service shall, in carrying out its responsibilities to protect threatened and endangered species of salmon, implement a system of mass marking of salmonid stocks, intended for harvest, that are released from federally operated or federally financed hatcheries including but not limited to fish releases of coho, chinook, and steelhead species. Marked fish must have a visible mark that can be readily identified by commercial and recreational fishers.

#### CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN AFFAIRS

SEC. 110. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during fiscal year 2020, in carrying out work involving cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments or any political subdivision thereof, Indian Affairs may record obligations against accounts receivable from any such entities, except that total obligations at the end of the fiscal year shall not exceed total budgetary resources available at the end of the fiscal year.

#### HUMANE TRANSFER OF EXCESS ANIMALS

SEC. 111. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of the Interior may transfer excess wild horses or burros that have been removed from the public lands to other Federal, State, and local government agencies for use as work animals: Provided, That the Secretary may make any such transfer immediately upon request of such Federal, State, or local government agency: Provided further, That any excess animal transferred under this provision shall lose its status as a wild free-roaming horse or burro as defined in the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act: Provided further, That any Federal, State, or local government agency receiving excess wild horses or burros as authorized in this section shall not: destroy the horses or burros in a way that results in their destruction into commercial products; sell or otherwise transfer the horses or burros in a way that results in their destruction for processing into commercial products; or euthanize the horses or burros except upon the recommendation of a licensed veterinarian, in cases of severe injury, illness, or advanced age.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR EXPERIENCED SERVICES PROGRAM

SEC. 112. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law relating to Federal grants and cooperative agreements, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make grants to, or enter into cooperative agreements with, private nonprofit organizations designated by the Secretary of Labor under title V of the Older Americans Act of 1965 to utilize the talents of older Americans in programs authorized by other provisions of law administered by the Secretary and consistent with such provisions of law.

(b) Prior to awarding any grant or agreement under subsection (a), the Secretary shall ensure that the agreement would not—

(1) result in the displacement of individuals currently employed by the Department, including partial displacement through reduction of

non-overtime hours, wages, or employment benefits;

(2) result in the use of an individual under the Department of the Interior Experienced Services Program for a job or function in a case in which a Federal employee is in a layoff status from the same or substantially equivalent job within the Department; or

(3) affect existing contracts for services.

#### PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES (PILT)

SEC. 113. Section 6906 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by striking “fiscal year 2019” and inserting “fiscal year 2020”.

#### OBLIGATION OF FUNDS

SEC. 114. Amounts appropriated by this Act to the Department of the Interior shall be available for obligation and expenditure not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

#### SAGE-GROUSE

SEC. 115. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to write or issue pursuant to section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533)—

(1) a proposed rule for greater sage-grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*);

(2) a proposed rule for the Columbia basin distinct population segment of greater sage-grouse.

#### BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MANAGEMENT, REGULATION AND ENFORCEMENT REORGANIZATION

SEC. 116. The Secretary of the Interior, in order to implement a reorganization of the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement, may transfer funds among and between the successor offices and bureaus affected by the reorganization only in conformance with the reprogramming guidelines described in the report accompanying this Act.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORTING

SEC. 117. The Bureau of Indian Affairs shall conduct a study to identify the law enforcement staffing needs of Indian Tribes, which shall include—

(1) a detailed analysis, by Indian Tribe, of law enforcement hiring impediments and challenges;

(2) a strategy on how to recruit and train law enforcement officers and fill law enforcement vacancies; and

(3) a proposed strategy that could be used to address the impediments and challenges identified in paragraph (1).

#### GAO STUDY ON OUTDOOR RECREATION

SEC. 118. (a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) COVERED AGENCY.—The term “covered agency” means—

(A) the Department of Agriculture;

(B) the Department of the Interior;

(C) the Corps of Engineers;

(D) the National Marine Fisheries Service; and

(E) the Office of National Marine Sanctuaries of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(2) OUTDOOR RECREATION.—The term “outdoor recreation” means all recreational activities undertaken for pleasure that—

(A) generally involve some level of intentional physical exertion; and

(B) occur in nature-based environments outdoors.

(b) STUDY REQUIRED.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study that—

(1) identifies each program carried out by a covered agency that directly impacts the outdoor recreation sector, including each program that affects the management and conservation of, and access to, the land, waters, and natural resources of the United States; and

(2) describes, for each program identified under paragraph (1), the spending level for that program during each of the 20 fiscal years preceding the year in which the report is submitted.

(c) REQUIRED COORDINATION.—In conducting the study under subsection (b), the Comptroller

General of the United States shall coordinate with the outdoor recreation industry, nongovernmental organizations, the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the Department of Commerce, and other interested stakeholders.

(d) REPORT.—Not later than 240 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report that describes the results of the study conducted under subsection (b).

#### TITLE II

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

For science and technology, including research and development activities, which shall include research and development activities under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980; necessary expenses for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; procurement of laboratory equipment and supplies; and other operating expenses in support of research and development, \$713,259,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That of the funds included under this heading, \$6,000,000 shall be for Research: National Priorities as specified in the report accompanying this Act.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT

For environmental programs and management, including necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for personnel and related costs and travel expenses; hire of passenger motor vehicles; hire, maintenance, and operation of aircraft; purchase of reprints; library memberships in societies or associations which issue publications to members only or at a price to members lower than to subscribers who are not members; administrative costs of the brownfields program under the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act of 2002; implementation of a coal combustion residual permit program under section 2301 of the Water and Waste Act of 2016; and not to exceed \$31,000 for official reception and representation expenses, \$2,623,582,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That of the funds included under this heading, \$17,700,000 shall be for Environmental Protection: National Priorities as specified in the report accompanying this Act: Provided further, That of the funds included under this heading, \$471,741,000 shall be for Geographic Programs specified in the report accompanying this Act.

In addition, \$5,000,000 to remain available until expended, for necessary expenses of activities described in section 26(b)(1) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2625(b)(1)): Provided, That fees collected pursuant to that section of that Act and deposited in the “TSCA Service Fee Fund” as discretionary offsetting receipts in fiscal year 2020 shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this appropriation and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated in this paragraph from the general fund for fiscal year 2020 shall be reduced by the amount of discretionary offsetting receipts received during fiscal year 2020, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0: Provided further, That to the extent that amounts realized from such receipts exceed \$5,000,000, those amount in excess of \$5,000,000 shall be deposited in the “TSCA Service Fee Fund” as discretionary offsetting receipts in fiscal year 2020, shall be retained and used for necessary salaries and expenses in this account, and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the funds included in the first paragraph under this heading, the Chemical Risk Review and Reduction program project shall be allocated for this fiscal year, excluding the amount of any fees appropriated, not less than the amount of appropriations for that program project for fiscal year 2014.

HAZARDOUS WASTE ELECTRONIC MANIFEST  
SYSTEM FUND

For necessary expenses to carry out section 3024 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6939g), including the development, operation, maintenance, and upgrading of the hazardous waste electronic manifest system established by such section, \$8,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced as offsetting collections under such section 3024 are received during fiscal year 2020, which shall remain available until expended and be used for necessary expenses in this appropriation, so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at not more than \$0: Provided further, That to the extent such offsetting collections received in fiscal year 2020 exceed \$8,000,000, those excess amounts shall remain available until expended and be used for necessary expenses in this appropriation.

## OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, \$41,489,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

## BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES

For construction, repair, improvement, extension, alteration, and purchase of fixed equipment or facilities of, or for use by, the Environmental Protection Agency, \$34,467,000, to remain available until expended.

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE SUPERFUND  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses to carry out the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including sections 111(c)(3), (c)(5), (c)(6), and (e)(4) (42 U.S.C. 9611) \$1,167,783,000, to remain available until expended, consisting of such sums as are available in the Trust Fund on September 30, 2019, as authorized by section 517(a) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) and up to \$1,167,783,000 as a payment from general revenues to the Hazardous Substance Superfund for purposes as authorized by section 517(b) of SARA: Provided, That funds appropriated under this heading may be allocated to other Federal agencies in accordance with section 111(a) of CERCLA: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, \$9,586,000 shall be paid to the "Office of Inspector General" appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2021, and \$17,775,000 shall be paid to the "Science and Technology" appropriation to remain available until September 30, 2021.

LEAKING UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK TRUST  
FUND PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to carry out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by subtitle I of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$91,941,000, to remain available until expended, of which \$66,572,000 shall be for carrying out leaking underground storage tank cleanup activities authorized by section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; \$25,369,000 shall be for carrying out the other provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code: Provided, That the Administrator is authorized to use appropriations made available under this heading to implement section 9013 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act to provide financial assistance to federally recognized Indian tribes for the development and implementation of programs to manage underground storage tanks.

## INLAND OIL SPILL PROGRAMS

For expenses necessary to carry out the Environmental Protection Agency's responsibilities under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, \$18,290,000, to be derived from the Oil Spill Liability trust fund, to remain available until expended.

## STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For environmental programs and infrastructure assistance, including capitalization grants for State revolving funds and performance partnership grants, \$4,247,028,000, to remain available until expended, of which—

(1) \$1,638,826,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Clean Water State Revolving Funds under title VI of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act; and of which \$1,126,088,000 shall be for making capitalization grants for the Drinking Water State Revolving Funds under section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided, That for fiscal year 2020, to the extent there are sufficient eligible project applications and projects are consistent with State Intended Use Plans, not less than 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants may, at the discretion of each State, be used for projects to address green infrastructure, water or energy efficiency improvements, or other environmentally innovative activities: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 603(d)(7) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the limitation on the amounts in a State water pollution control revolving fund that may be used by a State to administer the fund shall not apply to amounts included as principal in loans made by such fund in fiscal year 2020 and prior years where such amounts represent costs of administering the fund to the extent that such amounts are or were deemed reasonable by the Administrator, accounted for separately from other assets in the fund, and used for eligible purposes of the fund, including administration: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (g)(1), (h), and (l) of section 201 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, grants made under title II of such Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the United States Virgin Islands, and the District of Columbia may also be made for the purpose of providing assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, notwithstanding the provisions of such subsections (g)(1), (h), and (l) of section 201 and section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act may also be used to provide assistance: (1) solely for facility plans, design activities, or plans, specifications, and estimates for any proposed project for the construction of treatment works; and (2) for the construction, repair, or replacement of privately owned treatment works serving one or more principal residences or small commercial establishments: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, notwithstanding any provision of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and regulations issued pursuant thereof, up to a total of \$2,000,000 of the funds reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) of such Act may also be used for grants for training, technical assistance, and educational programs relating to the operation and management of the treatment works specified in section 518(c) of such Act: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, funds reserved under section 518(c) of such Act shall be available for grants only to Indian tribes, as defined in section 518(h) of such Act

and former Indian reservations in Oklahoma (as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) and Native Villages as defined in Public Law 92-203: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 518(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or \$30,000,000, whichever is greater, and notwithstanding the limitation on amounts in section 1452(i) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to a total of 2 percent of the funds appropriated, or \$20,000,000, whichever is greater, for State Revolving Funds under such Acts may be reserved by the Administrator for grants under section 518(c) and section 1452(i) of such Acts: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, notwithstanding the amounts specified in section 205(c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, up to 1.5 percent of the aggregate funds appropriated for the Clean Water State Revolving Fund program under the Act less any sums reserved under section 518(c) of the Act, may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under title II of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act for American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and United States Virgin Islands: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, notwithstanding the limitations on amounts specified in section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act, up to 1.5 percent of the funds appropriated for the Drinking Water State Revolving Fund programs under the Safe Drinking Water Act may be reserved by the Administrator for grants made under section 1452(j) of the Safe Drinking Water Act: Provided further, That 10 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Clean Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants and 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to each State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants shall be used by the State to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients in the form of forgiveness of principal, negative interest loans, or grants (or any combination of these), and shall be so used by the State only where such funds are provided as initial financing for an eligible recipient or to buy, refinance, or restructure the debt obligations of eligible recipients only where such debt was incurred on or after the date of enactment of this Act, or where such debt was incurred prior to the date of enactment of this Act if the State, with concurrence from the Administrator, determines that such funds could be used to help address a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in drinking water or if a Federal or State emergency declaration has been issued due to a threat to public health from heightened exposure to lead in a municipal drinking water supply before the date of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That in a State in which such an emergency declaration has been issued, the State may use more than 20 percent of the funds made available under this title to the State for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund capitalization grants to provide additional subsidy to eligible recipients;

(2) \$19,511,000 shall be for architectural, engineering, planning, design, construction and related activities in connection with the construction of high priority water and wastewater facilities in the area of the United States-Mexico Border, after consultation with the appropriate border commission: Provided, That no funds provided by this appropriations Act to address the water, wastewater and other critical infrastructure needs of the colonias in the United States along the United States-Mexico border shall be made available to a county or municipal government unless that government has established an enforceable local ordinance, or other zoning rule, which prevents in that jurisdiction the development or construction of any additional colonia areas, or the development within an existing colonia the construction of any new home, business, or other structure which lacks

water, wastewater, or other necessary infrastructure;

(3) \$29,186,000 shall be for grants to the State of Alaska to address drinking water and wastewater infrastructure needs of rural and Alaska Native Villages: Provided, That of these funds: (A) the State of Alaska shall provide a match of 25 percent; (B) no more than 5 percent of the funds may be used for administrative and overhead expenses; and (C) the State of Alaska shall make awards consistent with the Statewide priority list established in conjunction with the Agency and the U.S. Department of Agriculture for all water, sewer, waste disposal, and similar projects carried out by the State of Alaska that are funded under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301) or the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1921 et seq.) which shall allocate not less than 25 percent of the funds provided for projects in regional hub communities;

(4) \$85,166,000 shall be to carry out section 104(k) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), including grants, interagency agreements, and associated program support costs: Provided, That at least 10 percent shall be allocated for assistance in persistent poverty counties: Provided further, That for purposes of this section, the term “persistent poverty counties” means any county that has had 20 percent or more of its population living in poverty over the past 30 years, as measured by the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses and the most recent Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates;

(5) \$85,166,000 shall be for grants under title VII, subtitle G of the Energy Policy Act of 2005;

(6) \$56,306,000 shall be for targeted airshed grants in accordance with the terms and conditions in the report accompanying this Act;

(7) \$4,000,000 shall be to carry out the water quality program authorized in section 5004(d) of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114-322);

(8) \$25,816,000 shall be for grants for small and disadvantaged communities authorized in section 2104 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114-322);

(9) \$19,511,000 shall be for grants for reducing lead in drinking water authorized in section 2105 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114-322);

(10) \$2,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1459A(l) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-19a(l)), as amended by section 2005 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-270);

(11) \$29,186,000 shall be for grants under section 1464(d) of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-24(d)), as amended by section 2107 of the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (Public Law 114-322) and section 2006(a) of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-270);

(12) \$5,000,000 shall be for grants under section 1465 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-25), as added by section 2006(b) of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-270);

(13) \$13,000,000 shall be for grants under section 104(b)(8) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1254(b)(8)), as added by section 4103 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-270);

(14) \$20,497,000 shall be for grants under section 221 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1301), as amended by section 4106 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-270);

(15) \$1,000,000 shall be for grants authorized in section 4304 of the America's Water Infrastructure Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-270); and

(16) \$1,086,769,000 shall be for grants, including associated program support costs, to States, federally recognized tribes, interstate agencies, tribal consortia, and air pollution control agencies for multi-media or single media pollution prevention, control and abatement and related

activities, including activities pursuant to the provisions set forth under this heading in Public Law 104-134, and for making grants under section 103 of the Clean Air Act for particulate matter monitoring and data collection activities subject to terms and conditions specified by the Administrator, of which: \$46,190,000 shall be for carrying out section 128 of CERCLA; \$9,332,000 shall be for Environmental Information Exchange Network grants, including associated program support costs; \$1,449,000 shall be for grants to States under section 2007(f)(2) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, which shall be in addition to funds appropriated under the heading “Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program” to carry out the provisions of the Solid Waste Disposal Act specified in section 9508(c) of the Internal Revenue Code other than section 9003(h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act; \$17,848,000 of the funds available for grants under section 106 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act shall be for State participation in national- and State-level statistical surveys of water resources and enhancements to State monitoring programs; \$24,000,000 shall be for multipurpose grants, including interagency agreements.

#### WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FINANCE AND INNOVATION PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of direct loans and for the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized by the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, \$65,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such costs, including the cost of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans, including capitalized interest, and total loan principal, including capitalized interest, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$13,500,000,000: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be used solely for the cost of direct loans and for the cost of guaranteed loans for projects described in section 5026(9) of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 to State infrastructure financing authorities, as authorized by section 5033(e) of such Act.

In addition, fees authorized to be collected pursuant to sections 5029 and 5030 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014 shall be deposited in this account, to remain available until expended.

In addition, for administrative expenses to carry out the direct and guaranteed loan programs, notwithstanding section 5033 of the Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act of 2014, \$8,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (INCLUDING TRANSFERS)

For fiscal year 2020, notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 6303(1) and 6305(1), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in carrying out the Agency's function to implement directly Federal environmental programs required or authorized by law in the absence of an acceptable tribal program, may award cooperative agreements to federally recognized Indian tribes or Intertribal consortia, if authorized by their member tribes, to assist the Administrator in implementing Federal environmental programs for Indian tribes required or authorized by law, except that no such cooperative agreements may be awarded from funds designated for State financial assistance agreements.

The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency is authorized to collect and obligate pesticide registration service fees in accordance with section 33 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended by Public Law 116-8, the Pesticide Registration Improvement Extension Act of 2018.

Notwithstanding section 33(d)(2) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) (7 U.S.C. 136w-8(d)(2)), the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency may assess fees under section 33 of FIFRA (7 U.S.C. 136w-8) for fiscal year 2020.

The Administrator is authorized to transfer up to \$301,000,000 of the funds appropriated for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative under the heading “Environmental Programs and Management” to the head of any Federal department or agency, with the concurrence of such head, to carry out activities that would support the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement programs, projects, or activities; to enter into an interagency agreement with the head of such Federal department or agency to carry out these activities; and to make grants to governmental entities, nonprofit organizations, institutions, and individuals for planning, research, monitoring, outreach, and implementation in furtherance of the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.

The Science and Technology, Environmental Programs and Management, Office of Inspector General, Hazardous Substance Superfund, and Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund Program Accounts, are available for the construction, alteration, repair, rehabilitation, and renovation of facilities, provided that the cost does not exceed \$150,000 per project.

For fiscal year 2020, and notwithstanding section 518(f) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1377(f)), the Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year under section 319 of the Act to make grants to Indian tribes pursuant to sections 319(h) and 518(e) of that Act.

The Administrator is authorized to use the amounts appropriated under the heading “Environmental Programs and Management” for fiscal year 2020 to provide grants to implement the Southeastern New England Watershed Restoration Program.

Notwithstanding the limitations on amounts in section 320(i)(2)(B) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, not less than \$1,000,000 of the funds made available under this title for the National Estuary Program shall be for making competitive awards described in section 320(g)(4).

#### TITLE III RELATED AGENCIES

##### DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

##### OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY FOR NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Under Secretary for Natural Resources and Environment, \$875,000: Provided, That funds made available by this Act to any agency in the Natural Resources and Environment mission area for salaries and expenses are available to fund up to one administrative support staff for the office.

##### FOREST SERVICE

##### FOREST SERVICE OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, \$953,750,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023: (1) for the base salary and expenses of permanent employees carrying out administrative and general management support functions, in an amount not to exceed \$257,050,000; (2) for the costs of facility maintenance, repairs, and leases for buildings and sites where these support functions take place; (3) for the costs of: (A) all utility and telecommunication expenses of the Forest Service, and (B) business services; and (4) for information technology including cyber security requirements: Provided, That funds provided under this heading may be used for necessary administrative support function expenses of the Forest Service not otherwise provided for and necessary for its operation.

## FOREST AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For necessary expenses of forest and rangeland research as authorized by law, \$257,640,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023: Provided, That of the funds provided, \$14,810,000 is for the forest inventory and analysis program: Provided further, That all authorities for the use of funds, including the use of contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements, available to execute the Forest and Rangeland Research appropriation, are also available in the utilization of these funds for Fire Science Research.

## STATE AND PRIVATE FORESTRY

For necessary expenses of cooperating with and providing technical and financial assistance to States, territories, possessions, and others, and for forest health management, and conducting an international program as authorized, \$317,964,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, as authorized by law; of which \$63,990,000 is to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund to be used for the Forest Legacy Program, to remain available until expended.

## NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, for management, protection, improvement, and utilization of the National Forest System, and for hazardous fuels management on or adjacent to such lands, \$1,857,280,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023: Provided, That of the funds provided, \$40,000,000 shall be deposited in the Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration Fund for ecological restoration treatments as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 7303(f): Provided further, That not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Chief of the Forest Service shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations and Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations and Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report detailing the status of efforts to accelerate forest ecosystem restoration under the Four Forest Restoration Initiative: Provided further, That of the funds provided, \$24,330,000 shall be for forest products: Provided further, That of the funds provided, \$149,990,000 shall be for hazardous fuels management activities, of which not to exceed \$15,000,000 may be used to make grants, using any authorities available to the Forest Service under the "State and Private Forestry" appropriation, for the purpose of creating incentives for increased use of biomass from National Forest System lands: Provided further, That \$20,000,000 may be used by the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into procurement contracts or cooperative agreements or to issue grants for hazardous fuels management activities, and for training or monitoring associated with such hazardous fuels management activities on Federal land, or on non-Federal land if the Secretary determines such activities benefit resources on Federal land: Provided further, That funds made available to implement the Community Forestry Restoration Act, Public Law 106-393, title VI, shall be available for use on non-Federal lands in accordance with authorities made available to the Forest Service under the "State and Private Forestry" appropriations: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 33 of the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), the Secretary of Agriculture, in calculating a fee for grazing on a National Grassland, may provide a credit of up to 50 percent of the calculated fee to a Grazing Association or direct permittee for a conservation practice approved by the Secretary in advance of the fiscal year in which the cost of the conservation practice is incurred. And, that the amount credited shall remain available to the Grazing Association or the direct permittee, as appropriate, in the fiscal year in which the credit is made and each fiscal year thereafter for use on the project

for conservation practices approved by the Secretary.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT AND MAINTENANCE  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service, not otherwise provided for, \$107,940,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023, for construction, capital improvement, maintenance and acquisition of buildings and other facilities and infrastructure; and for construction, reconstruction, decommissioning of roads that are no longer needed, including unauthorized roads that are not part of the transportation system, and maintenance of forest roads and trails by the Forest Service as authorized by 16 U.S.C. 532-538 and 23 U.S.C. 101 and 205: Provided, That funds becoming available in fiscal year 2019 under the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U.S.C. 501) shall be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury and shall not be available for transfer or obligation for any other purpose unless the funds are appropriated.

LAND ACQUISITION  
(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of chapter 2003 of title 54, United States Code, including administrative expenses, and for acquisition of land or waters, or interest therein, in accordance with statutory authority applicable to the Forest Service, \$73,741,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for Forest Service and derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, \$2,000,000 is hereby permanently rescinded from projects with cost savings or failed projects or partially failed that had funds returned: Provided, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS FOR NATIONAL FORESTS  
SPECIAL ACTS

For acquisition of lands within the exterior boundaries of the Cache, Uinta, and Wasatch National Forests, Utah; the Toiyabe National Forest, Nevada; and the Angeles, San Bernardino, Sequoia, and Cleveland National Forests, California; and the Ozark-St. Francis and Ouachita National Forests, Arkansas; as authorized by law, \$700,000, to be derived from forest receipts.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS TO COMPLETE LAND  
EXCHANGES

For acquisition of lands, such sums, to be derived from funds deposited by State, county, or municipal governments, public school districts, or other public school authorities, and for authorized expenditures from funds deposited by non-Federal parties pursuant to Land Sale and Exchange Acts, pursuant to the Act of December 4, 1967 (16 U.S.C. 484a), to remain available through September 30, 2023, (16 U.S.C. 516-617a, 555a; Public Law 96-586; Public Law 76-589, 76-591; and Public Law 78-310).

## RANGE BETTERMENT FUND

For necessary expenses of range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement, 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year, as fees for grazing domestic livestock on lands in National Forests in the 16 Western States, pursuant to section 401(b)(1) of Public Law 94-579, to remain available through September 30, 2023, of which not to exceed 6 percent shall be available for administrative expenses associated with on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements.

GIFTS, DONATIONS AND BEQUESTS FOR FOREST  
AND RANGELAND RESEARCH

For expenses authorized by 16 U.S.C. 1643(b), \$45,000, to remain available through September

30, 2023, to be derived from the fund established pursuant to the above Act.

MANAGEMENT OF NATIONAL FOREST LANDS FOR  
SUBSISTENCE USES

For necessary expenses of the Forest Service to manage Federal lands in Alaska for subsistence uses under title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 3111 et seq.), \$2,500,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023.

WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses for forest fire suppression activities on National Forest System lands, for emergency wildland fire suppression on or adjacent to such lands or other lands under fire protection agreement, and for emergency rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, \$1,964,730,000, to remain available through September 30, 2023: Provided, That such funds including unobligated balances under this heading, are available for repayment of advances from other appropriations accounts previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That any unobligated funds appropriated in a previous fiscal year for hazardous fuels management may be transferred to the "National Forest System" account: Provided further, That such funds shall be available to reimburse State and other cooperating entities for services provided in response to wildfire and other emergencies or disasters to the extent such reimbursements by the Forest Service for non-fire emergencies are fully repaid by the responsible emergency management agency: Provided further, That funds provided shall be available for support to Federal emergency response: Provided further, That the costs of implementing any cooperative agreement between the Federal Government and any non-Federal entity may be shared, as mutually agreed on by the affected parties: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading, \$1,011,000,000 shall be available for wildfire suppression operations, and is provided to meet the terms of section 251(b)(2)(F)(ii)(I) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

In addition to the amounts provided under this heading for wildfire suppression operations, \$1,950,000,000, to remain available until expended, is additional new budget authority as specified for purposes of section 251(b)(2)(F) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985: Provided, That the Secretary of Agriculture may transfer such amounts to the Department of Interior for wildfire suppression operations.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FOREST SERVICE  
(INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

Appropriations to the Forest Service for the current fiscal year shall be available for: (1) purchase of passenger motor vehicles; acquisition of passenger motor vehicles from excess sources, and hire of such vehicles; purchase, lease, operation, maintenance, and acquisition of aircraft to maintain the operable fleet for use in Forest Service wildland fire programs and other Forest Service programs; notwithstanding other provisions of law, existing aircraft being replaced may be sold, with proceeds derived or trade-in value used to offset the purchase price for the replacement aircraft; (2) services pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 2225, and not to exceed \$100,000 for employment under 5 U.S.C. 3109; (3) purchase, erection, and alteration of buildings and other public improvements (7 U.S.C. 2250); (4) acquisition of land, waters, and interests therein pursuant to 7 U.S.C. 428a; (5) for expenses pursuant to the Volunteers in the National Forest Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 558a, 558d, and 558a note); (6) the cost of uniforms as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; and (7) for debt collection contracts in accordance with 31 U.S.C. 3718(c).

Any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service may be transferred to the



Wildland Fire Management appropriation for forest firefighting, emergency rehabilitation of burned-over or damaged lands or waters under its jurisdiction, and fire preparedness due to severe burning conditions upon the Secretary's notification of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations that all fire suppression funds appropriated under the heading "Wildland Fire Management" will be obligated within 30 days: Provided, That all funds used pursuant to this paragraph must be replenished by a supplemental appropriation which must be requested as promptly as possible.

Not more than \$50,000,000 of funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of the Interior for wildland fire management, hazardous fuels management, and State fire assistance when such transfers would facilitate and expedite wildland fire management programs and projects.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Forest Service may transfer unobligated balances of discretionary funds appropriated to the Forest Service by this Act to or within the National Forest System Account, or reprogram funds to be used for the purposes of hazardous fuels management and urgent rehabilitation of burned-over National Forest System lands and water, such transferred funds shall remain available through September 30, 2023: Provided, That none of the funds transferred pursuant to this section shall be available for obligation without written notification to and the prior approval of the Committees on Appropriations of both Houses of Congress: Provided further, That this section does not apply to funds derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development in connection with forest and rangeland research, technical information, and assistance in foreign countries, and shall be available to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and its territories and possessions, including technical assistance, education and training, and cooperation with U.S., private, and international organizations. The Forest Service, acting for the International Program, may sign direct funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions as well as other domestic agencies (including the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of State, and the Millennium Challenge Corporation), U.S. private sector firms, institutions and organizations to provide technical assistance and training programs overseas on forestry and rangeland management.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for expenditure or transfer to the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, for removal, preparation, and adoption of excess wild horses and burros from National Forest System lands, and for the performance of cadastral surveys to designate the boundaries of such lands.

None of the funds made available to the Forest Service in this Act or any other Act with respect to any fiscal year shall be subject to transfer under the provisions of section 702(b) of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 (7 U.S.C. 2257), section 442 of Public Law 106-224 (7 U.S.C. 7772), or section 10417(b) of Public Law 107-171 (7 U.S.C. 8316(b)).

None of the funds available to the Forest Service may be reprogrammed without the advance approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations in accordance with the reprogramming procedures contained in the report accompanying this Act.

Not more than \$82,000,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund of the Department of Agriculture and not more than \$14,500,000 of funds available to the Forest Service shall be transferred to the Department of Agriculture for Department Reimbursable Programs, commonly re-

ferred to as Greenbook charges. Nothing in this paragraph shall prohibit or limit the use of reimbursable agreements requested by the Forest Service in order to obtain services from the Department of Agriculture's National Information Technology Center and the Department of Agriculture's International Technology Service.

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to \$5,000,000 shall be available for priority projects within the scope of the approved budget, which shall be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps and shall be carried out under the authority of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1721 et seq.).

Of the funds available to the Forest Service, \$4,000 is available to the Chief of the Forest Service for official reception and representation expenses.

Pursuant to sections 405(b) and 410(b) of Public Law 101-593, of the funds available to the Forest Service, up to \$3,000,000 may be advanced in a lump sum to the National Forest Foundation to aid conservation partnership projects in support of the Forest Service mission, without regard to when the Foundation incurs expenses, for projects on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That of the Federal funds made available to the Foundation, no more than \$300,000 shall be available for administrative expenses: Provided further, That the Foundation shall obtain, by the end of the period of Federal financial assistance, private contributions to match funds made available by the Forest Service on at least a one-for-one basis: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or a non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of Public Law 98-244, up to \$3,000,000 of the funds available to the Forest Service may be advanced to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation in a lump sum to aid cost-share conservation projects, without regard to when expenses are incurred, on or benefitting National Forest System lands or related to Forest Service programs: Provided, That such funds shall be matched on at least a one-for-one basis by the Foundation or its sub-recipients: Provided further, That the Foundation may transfer Federal funds to a Federal or non-Federal recipient for a project at the same rate that the recipient has obtained the non-Federal matching funds.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for interactions with and providing technical assistance to rural communities and natural resource-based businesses for sustainable rural development purposes.

Funds appropriated to the Forest Service shall be available for payments to counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area, pursuant to section 14(c)(1) and (2), and section 16(a)(2) of Public Law 99-663.

Any funds appropriated to the Forest Service may be used to meet the non-Federal share requirement in section 502(c) of the Older Americans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056(c)(2)).

The Forest Service shall not assess funds for the purpose of performing fire, administrative, and other facilities maintenance and decommissioning.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, of any appropriations or funds available to the Forest Service, not to exceed \$500,000 may be used to reimburse the Office of the General Counsel (OGC), Department of Agriculture, for travel and related expenses incurred as a result of OGC assistance or participation requested by the Forest Service at meetings, training sessions, management reviews, land purchase negotiations and similar matters unrelated to civil litigation. Future budget justifications for both the Forest Service and the Department of Agriculture should clearly display the sums previously transferred and the sums requested for transfer.

An eligible individual who is employed in any project funded under title V of the Older Ameri-

cans Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3056 et seq.) and administered by the Forest Service shall be considered to be a Federal employee for purposes of chapter 171 of title 28, United States Code.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, through the Office of Budget and Program Analysis, the Forest Service shall report no later than 30 business days following the close of each fiscal quarter all current and prior year unobligated balances, by fiscal year, budget line item and account, to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

##### INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

##### INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

For expenses necessary to carry out the Act of August 5, 1954 (68 Stat. 674), the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to the Indian Health Service, \$4,318,884,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, except as otherwise provided herein, together with payments received during the fiscal year pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 238(b) and 238b, for services furnished by the Indian Health Service: Provided, That funds made available to tribes and tribal organizations through contracts, grant agreements, or any other agreements or compacts authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450), shall be deemed to be obligated at the time of the grant or contract award and thereafter shall remain available to the tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That \$2,000,000 shall be available for grants or contracts with public or private institutions to provide alcohol or drug treatment services to Indians, including alcohol detoxification services: Provided further, That \$967,363,000 for Purchased/Referred Care, including \$53,000,000 for the Indian Catastrophic Health Emergency Fund, shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That of the funds provided, up to \$44,000,000 shall remain available until expended for implementation of the loan repayment program under section 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act: Provided further, That of the funds provided, \$97,000,000 shall remain available until expended to supplement funds available for operational costs at tribal clinics operated under an Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act compact or contract where health care is delivered in space acquired through a full service lease, which is not eligible for maintenance and improvement from the Indian Health Service, and \$58,000,000 shall be for accreditation emergencies, including supplementing activities funded under the heading "Indian Health Facilities", of which up to \$4,000,000 may be used to supplement amounts otherwise available for Purchased/Referred Care: Provided further, That the amounts collected by the Federal Government as authorized by sections 104 and 108 of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a and 1616a) during the preceding fiscal year for breach of contracts shall be deposited in the Fund authorized by section 108A of the Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a-1) and shall remain available until expended and, notwithstanding section 108A(c) of the Act (25 U.S.C. 1616a-1(c)), funds shall be available to make new awards under the loan repayment and scholarship programs under sections 104 and 108 of the Act (25 U.S.C. 1613a and 1616a): Provided further, That the amounts made available within this account for the Substance Abuse and Suicide Prevention Program, for Opioid Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Services, for the Domestic Violence Prevention Program, for the Zero Suicide Initiative, for the housing subsidy authority for civilian employees, for Aftercare Pilot Programs at



Youth Regional Treatment Centers, for transformation and modernization costs of the Electronic Health Record System, for an initiative to improve recruitment and retention of healthcare providers and certain other critical professions, for national quality and oversight activities, to improve collections from public and private insurance at Indian Health Service and tribally operated facilities, and for accreditation emergencies shall be allocated at the discretion of the Director of the Indian Health Service and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That funds provided in this Act may be used for annual contracts and grants that fall within 2 fiscal years, provided the total obligation is recorded in the year the funds are appropriated: Provided further, That the amounts collected by the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the authority of title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall remain available until expended for the purpose of achieving compliance with the applicable conditions and requirements of titles XVIII and XIX of the Social Security Act, except for those related to the planning, design, or construction of new facilities: Provided further, That funding contained herein for scholarship programs under the Indian Health Care Improvement Act (25 U.S.C. 1613) shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That amounts received by tribes and tribal organizations under title IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act shall be reported and accounted for and available to the receiving tribes and tribal organizations until expended: Provided further, That the Bureau of Indian Affairs may collect from the Indian Health Service, tribes and tribal organizations operating health facilities pursuant to Public Law 93-638, such individually identifiable health information relating to disabled children as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying out its functions under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.): Provided further, That of the funds provided, \$72,280,000 is for the Indian Health Care Improvement Fund and may be used, as needed, to carry out activities typically funded under the Indian Health Facilities account.

#### CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS

For payments to tribes and tribal organizations for contract support costs associated with Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act agreements with the Indian Health Service for fiscal year 2020, such sums as may be necessary: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, no amounts made available under this heading shall be available for transfer to another budget account.

#### INDIAN HEALTH FACILITIES

For construction, repair, maintenance, improvement, and equipment of health and related auxiliary facilities, including quarters for personnel; preparation of plans, specifications, and drawings; acquisition of sites, purchase and erection of modular buildings, and purchases of trailers; and for provision of domestic and community sanitation facilities for Indians, as authorized by section 7 of the Act of August 5, 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2004a), the Indian Self-Determination Act, and the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, and for expenses necessary to carry out such Acts and titles II and III of the Public Health Service Act with respect to environmental health and facilities support activities of the Indian Health Service, \$902,878,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated for the planning, design, construction, renovation or expansion of health facilities for the benefit of an Indian tribe or tribes may be used to purchase land on which such facilities will be located: Provided further, That not to exceed \$500,000 may be used by the Indian Health Service to purchase TRANSAM equipment from the Department of Defense for distribution to the Indian Health Service and

tribal facilities: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service may be used for sanitation facilities construction for new homes funded with grants by the housing programs of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

Appropriations provided in this Act to the Indian Health Service shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 at rates not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior-level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of medical equipment; purchase of reprints; purchase, renovation and erection of modular buildings and renovation of existing facilities; payments for telephone service in private residences in the field, when authorized under regulations approved by the Secretary; uniforms or allowances therefor as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902; and for expenses of attendance at meetings that relate to the functions or activities of the Indian Health Service: Provided, That in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, non-Indian patients may be extended health care at all tribally administered or Indian Health Service facilities, subject to charges, and the proceeds along with funds recovered under the Federal Medical Care Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. 2651-2653) shall be credited to the account of the facility providing the service and shall be available without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other law or regulation, funds transferred from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to the Indian Health Service shall be administered under Public Law 86-121, the Indian Sanitation Facilities Act and Public Law 93-638: Provided further, That funds appropriated to the Indian Health Service in this Act, except those used for administrative and program direction purposes, shall not be subject to limitations directed at curtailing Federal travel and transportation: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used for any assessments or charges by the Department of Health and Human Services unless identified in the budget justification and provided in this Act, or approved by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations through the reprogramming process: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds previously or herein made available to a tribe or tribal organization through a contract, grant, or agreement authorized by title I or title V of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 (25 U.S.C. 450), may be deobligated and reobligated to a self-determination contract under title I, or a self-governance agreement under title V of such Act and thereafter shall remain available to the tribe or tribal organization without fiscal year limitation: Provided further, That none of the funds made available to the Indian Health Service in this Act shall be used to implement the final rule published in the Federal Register on September 16, 1987, by the Department of Health and Human Services, relating to the eligibility for the health care services of the Indian Health Service until the Indian Health Service has submitted a budget request reflecting the increased costs associated with the proposed final rule, and such request has been included in an appropriations Act and enacted into law: Provided further, That with respect to functions transferred by the Indian Health Service to tribes or tribal organizations, the Indian Health Service is authorized to provide goods and services to those entities on a reimbursable basis, including payments in advance with subsequent adjustment, and the reimbursements received therefrom, along with the funds received from those entities pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination Act, may be credited to the same or subsequent appropriation account

from which the funds were originally derived, with such amounts to remain available until expended: Provided further, That reimbursements for training, technical assistance, or services provided by the Indian Health Service will contain total costs, including direct, administrative, and overhead costs associated with the provision of goods, services, or technical assistance: Provided further, That the Indian Health Service may provide to civilian medical personnel serving in hospitals operated by the Indian Health Service housing allowances equivalent to those that would be provided to members of the Commissioned Corps of the United States Public Health Service serving in similar positions at such hospitals: Provided further, That the appropriation structure for the Indian Health Service may not be altered without advance notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

#### NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

##### NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SCIENCES

For necessary expenses for the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in carrying out activities set forth in section 311(a) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. 9600(a)) and section 126(g) of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, \$81,000,000.

##### AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

##### TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND ENVIRONMENTAL PUBLIC HEALTH

For necessary expenses for the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) in carrying out activities set forth in sections 104(i) and 111(c)(4) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and section 3019 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act, \$76,691,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, in lieu of performing a health assessment under section 104(i)(6) of CERCLA, the Administrator of ATSDR may conduct other appropriate health studies, evaluations, or activities, including, without limitation, biomedical testing, clinical evaluations, medical monitoring, and referral to accredited healthcare providers: Provided further, That in performing any such health assessment or health study, evaluation, or activity, the Administrator of ATSDR shall not be bound by the deadlines in section 104(i)(6)(A) of CERCLA: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for ATSDR to issue in excess of 40 toxicological profiles pursuant to section 104(i) of CERCLA during fiscal year 2020, and existing profiles may be updated as necessary.

#### OTHER RELATED AGENCIES

##### EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

##### COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND OFFICE OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

For necessary expenses to continue functions assigned to the Council on Environmental Quality and Office of Environmental Quality pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Environmental Quality Improvement Act of 1970, and Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1977, and not to exceed \$750 for official reception and representation expenses, \$2,994,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 202 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1970, the Council shall consist of one member, appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, serving as chairman and exercising all powers, functions, and duties of the Council.

##### CHEMICAL SAFETY AND HAZARD INVESTIGATION BOARD

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses in carrying out activities pursuant to section 112(r)(6) of the Clean

Air Act, including hire of passenger vehicles, uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902, and for services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109 but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem equivalent to the maximum rate payable for senior level positions under 5 U.S.C. 5376, \$12,000,000: Provided, That the Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (Board) shall have not more than three career Senior Executive Service positions: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the individual appointed to the position of Inspector General of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) shall, by virtue of such appointment, also hold the position of Inspector General of the Board: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Inspector General of the Board shall utilize personnel of the Office of Inspector General of EPA in performing the duties of the Inspector General of the Board, and shall not appoint any individuals to positions within the Board.

#### OFFICE OF NAVAJO AND HOPÍ INDIAN RELOCATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation as authorized by Public Law 93–531, \$7,500,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds provided in this or any other appropriations Act are to be used to relocate eligible individuals and groups including evictees from District 6, Hopi-partitioned lands residents, those in significantly substandard housing, and all others certified as eligible and not included in the preceding categories: Provided further, That none of the funds contained in this or any other Act may be used by the Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation to evict any single Navajo or Navajo family who, as of November 30, 1985, was physically domiciled on the lands partitioned to the Hopi Tribe unless a new or replacement home is provided for such household: Provided further, That no relocatee will be provided with more than one new or replacement home: Provided further, That the Office shall relocate any certified eligible relocatees who have selected and received an approved homesite on the Navajo reservation or selected a replacement residence off the Navajo reservation or on the land acquired pursuant to section 11 of Public Law 93–531 (88 Stat. 1716).

#### INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE CULTURE AND ARTS DEVELOPMENT PAYMENT TO THE INSTITUTE

For payment to the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development, as authorized by part A of title XV of Public Law 99–498 (20 U.S.C. 4411 et seq.), \$10,210,000, which shall become available on July 1, 2019, and shall remain available until September 30, 2020.

#### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Smithsonian Institution, as authorized by law, including research in the fields of art, science, and history; development, preservation, and documentation of the National Collections; presentation of public exhibits and performances; collection, preparation, dissemination, and exchange of information and publications; conduct of education, training, and museum assistance programs; maintenance, alteration, operation, lease agreements of no more than 30 years, and protection of buildings, facilities, and approaches; not to exceed \$100,000 for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; and purchase, rental, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for employees, \$751,110,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, except as otherwise provided herein; of which not to exceed \$6,908,000 for the instrumentation program, collections acquisition, exhibition re-

installation, and the repatriation of skeletal remains program shall remain available until expended; and including such funds as may be necessary to support American overseas research centers: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated herein, not less than \$4,292,000 shall be made available for the Smithsonian Latino Center and related initiative: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated herein, not less than \$3,700,000 shall be made available for the Women's History Initiative: Provided, That funds appropriated herein are available for advance payments to independent contractors performing research services or participating in official Smithsonian presentations: Provided, That the Smithsonian Institution may expend Federal appropriations designated in this Act for lease or rent payments, as rent payable to the Smithsonian Institution, and such rent payments may be deposited into the general trust funds of the Institution to be available as trust funds for expenses associated with the purchase of a portion of the building at 600 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. to the extent that Federally supported activities will be housed there: Provided further, That the use of such amounts in the general trust funds of the Institution for such purpose shall not be construed as Federal debt service for, a Federal guarantee of, a transfer of risk to, or an obligation of the Federal Government: Provided further, That no appropriated funds may be used directly to service debt which is incurred to finance the costs of acquiring a portion of the building at 600 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C., or of planning, designing, and constructing improvements to such building: Provided further, That the Smithsonian Institution may not sell its ownership interest, or any portion thereof, in such building without prior written notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations 30 days in advance.

#### FACILITIES CAPITAL

For necessary expenses of repair, revitalization, and alteration of facilities owned or occupied by the Smithsonian Institution, by contract or otherwise, as authorized by section 2 of the Act of August 22, 1949 (63 Stat. 623), and for construction, including necessary personnel, \$296,499,000, to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed \$10,000 shall be for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109.

#### NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For the upkeep and operations of the National Gallery of Art, the protection and care of the works of art therein, and administrative expenses incident thereto, as authorized by the Act of March 24, 1937 (50 Stat. 51), as amended by the public resolution of April 13, 1939 (Public Resolution 9, Seventy-sixth Congress), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; payment in advance when authorized by the treasurer of the Gallery for membership in library, museum, and art associations or societies whose publications or services are available to members only, or to members at a price lower than to the general public; purchase, repair, and cleaning of uniforms for guards, and uniforms, or allowances therefor, for other employees as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902); purchase or rental of devices and services for protecting buildings and contents thereof, and maintenance, alteration, improvement, and repair of buildings, approaches, and grounds; and purchase of services for restoration and repair of works of art for the National Gallery of Art by contracts made, without advertising, with individuals, firms, or organizations at such rates or prices and under such terms and conditions as the Gallery may deem proper, \$147,022,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which not to exceed \$3,640,000 for the special exhibition program shall remain available until expended.

#### REPAIR, RESTORATION AND RENOVATION OF BUILDINGS

For necessary expenses of repair, restoration and renovation of buildings, grounds and facilities owned or occupied by the National Gallery of Art, by contract or otherwise, for operating lease agreements of no more than 10 years, with no extensions or renewals beyond the 10 years, that address space needs created by the ongoing renovations in the Master Facilities Plan, as authorized, \$25,203,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of this amount, \$1,000,000 shall be available for design of an off-site art storage facility in partnership with Smithsonian Institution: Provided further, That contracts awarded for environmental systems, protection systems, and exterior repair or renovation of buildings of the National Gallery of Art may be negotiated with selected contractors and awarded on the basis of contractor qualifications as well as price.

#### JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER FOR THE PERFORMING ARTS

##### OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

For necessary expenses for the operation, maintenance and security of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, \$25,690,000.

##### CAPITAL REPAIR AND RESTORATION

For necessary expenses for capital repair and restoration of the existing features of the building and site of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, \$17,600,000, to remain available until expended.

#### WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary in carrying out the provisions of the Woodrow Wilson Memorial Act of 1968 (82 Stat. 1356) including hire of passenger vehicles and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$14,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

#### NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

##### NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, \$157,000,000 shall be available to the National Endowment for the Arts for the support of projects and productions in the arts, including arts education and public outreach activities, through assistance to organizations and individuals pursuant to section 5 of the Act, for program support, and for administering the functions of the Act, to remain available until expended.

##### NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES GRANTS AND ADMINISTRATION

For necessary expenses to carry out the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965, \$157,000,000 to remain available until expended, of which \$143,850,000 shall be available for support of activities in the humanities, pursuant to section 7(c) of the Act and for administering the functions of the Act; and \$13,150,000 shall be available to carry out the matching grants program pursuant to section 10(a)(2) of the Act, including \$11,900,000 for the purposes of section 7(h): Provided, That appropriations for carrying out section 10(a)(2) shall be available for obligation only in such amounts as may be equal to the total amounts of gifts, bequests, devises of money, and other property accepted by the chairman or by grantees of the National Endowment for the Humanities under the provisions of sections 11(a)(2)(B) and 11(a)(3)(B) during the current and preceding fiscal years for which equal amounts have not previously been appropriated.

##### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

None of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used to process any grant or contract documents which do not include the text of

18 U.S.C. 1913: Provided, That none of the funds appropriated to the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities may be used for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That funds from nonappropriated sources may be used as necessary for official reception and representation expenses: Provided further, That the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts may approve grants of up to \$10,000, if in the aggregate the amount of such grants does not exceed 5 percent of the sums appropriated for grantmaking purposes per year: Provided further, That such small grant actions are taken pursuant to the terms of an expressed and direct delegation of authority from the National Council on the Arts to the Chairperson.

#### COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses of the Commission of Fine Arts under chapter 91 of title 40, United States Code, \$3,050,000: Provided, That the Commission is authorized to charge fees to cover the full costs of its publications, and such fees shall be credited to this account as an offsetting collection, to remain available until expended without further appropriation: Provided further, That the Commission is authorized to accept gifts, including objects, papers, artwork, drawings and artifacts, that pertain to the history and design of the Nation's Capital or the history and activities of the Commission of Fine Arts, for the purpose of artistic display, study, or education: Provided further, That one-tenth of one percent of the funds provided under this heading may be used for official reception and representation expenses.

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL ARTS AND CULTURAL AFFAIRS

For necessary expenses as authorized by Public Law 99-190 (20 U.S.C. 956a), \$2,750,000.

#### ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

##### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Public Law 89-665), \$7,000,000.

#### NATIONAL CAPITAL PLANNING COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Capital Planning Commission under chapter 87 of title 40, United States Code, including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$7,948,000: Provided, That one-quarter of 1 percent of the funds provided under this heading may be used for official reception and representational expenses associated with hosting international visitors engaged in the planning and physical development of world capitals.

#### UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

For expenses of the Holocaust Memorial Museum, as authorized by Public Law 106-292 (36 U.S.C. 2301-2310), \$59,500,000, of which \$1,715,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022, for the Museum's equipment replacement program; and of which \$4,000,000 for the Museum's repair and rehabilitation program and \$1,264,000 for the Museum's outreach initiatives program shall remain available until expended: Provided, That, not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum shall submit to the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report that describes the efforts of the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum to support memory and a range of educational programs relating to the Holocaust, including the collection and usage of historical documentation, such as survivor testimony.

#### DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER MEMORIAL COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Memorial Commission, \$1,800,000, to remain available until expended.

#### WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses for the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission, as authorized by the Women's Suffrage Centennial Commission Act (section 431(a)(3) of division G of Public Law 115-31), \$1,000,000, to remain available until expended.

#### WORLD WAR I CENTENNIAL COMMISSION SALARIES AND EXPENSES

Notwithstanding section 9 of the World War I Centennial Commission Act, as authorized by the World War I Centennial Commission Act (Public Law 112-272) and the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (Public Law 113-291), for necessary expenses of the World War I Centennial Commission, \$7,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That in addition to the authority provided by section 6(g) of such Act, the World War I Commission may accept money, in-kind personnel services, contractual support, or any appropriate support from any executive branch agency for activities of the Commission.

#### ALYCE SPOTTED BEAR AND WALTER SOBOLEFF COMMISSION ON NATIVE CHILDREN

For necessary expenses of the Alyce Spotted Bear and Walter Soboleff Commission on Native Children, \$500,000, to remain available until expended.

### TITLE IV GENERAL PROVISIONS

#### (INCLUDING TRANSFERS OF FUNDS)

##### RESTRICTION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 401. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available for any activity or the publication or distribution of literature that in any way tends to promote public support or opposition to any legislative proposal on which Congressional action is not complete other than to communicate to Members of Congress as described in 18 U.S.C. 1913.

##### OBLIGATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 402. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year unless expressly so provided herein.

##### DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 403. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks, including working capital fund and cost pool charges, from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

##### MINING APPLICATIONS

SEC. 404. (a) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available pursuant to this Act shall be obligated or expended to accept or process applications for a patent for any mining or mill site claim located under the general mining laws.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—Subsection (a) shall not apply if the Secretary of the Interior determines that, for the claim concerned (1) a patent application was filed with the Secretary on or before September 30, 1994; and (2) all requirements established under sections 2325 and 2326 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 29 and 30) for vein or lode claims, sections 2329, 2330, 2331, and 2333 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 35, 36, and 37) for placer claims, and section 2337 of the Revised Statutes (30 U.S.C. 42) for mill site claims, as the case may be, were fully complied with by the applicant by that date.

(c) REPORT.—On September 30, 2021, the Secretary of the Interior shall file with the House

and Senate Committees on Appropriations and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report on actions taken by the Department under the plan submitted pursuant to section 314(c) of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1997 (Public Law 104-208).

(d) MINERAL EXAMINATIONS.—In order to process patent applications in a timely and responsible manner, upon the request of a patent applicant, the Secretary of the Interior shall allow the applicant to fund a qualified third-party contractor to be selected by the Director of the Bureau of Land Management to conduct a mineral examination of the mining claims or mill sites contained in a patent application as set forth in subsection (b). The Bureau of Land Management shall have the sole responsibility to choose and pay the third-party contractor in accordance with the standard procedures employed by the Bureau of Land Management in the retention of third-party contractors.

#### CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, PRIOR YEAR LIMITATION

SEC. 405. Sections 405 and 406 of division F of the Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (Public Law 113-235) shall continue in effect in fiscal year 2020.

#### CONTRACT SUPPORT COSTS, FISCAL YEAR 2020 LIMITATION

SEC. 406. Amounts provided by this Act for fiscal year 2020 under the headings "Department of Health and Human Services, Indian Health Service, Contract Support Costs" and "Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education, Contract Support Costs" are the only amounts available for contract support costs arising out of self-determination or self-governance contracts, grants, compacts, or annual funding agreements for fiscal year 2020 with the Bureau of Indian Affairs Bureau of Indian Education or the Indian Health Service: Provided, That such amounts provided by this Act are not available for payment of claims for contract support costs for prior years, or for repayments of payments for settlements or judgments awarding contract support costs for prior years.

#### FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 407. The Secretary of Agriculture shall not be considered to be in violation of subparagraph 6(f)(5)(A) of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604(f)(5)(A)) solely because more than 15 years have passed without revision of the plan for a unit of the National Forest System. Nothing in this section exempts the Secretary from any other requirement of the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act (16 U.S.C. 1600 et seq.) or any other law: Provided, That if the Secretary is not acting expeditiously and in good faith, within the funding available, to revise a plan for a unit of the National Forest System, this section shall be void with respect to such plan and a court of proper jurisdiction may order completion of the plan on an accelerated basis.

#### PROHIBITION WITHIN NATIONAL MONUMENTS

SEC. 408. No funds provided in this Act may be expended to conduct preleasing, leasing and related activities under either the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.) within the boundaries of a National Monument established pursuant to the Act of June 8, 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.) as such boundary existed on January 20, 2001, except where such activities are allowed under the Presidential proclamation establishing such monument.

#### LIMITATION ON TAKINGS

SEC. 409. Unless otherwise provided herein, no funds appropriated in this Act for the acquisition of lands or interests in lands may be expended for the filing of declarations of taking or

complaints in condemnation without the approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That this provision shall not apply to funds appropriated to implement the Everglades National Park Protection and Expansion Act of 1989, or to funds appropriated for Federal assistance to the State of Florida to acquire lands for Everglades restoration purposes.

#### TIMBER SALE REQUIREMENTS

SEC. 410. No timber sale in Alaska's Region 10 shall be advertised if the indicated rate is deficit (defined as the value of the timber is not sufficient to cover all logging and stumpage costs and provide a normal profit and risk allowance under the Forest Service's appraisal process) when appraised using a residual value appraisal. The western red cedar timber from those sales which is surplus to the needs of the domestic processors in Alaska, shall be made available to domestic processors in the contiguous 48 United States at prevailing domestic prices. All additional western red cedar volume not sold to Alaska or contiguous 48 United States domestic processors may be exported to foreign markets at the election of the timber sale holder. All Alaska yellow cedar may be sold at prevailing export prices at the election of the timber sale holder.

#### PROHIBITION ON NO-BID CONTRACTS

SEC. 411. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act to executive branch agencies may be used to enter into any Federal contract unless such contract is entered into in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code, or Chapter 137 of title 10, United States Code, and the Federal Acquisition Regulation, unless—

(1) Federal law specifically authorizes a contract to be entered into without regard for these requirements, including formula grants for States, or federally recognized Indian tribes;

(2) such contract is authorized by the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93-638, 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.) or by any other Federal laws that specifically authorize a contract within an Indian tribe as defined in section 4(e) of that Act (25 U.S.C. 450b(e)); or

(3) such contract was awarded prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

#### POSTING OF REPORTS

SEC. 412. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public website of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or

(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been made available to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

#### NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS GRANT GUIDELINES

SEC. 413. Of the funds provided to the National Endowment for the Arts—

(1) The Chairperson shall only award a grant to an individual if such grant is awarded to such individual for a literature fellowship, National Heritage Fellowship, or American Jazz Masters Fellowship.

(2) The Chairperson shall establish procedures to ensure that no funding provided through a grant, except a grant made to a State or local arts agency, or regional group, may be used to make a grant to any other organization or individual to conduct activity independent of the direct grant recipient. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit payments made in exchange for goods and services.

(3) No grant shall be used for seasonal support to a group, unless the application is specific to the contents of the season, including identified programs or projects.

#### NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE ARTS PROGRAM PRIORITIES

SEC. 414. (a) In providing services or awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act of 1965 from funds appropriated under this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that serve underserved populations.

(b) In this section:

(1) The term "underserved population" means a population of individuals, including urban minorities, who have historically been outside the purview of arts and humanities programs due to factors such as a high incidence of income below the poverty line or to geographic isolation.

(2) The term "poverty line" means the poverty line (as defined by the Office of Management and Budget, and revised annually in accordance with section 673(2) of the Community Services Block Grant Act (42 U.S.C. 9902(2))) applicable to a family of the size involved.

(c) In providing services and awarding financial assistance under the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965 with funds appropriated by this Act, the Chairperson of the National Endowment for the Arts shall ensure that priority is given to providing services or awarding financial assistance for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that will encourage public knowledge, education, understanding, and appreciation of the arts.

(d) With funds appropriated by this Act to carry out section 5 of the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities Act of 1965—

(1) the Chairperson shall establish a grant category for projects, productions, workshops, or programs that are of national impact or availability or are able to tour several States;

(2) the Chairperson shall not make grants exceeding 15 percent, in the aggregate, of such funds to any single State, excluding grants made under the authority of paragraph (1);

(3) the Chairperson shall report to the Congress annually and by State, on grants awarded by the Chairperson in each grant category under section 5 of such Act; and

(4) the Chairperson shall encourage the use of grants to improve and support community-based music performance and education.

#### STATUS OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS

SEC. 415. The Department of the Interior, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Forest Service, and the Indian Health Service shall provide the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and Senate quarterly reports on the status of balances of appropriations including all uncommitted, committed, and unobligated funds in each program and activity.

#### PROHIBITION ON USE OF FUNDS

SEC. 416. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act or any other Act may be used to promulgate or implement any regulation requiring the issuance of permits under title V of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7661 et seq.) for carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, water vapor, or methane emissions resulting from biological processes associated with livestock production.

#### GREENHOUSE GAS REPORTING RESTRICTIONS

SEC. 417. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this or any other Act may be used to implement any provision in a rule, if that provision requires mandatory reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from manure management systems.

#### FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 418. None of the funds made available by this or any other Act may be used to regulate

the lead content of ammunition, ammunition components, or fishing tackle under the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.) or any other law.

#### EXTENSION OF GRAZING PERMITS

SEC. 419. The terms and conditions of section 325 of Public Law 108-108 (117 Stat. 1307), regarding grazing permits issued by the Forest Service on any lands not subject to administration under section 402 of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act (43 U.S.C. 1752), shall remain in effect for fiscal year 2020.

#### FUNDING PROHIBITION

SEC. 420. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

#### FOREST SERVICE FACILITY REALIGNMENT AND ENHANCEMENT ACT

SEC. 421. Section 503(f) of the Forest Service Facility Realignment and Enhancement Act of 2005 (16 U.S.C. 580d note; Public Law 109-54) is amended by striking "2019" and inserting "2020".

#### USE OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL

SEC. 422. (a)(1) None of the funds made available by a State water pollution control revolving fund as authorized by section 1452 of the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 U.S.C. 300j-12) shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water system or treatment works unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.

(2) In this section, the term "iron and steel" products means the following products made primarily of iron or steel: lined or unlined pipes and fittings, manhole covers and other municipal castings, hydrants, tanks, flanges, pipe clamps and restraints, valves, structural steel, reinforced precast concrete, and construction materials.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply in any case or category of cases in which the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (in this section referred to as the "Administrator") finds that—

(1) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(2) iron and steel products are not produced in the United States in sufficient and reasonably available quantities and of a satisfactory quality; or

(3) inclusion of iron and steel products produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

(c) If the Administrator receives a request for a waiver under this section, the Administrator shall make available to the public on an informal basis a copy of the request and information available to the Administrator concerning the request, and shall allow for informal public input on the request for at least 15 days prior to making a finding based on the request. The Administrator shall make the request and accompanying information available by electronic means, including on the official public Internet Web site of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(d) This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

(e) The Administrator may retain up to 0.25 percent of the funds appropriated in this Act for the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds for carrying out the provisions described in subsection (a)(1) for management and oversight of the requirements of this section.

#### MIDWAY ISLAND

SEC. 423. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to destroy any buildings or

structures on Midway Island that have been recommended by the United States Navy for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (54 U.S.C. 302101).

#### JOHN F. KENNEDY CENTER REAUTHORIZATION

SEC. 424. Section 13 of the John F. Kennedy Center Act (20 U.S.C. 76r) is amended by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

“(a) **MAINTENANCE, REPAIR, AND SECURITY.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out section 4(a)(1)(H), \$25,690,000 for fiscal year 2020.

“(b) **CAPITAL PROJECTS.**—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Board to carry out subparagraphs (F) and (G) of section 4(a)(1), \$17,600,000 for fiscal year 2020.”.

#### LOCAL COOPERATOR TRAINING AGREEMENTS AND TRANSFERS OF EXCESS EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES FOR WILDFIRES

SEC. 425. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into grants and cooperative agreements with volunteer fire departments, rural fire departments, rangeland fire protection associations, and similar organizations to provide for wildland fire training and equipment, including supplies and communication devices. Notwithstanding 121(c) of title 40, United States Code, or section 521 of title 40, United States Code, the Secretary is further authorized to transfer title to excess Department of the Interior firefighting equipment no longer needed to carry out the functions of the Department's wildland fire management program to such organizations.

#### RECREATION FEES

SEC. 426. Section 810 of the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (16 U.S.C. 6809) shall be applied by substituting “October 1, 2021” for “September 30, 2019”.

#### POLICIES RELATING TO BIOMASS ENERGY

SEC. 427. To support the key role that forests in the United States can play in addressing the energy needs of the United States, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of Agriculture, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall, consistent with their missions, jointly—

(1) ensure that Federal policy relating to forest bioenergy—

(A) is consistent across all Federal departments and agencies; and

(B) recognizes the full benefits of the use of forest biomass for energy, conservation, and responsible forest management; and

(2) establish clear and simple policies for the use of forest biomass as an energy solution, including policies that—

(A) reflect the carbon-neutrality of forest bioenergy and recognize biomass as a renewable energy source, provided the use of forest biomass for energy production does not cause conversion of forests to non-forest use;

(B) encourage private investment throughout the forest biomass supply chain, including in—

- (i) working forests;
- (ii) harvesting operations;
- (iii) forest improvement operations;
- (iv) forest bioenergy production;
- (v) wood products manufacturing; or
- (vi) paper manufacturing;

(C) encourage forest management to improve forest health; and

(D) recognize State initiatives to produce and use forest biomass.

#### SMALL REMOTE INCINERATORS

SEC. 428. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to implement or enforce the regulation issued on March 21, 2011 at 40 CFR part 60 subparts CCCC and DDDD with respect to units in the State of Alaska that are defined as “small, remote incinerator” units in those regulations and, until a subsequent regulation is issued, the Administrator shall implement the law and regulations in effect prior to such date.

#### CLARIFICATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SEC. 429. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to require a permit for the discharge of dredged or fill material under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.) for the activities identified in subparagraphs (A) and (C) of section 404(f)(1) of the Act (33 U.S.C. 1344(f)(1)(A), (C)).

SEC. 430. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay award or incentive fees for contractor performance that has been judged to be below satisfactory performance or for performance that does not meet the basic requirements of a contract, unless the Agency determines that any such deviations are due to unforeseeable events, government-driven scope changes, or are not significant within the overall scope of the project and/or program and unless such awards or incentive fees are consistent with 16.401(e)(2) of the FAR.

SEC. 431. (a) Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall submit to Congress and post on the website of the Office of Management and Budget a report on each project funded by an agency that is appropriated funds under this division—

(1) that is more than 5 years behind schedule; or

(2) for which the amount spent on the project is not less than \$1,000,000,000 more than the original cost estimate for the project.

(b) Each report submitted and posted under subsection (a) shall include, for each project included in the report—

(1) a brief description of the project, including—

(A) the purpose of the project;

(B) each location in which the project is carried out;

(C) the year in which the project was initiated;

(D) the Federal share of the total cost of the project; and

(E) each primary contractor, subcontractor, grant recipient, and subgrantee recipient of the project;

(2) an explanation of any change to the original scope of the project, including by the addition or narrowing of the initial requirements of the project;

(3) the original expected date for completion of the project;

(4) the current expected date for completion of the project;

(5) the original cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(6) the current cost estimate for the project, as adjusted to reflect increases in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers, as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics;

(7) an explanation for a delay in completion or increase in the original cost estimate for the project; and

(8) the amount of and rationale for any award, incentive fee, or other type of bonus, if any, awarded for the project.

SEC. 432. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, funds made available under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT” under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY” under title II shall be reduced by \$5,489,000, which shall be reduced from amounts for Operations and Administration as described in the report accompanying this Act.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the amount made available under the heading “STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS” under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY” under title II shall be increased by \$5,489,000.

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the amount made available under

paragraph (2) under the heading “STATE AND TRIBAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS” under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY” under title II shall be increased by \$5,489,000.

#### GEOGRAPHIC PROGRAMS

SEC. 433. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the amount made available for Geographic Programs under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT” under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY” under title II shall be increased by 3 percent, and the amount made available for each Geographic Program described in the report accompanying this Act shall be increased by 3 percent.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, the amount authorized to be transferred under the fourth paragraph under the heading “ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY” under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY” under title II shall be increased by the additional amount made available for the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative under subsection (a).

(c) Notwithstanding any other provision of this division, funds made available under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAMS AND MANAGEMENT” under the heading “ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY” under title II for operations and administration, as specified in the report accompanying this Act, shall be reduced by an amount equal to the total amount additionally appropriated for Geographic Programs under subsection (a).

This division may be cited as the “Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020”.

#### DIVISION D—TRANSPORTATION, AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the Departments of Transportation, and Housing and Urban Development, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, namely:

#### TITLE I

#### DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

#### OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of the Secretary, \$113,910,000, of which not to exceed \$3,065,000 shall be available for the immediate Office of the Secretary; not to exceed \$1,000,000 shall be available for the immediate Office of the Deputy Secretary; not to exceed \$20,428,000 shall be available for the Office of the General Counsel; not to exceed \$10,331,000 shall be available for the Office of the Under Secretary of Transportation for Policy; not to exceed \$14,300,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs; not to exceed \$2,546,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs; not to exceed \$29,244,000 shall be available for the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration; not to exceed \$2,142,000 shall be available for the Office of Public Affairs; not to exceed \$1,859,000 shall be available for the Office of the Executive Secretariat; not to exceed \$12,181,000 shall be available for the Office of Intelligence, Security, and Emergency Response; and not to exceed \$16,814,000 shall be available for the Office of the Chief Information Officer: Provided, That the Secretary of Transportation is authorized to transfer funds appropriated for any office of the Office of the Secretary to any other office of the Office of the Secretary: Provided further, That no appropriation for any office shall be increased or decreased by more than 7 percent by all such transfers: Provided further, That notice of any change in funding greater than 7 percent shall be submitted for approval to the House and Senate Committees on

*Appropriations: Provided further, That not to exceed \$60,000 shall be for allocation within the Department for official reception and representation expenses as the Secretary may determine: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, excluding fees authorized in Public Law 107-71, there may be credited to this appropriation up to \$2,500,000 in funds received in user fees: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for the position of Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs.*

#### RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

*For necessary expenses related to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology, \$8,000,000, of which \$2,218,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That there may be credited to this appropriation, to be available until expended, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources for expenses incurred for training: Provided further, That any reference in law, regulation, judicial proceedings, or elsewhere to the Research and Innovative Technology Administration shall continue to be deemed to be a reference to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology of the Department of Transportation: Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading, \$1,000,000 shall be to establish an emergency planning transportation data initiative to conduct research and develop models for data integration of geo-located weather and roadways information for emergency and other severe weather conditions to improve public safety and emergency evacuation and response capabilities.*

#### NATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS

*For capital investments in surface transportation infrastructure, \$1,000,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022: Provided, That the Secretary of Transportation shall distribute funds provided under this heading as discretionary grants to be awarded to a State, local government, transit agency, port authority, or a collaboration among such entities on a competitive basis for projects that will have a significant local or regional impact: Provided further, That projects eligible for funding provided under this heading shall include, but not be limited to, highway or bridge projects eligible under title 23, United States Code; public transportation projects eligible under chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code; passenger and freight rail transportation projects; port infrastructure investments (including inland port infrastructure and land ports of entry); and projects investing in surface transportation facilities that are located on tribal land and for which title or maintenance responsibility is vested in the Federal Government: Provided further, That of the amount made available under this heading, the Secretary may use an amount not to exceed \$15,000,000 for the planning, preparation or design of projects eligible for funding under this heading: Provided further, That grants awarded under the previous proviso shall not be subject to a minimum grant size: Provided further, That the Secretary may use up to 20 percent of the funds made available under this heading for the purpose of paying the subsidy and administrative costs of projects eligible for Federal credit assistance under chapter 6 of title 23, United States Code, or sections 501 through 504 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-210), as amended, if the Secretary finds that such use of the funds would advance the purposes of this paragraph: Provided further, That in distributing funds provided under this heading, the Secretary shall take such measures so as to ensure an equitable geographic distribution of funds, an appropriate balance in addressing the needs of urban and rural areas, and the investment in a variety of transportation modes: Provided further, That a grant funded under this heading shall be not less than \$5,000,000 and not*

*greater than \$25,000,000: Provided further, That not more than 10 percent of the funds made available under this heading may be awarded to projects in a single State: Provided further, That the Federal share of the costs for which an expenditure is made under this heading shall be, at the option of the recipient, up to 80 percent: Provided further, That the Secretary shall give priority to projects that require a contribution of Federal funds in order to complete an overall financing package: Provided further, That not less than 30 percent of the funds provided under this heading shall be for projects located in rural areas: Provided further, That for projects located in a rural area, the minimum grant size shall be \$1,000,000 and the Secretary may increase the Federal share of costs above 80 percent: Provided further, That projects conducted using funds provided under this heading must comply with the requirements of subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code: Provided further, That the Secretary shall conduct a new competition to select the grants and credit assistance awarded under this heading: Provided further, That the Secretary may retain up to three percent of the funds provided under this heading, and may transfer portions of those funds to the Administrators of the Federal Highway Administration, the Federal Transit Administration, the Federal Railroad Administration, and the Maritime Administration to fund the award and oversight of grants and credit assistance made under the National Infrastructure Investments program: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in the previous proviso may be used to hire additional personnel: Provided further, That the Secretary shall consider and award projects based solely on the selection criteria from the fiscal year 2017 Notice of Funding Opportunity: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the previous proviso, the Secretary shall not use the Federal share or an applicant's ability to generate non-Federal revenue as a selection criteria in awarding projects: Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue the Notice of Funding Opportunity no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act: Provided further, That such Notice of Funding Opportunity shall require application submissions 90 days after the publishing of such Notice: Provided further, That of the applications submitted under the previous two provisos, the Secretary shall make grants no later than 270 days after enactment of this Act in such amounts that the Secretary determines.*

#### NATIONAL SURFACE TRANSPORTATION AND INNOVATIVE FINANCE BUREAU

*For necessary expenses of the National Surface Transportation and Innovative Finance Bureau as authorized by 49 U.S.C. 116, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations no less than 15 days prior to exercising the transfer authority granted under section 116(h) of title 49, United States Code.*

#### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPITAL

*For necessary expenses for upgrading and enhancing the Department of Transportation's financial systems and re-engineering business processes, \$2,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021.*

#### CYBER SECURITY INITIATIVES

*For necessary expenses for cyber security initiatives, including necessary upgrades to wide area network and information technology infrastructure, improvement of network perimeter controls and identity management, testing and assessment of information technology against business, security, and other requirements, implementation of Federal cyber security initiatives and information infrastructure enhancements, and implementation of enhanced security controls on network devices, \$15,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2021.*

#### OFFICE OF CIVIL RIGHTS

*For necessary expenses of the Office of Civil Rights, \$9,470,000.*

#### TRANSPORTATION PLANNING, RESEARCH, AND DEVELOPMENT

*For necessary expenses for conducting transportation planning, research, systems development, development activities, and making grants, \$7,879,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That of such amount, \$1,000,000 shall be for necessary expenses of the Interagency Infrastructure Permitting Improvement Center (IIPIC): Provided further, That there may be transferred to this appropriation, to remain available until expended, amounts transferred from other Federal agencies for expenses incurred under this heading for IIPIC activities not related to transportation infrastructure: Provided further, That the tools and analysis developed by the IIPIC shall be available to other Federal agencies for the permitting and review of major infrastructure projects not related to transportation only to the extent that other Federal agencies provide funding to the Department as provided for under the previous proviso.*

#### WORKING CAPITAL FUND

*For necessary expenses for operating costs and capital outlays of the Working Capital Fund, not to exceed \$319,793,000, shall be paid from appropriations made available to the Department of Transportation: Provided, That such services shall be provided on a competitive basis to entities within the Department of Transportation: Provided further, That the above limitation on operating expenses shall not apply to non-DOT entities: Provided further, That no funds appropriated in this Act to an agency of the Department shall be transferred to the Working Capital Fund without majority approval of the Working Capital Fund Steering Committee and approval of the Secretary: Provided further, That no assessments may be levied against any program, budget activity, subactivity or project funded by this Act unless notice of such assessments and the basis therefor are presented to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and are approved by such Committees.*

#### SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS UTILIZATION AND OUTREACH

*For necessary expenses for small and disadvantaged business utilization and outreach activities, \$3,488,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That notwithstanding 49 U.S.C. 332, these funds may be used for business opportunities related to any mode of transportation.*

#### PAYMENTS TO AIR CARRIERS

#### (AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

*In addition to funds made available from any other source to carry out the essential air service program under 49 U.S.C. 41731 through 41742, \$162,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, to remain available until expended: Provided, That in determining between or among carriers competing to provide service to a community, the Secretary may consider the relative subsidy requirements of the carriers: Provided further, That basic essential air service minimum requirements shall not include the 15-passenger capacity requirement under section 41732(b)(3) of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act or any other Act shall be used to enter into a new contract with a community located less than 40 miles from the nearest small hub airport before the Secretary has negotiated with the community over a local cost share: Provided further, That amounts authorized to be distributed for the essential air service program under section 41742(b) of title 49, United States Code, shall be made available immediately from amounts otherwise provided to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration:*



Provided further, That the Administrator may reimburse such amounts from fees credited to the account established under section 45303 of title 49, United States Code.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION

SEC. 101. None of the funds made available in this Act to the Department of Transportation may be obligated for the Office of the Secretary of Transportation to approve assessments or reimbursable agreements pertaining to funds appropriated to the modal administrations in this Act, except for activities underway on the date of enactment of this Act, unless such assessments or agreements have completed the normal reprogramming process for Congressional notification.

SEC. 102. The Secretary shall post on the Web site of the Department of Transportation a schedule of all meetings of the Council on Credit and Finance, including the agenda for each meeting, and require the Council on Credit and Finance to record the decisions and actions of each meeting.

SEC. 103. In addition to authority provided by section 327 of title 49, United States Code, the Department's Working Capital Fund is hereby authorized to provide partial or full payments in advance and accept subsequent reimbursements from all Federal agencies from available funds for transit benefit distribution services that are necessary to carry out the Federal transit pass transportation fringe benefit program under Executive Order No. 13150 and section 3049 of Public Law 109-59: Provided, That the Department shall maintain a reasonable operating reserve in the Working Capital Fund, to be expended in advance to provide uninterrupted transit benefits to Government employees: Provided further, That such reserve will not exceed one month of benefits payable and may be used only for the purpose of providing for the continuation of transit benefits: Provided further, That the Working Capital Fund will be fully reimbursed by each customer agency from available funds for the actual cost of the transit benefit.

SEC. 104. None of the funds in this Act may be obligated or expended for retention or senior executive bonuses for an employee of the Department of Transportation without the prior written approval of the Assistant Secretary for Administration.

SEC. 105. Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit to the Committees on Appropriations, Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committees on Appropriations and Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives a report on efforts by the Department of Transportation to engage with local communities, metropolitan planning organizations, and regional transportation commissions on advancing data and intelligent transportation systems technologies and other smart cities solutions.

SEC. 106. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to terminate the Intelligent Transportation System Program Advisory Committee established under section 5305(h) of SAFETEA-LU (23 U.S.C. 512 note; Public Law 109-59).

FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION  
OPERATIONS  
(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses of the Federal Aviation Administration, not otherwise provided for, including operations and research activities related to commercial space transportation, administrative expenses for research and development, establishment of air navigation facilities, the operation (including leasing) and maintenance of aircraft, subsidizing the cost of aeronautical charts and maps sold to the public, the lease or purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only, in addition to amounts made

available by Public Law 115-254, \$10,540,511,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, of which \$10,540,511,000 shall be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund: Provided, That of the sums appropriated under this heading—

(1) \$1,359,607,000 shall be available for aviation safety activities;

(2) \$7,925,734,000 shall be available for air traffic organization activities;

(3) \$26,040,000 shall be available for commercial space transportation activities;

(4) \$800,646,000 shall be available for finance and management activities;

(5) \$61,538,000 shall be available for NextGen and operations planning activities;

(6) \$118,642,000 shall be available for security and hazardous materials safety; and

(7) \$248,304,000 shall be available for staff offices:

Provided, That not to exceed 5 percent of any budget activity, except for aviation safety budget activity, may be transferred to any budget activity under this heading: Provided further, That no transfer may increase or decrease any appropriation by more than 5 percent: Provided further, That any transfer in excess of 5 percent shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 405 of this Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section: Provided further, That not later than March 31 of each fiscal year hereafter, the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration shall transmit to Congress an annual update to the report submitted to Congress in December 2004 pursuant to section 221 of Public Law 108-176: Provided further, That the amount herein appropriated shall be reduced by \$100,000 for each day after March 31 that such report has not been submitted to the Congress: Provided further, That not later than March 31 of each fiscal year hereafter, the Administrator shall transmit to Congress a companion report that describes a comprehensive strategy for staffing, hiring, and training flight standards and aircraft certification staff in a format similar to the one utilized for the controller staffing plan, including stated attrition estimates and numerical hiring goals by fiscal year: Provided further, That the amount herein appropriated shall be reduced by \$100,000 per day for each day after March 31 that such report has not been submitted to Congress: Provided further, That funds may be used to enter into a grant agreement with a nonprofit standard-setting organization to assist in the development of aviation safety standards: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for new applicants for the second career training program: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for the Federal Aviation Administration to finalize or implement any regulation that would promulgate new aviation user fees not specifically authorized by law after the date of the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That there may be credited to this appropriation, as offsetting collections, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, foreign authorities, other public authorities, and private sources for expenses incurred in the provision of agency services, including receipts for the maintenance and operation of air navigation facilities, and for issuance, renewal or modification of certificates, including airman, aircraft, and repair station certificates, or for tests related thereto, or for processing major repair or alteration forms: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$170,000,000 shall be used to fund direct operations of the current air traffic control towers in the contract tower program, including the contract tower cost share program, and any airport that is currently qualified or that will qualify for the program during the fiscal year: Provided further, That none of the funds in this Act for aeronautical charting and cartography are available for activities conducted by, or coordinated

through, the Working Capital Fund: Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to eliminate the Contract Weather Observers program at any airport: Provided further, That of the funds appropriated under this heading, not less than \$5,000,000 shall be used for a veterans pilot training competitive grant program.

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT  
(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for acquisition, establishment, technical support services, improvement by contract or purchase, and hire of national airspace systems and experimental facilities and equipment, as authorized under part A of subtitle VII of title 49, United States Code, including initial acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; engineering and service testing, including construction of test facilities and acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant; construction and furnishing of quarters and related accommodations for officers and employees of the Federal Aviation Administration stationed at remote localities where such accommodations are not available; and the purchase, lease, or transfer of aircraft from funds available under this heading, including aircraft for aviation regulation and certification; to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, \$3,153,801,000, of which \$514,730,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, \$2,518,544,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022, and \$120,527,000 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That there may be credited to this appropriation funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, for expenses incurred in the establishment, improvement, and modernization of national airspace systems: Provided further, That not later than March 31, the Secretary of Transportation shall transmit to the Congress an investment plan for the Federal Aviation Administration which includes funding for each budget line item for fiscal years 2021 through 2025, with total funding for each year of the plan constrained to the funding targets for those years as estimated and approved by the Office of Management and Budget: Provided further, That of the amounts made available for Enterprise, Concept Development, Human Factors, and Demonstration, not less than \$9,500,000 shall be available for the remote tower pilot program as authorized by section 161 of the FAA Reauthorization Act of 2018 (49 U.S.C. 47104 note).

RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, AND DEVELOPMENT  
(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses, not otherwise provided for, for research, engineering, and development, as authorized under part A of subtitle VII of title 49, United States Code, including construction of experimental facilities and acquisition of necessary sites by lease or grant, \$194,230,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That there may be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources, which shall be available for expenses incurred for research, engineering, and development: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading shall be used in accordance with the report accompanying this Act: Provided further, That not to exceed 10 percent of any funding level specified under this heading in the report accompanying this Act may be transferred to any other funding level specified under this heading in the report accompanying this Act: Provided further, That no transfer may increase or decrease any funding level by more than 10 percent: Provided further, That any transfer in excess of 10 percent shall be treated as a reprogramming of funds under section 405 of this

Act and shall not be available for obligation or expenditure except in compliance with the procedures set forth in that section.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS  
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)  
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)  
(AIRPORT AND AIRWAY TRUST FUND)  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For liquidation of obligations incurred for grants-in-aid for airport planning and development, and noise compatibility planning and programs as authorized under subchapter 1 of chapter 471 and subchapter 1 of chapter 475 of title 49, United States Code, and under other law authorizing such obligations; for procurement, installation, and commissioning of runway incursion prevention devices and systems at airports of such title; for grants authorized under section 41743 of title 49, United States Code; and for inspection activities and administration of airport safety programs, including those related to airport operating certificates under section 44706 of title 49, United States Code, \$3,000,000,000, to be derived from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds under this heading shall be available for the planning or execution of programs the obligations for which are in excess of \$3,350,000,000 in fiscal year 2020, notwithstanding section 47117(g) of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That none of the funds under this heading shall be available for the replacement of baggage conveyor systems, reconfiguration of terminal baggage areas, or other airport improvements that are necessary to install bulk explosive detection systems: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 47109(a) of title 49, United States Code, the Government's share of allowable project costs under paragraph (2) for subgrants or paragraph (3) of that section shall be 95 percent for a project at other than a large or medium hub airport that is a successive phase of a multi-phased construction project for which the project sponsor received a grant in fiscal year 2011 for the construction project: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, of funds limited under this heading, not more than \$113,000,000 shall be available for administration, not less than \$15,000,000 shall be available for the Airport Cooperative Research Program, not less than \$39,224,000 shall be available for Airport Technology Research, and \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available and transferred to "Office of the Secretary, Salaries and Expenses" to carry out the Small Community Air Service Development Program: Provided further, That in addition to airports eligible under section 41743 of title 49, United States Code, such program may include the participation of an airport that serves a community or consortium that is not larger than a small hub airport, according to FAA hub classifications effective at the time the Office of the Secretary issues a request for proposals.

GRANTS-IN-AID FOR AIRPORTS

For an additional amount for "Grants-In-Aid for Airports", to enable the Secretary of Transportation to make grants for projects as authorized by subchapter 1 of chapter 471 and subchapter 1 of chapter 475 of title 49, United States Code, \$450,000,000, to remain available through September 30, 2022: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading shall be derived from the general fund, and such funds shall not be subject to apportionment formulas, special apportionment categories, or minimum percentages under chapter 471: Provided further, That the Secretary shall distribute funds provided under this heading as discretionary grants to airports: Provided further, That the amount made available under this heading shall not be subject to any limitation on obligations for the Grants-in-Aid for Airports program set forth in any Act: Provided further, That the Ad-

ministrator of the Federal Aviation Administration may retain up to 0.5 percent of the funds provided under this heading to fund the award and oversight by the Administrator of grants made under this heading.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL AVIATION  
ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 110. None of the funds in this Act may be used to compensate in excess of 600 technical staff-years under the federally funded research and development center contract between the Federal Aviation Administration and the Center for Advanced Aviation Systems Development during fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 111. None of the funds in this Act shall be used to pursue or adopt guidelines or regulations requiring airport sponsors to provide to the Federal Aviation Administration without cost building construction, maintenance, utilities and expenses, or space in airport sponsor-owned buildings for services relating to air traffic control, air navigation, or weather reporting: Provided, That the prohibition of funds in this section does not apply to negotiations between the agency and airport sponsors to achieve agreement on "below-market" rates for these items or to grant assurances that require airport sponsors to provide land without cost to the Federal Aviation Administration for air traffic control facilities.

SEC. 112. The Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration may reimburse amounts made available to satisfy 49 U.S.C. 41742(a)(1) from fees credited under 49 U.S.C. 45303 and any amount remaining in such account at the close of that fiscal year may be made available to satisfy section 41742(a)(1) for the subsequent fiscal year.

SEC. 113. Amounts collected under section 40113(e) of title 49, United States Code, shall be credited to the appropriation current at the time of collection, to be merged with and available for the same purposes of such appropriation.

SEC. 114. None of the funds in this Act shall be available for paying premium pay under section 5546(a) of title 5, United States Code, to any Federal Aviation Administration employee unless such employee actually performed work during the time corresponding to such premium pay.

SEC. 115. None of the funds in this Act may be obligated or expended for an employee of the Federal Aviation Administration to purchase a store gift card or gift certificate through use of a Government-issued credit card.

SEC. 116. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available under this Act or any prior Act may be used to implement or to continue to implement any limitation on the ability of any owner or operator of a private aircraft to obtain, upon a request to the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, a blocking of that owner's or operator's aircraft registration number from any display of the Federal Aviation Administration's Aircraft Situational Display to Industry data that is made available to the public, except data made available to a Government agency, for the non-commercial flights of that owner or operator.

SEC. 117. None of the funds in this Act shall be available for salaries and expenses of more than nine political and Presidential appointees in the Federal Aviation Administration.

SEC. 118. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used to increase fees pursuant to section 44721 of title 49, United States Code, until the Federal Aviation Administration provides to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a report that justifies all fees related to aeronautical navigation products and explains how such fees are consistent with Executive Order 13642.

SEC. 119. None of the funds in this Act may be used to close a regional operations center of the Federal Aviation Administration or reduce its services unless the Administrator notifies the House and Senate Committees on Appropria-

tions not less than 90 full business days in advance.

SEC. 119A. None of the funds appropriated or limited by this Act may be used to change weight restrictions or prior permission rules at Teterboro airport in Teterboro, New Jersey.

SEC. 119B. None of the funds provided under this Act may be used by the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration to withhold from consideration and approval any new application for participation in the Contract Tower Program, or for reevaluation of Cost-share Program participants as long as the Federal Aviation Administration has received an application from the airport, and as long as the Administrator determines such tower is eligible using the factors set forth in Federal Aviation Administration published establishment criteria.

SEC. 119C. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to close, consolidate, or re-designate any field or regional airports division office unless the Administrator submits a request for the reprogramming of funds under section 405 of this Act.

SENSE OF CONGRESS

SEC. 119D. It is the sense of Congress that the Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, as part of ongoing efforts to review regulations regarding the emergency medical equipment carried by passenger airlines, should continue to prioritize the demands of our nation's growing opioid epidemic and take timely action to issue additional guidance to air carriers to ensure the expeditious inclusion of opioid antagonists in emergency medical kits.

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

Not to exceed \$453,549,689, together with advances and reimbursements received by the Federal Highway Administration, shall be obligated for necessary expenses for administration and operation of the Federal Highway Administration. In addition, \$3,248,000 shall be transferred to the Appalachian Regional Commission in accordance with section 104(a) of title 23, United States Code.

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAYS

(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

Funds available for the implementation or execution of Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs authorized under titles 23 and 49, United States Code, and the provisions of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act shall not exceed total obligations of \$46,365,092,000 for fiscal year 2020: Provided, That the Secretary may collect and spend fees, as authorized by title 23, United States Code, to cover the costs of services of expert firms, including counsel, in the field of municipal and project finance to assist in the underwriting and servicing of Federal credit instruments and all or a portion of the costs to the Federal Government of servicing such credit instruments: Provided further, That such fees are available until expended to pay for such costs: Provided further, That such amounts are in addition to administrative expenses that are also available for such purpose, and are not subject to any obligation limitation or the limitation on administrative expenses under section 608 of title 23, United States Code.

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For the payment of obligations incurred in carrying out Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs authorized under title 23, United States Code, \$47,104,092,000 derived from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account), to remain available until expended.

HIGHWAY INFRASTRUCTURE PROGRAMS

There is hereby appropriated to the Secretary of Transportation \$2,700,000,000: Provided, That

the amounts made available under this heading shall be derived from the general fund, shall be in addition to any funds provided for fiscal year 2020 in this or any other Act for: (1) "Federal-aid Highways" under chapter 1 of title 23, United States Code; or (2) the Appalachian Development Highway System as authorized under section 1069(y) of Public Law 102-240, and shall not affect the distribution or amount of funds provided in any other Act: Provided further, That section 1101(b) of Public Law 114-94 shall apply to funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$1,250,000,000 shall be set aside for activities eligible under section 133(b)(1)(A) of title 23, United States Code, and for the elimination of hazards and the installation of protective devices at railway-highway crossings, \$100,000,000 shall be set aside for the nationally significant Federal lands and tribal projects program under section 1123 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act (Public Law 114-94), \$1,250,000,000 shall be set aside for a bridge replacement and rehabilitation program for qualifying States, and \$100,000,000 shall be set aside for necessary expenses for construction of the Appalachian Development Highway System as authorized under section 1069(y) of Public Law 102-240: Provided further, That for the purposes of funds made available under this heading for activities eligible under section 133(b)(1)(A) of title 23, United States Code, and for the elimination of hazards and the installation of protective devices at railway-highway crossings, the term "State" means any of the 50 States or the District of Columbia: Provided further, That for the purposes of funds made available under this heading for construction of the Appalachian Development Highway System, the term "Appalachian State" means a State that contains 1 or more counties (including any political subdivision located within the area) in the Appalachian region as defined in section 14102(a) of title 40, United States Code: Provided further, That the funds made available under this heading for activities eligible under section 133(b)(1)(A) of title 23, United States Code, and for the elimination of hazards and the installation of protective devices at railway-highway crossings, shall be suballocated in the manner described in section 133(d) of such title, except that the set-aside described in section 133(h) of such title shall not apply to funds made available under this heading: Provided further, That the funds made available under this heading for (1) activities eligible under section 133(b)(1)(A) of such title and for the elimination of hazards and the installation of protective devices at railway-highway crossings, and (2) a bridge replacement and rehabilitation program shall be administered as if apportioned under chapter 1 of such title and shall remain available through September 30, 2023: Provided further, That the funds made available under this heading for activities eligible under section 133(b)(1)(A) of title 23, United States Code, and for the elimination of hazards and the installation of protective devices at railway-highway crossings, shall be apportioned to the States in the same ratio as the obligation limitation for fiscal year 2020 is distributed among the States in section 120(a)(5) of this Act: Provided further, That the funds made available under this heading for the nationally significant Federal lands and tribal projects program under section 1123 of the FAST Act shall remain available through September 30, 2023: Provided further, That for the purposes of funds made available under this heading for a bridge replacement and rehabilitation program, the term "qualifying State" means any of the 50 States with a population of less than 5,000,000 and in which less than 65 percent of National Highway System bridges are classified as in good condition: Provided further, That the Secretary shall distribute funds made available under this heading for a bridge replacement and rehabilitation program to each qualifying State

by the proportion that the percentage of National Highway System bridges not classified as in good condition in such qualifying State bears to the sum of the percentages of National Highway System bridges not classified as in good condition in all qualifying States: Provided further, That the funds made available under this heading for a bridge replacement and rehabilitation program shall be used for highway bridge replacement or rehabilitation projects on public roads: Provided further, That for purposes of this heading for the bridge replacement and rehabilitation program, the Secretary shall (1) calculate population based on the latest available data from the decennial census conducted under section 141(a) of title 13, United States Code, and (2) calculate the percentages of bridges not classified as in good condition based on the National Bridge Inventory as of December 31, 2018: Provided further, That funds made available under this heading for construction of the Appalachian Development Highway System shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That a project carried out with funds made available under this heading for construction of the Appalachian Development Highway System shall be carried out in the same manner as a project under section 14501 of title 40, United States Code: Provided further, That subject to the following proviso, funds made available under this heading for construction of the Appalachian Development Highway System shall be apportioned to Appalachian States according to the percentages derived from the 2012 Appalachian Development Highway System Cost-to-Complete Estimate, adopted in Appalachian Regional Commission Resolution Number 736, and confirmed as each Appalachian State's relative share of the estimated remaining need to complete the Appalachian Development Highway System, adjusted to exclude those corridors that such States have no current plans to complete, as reported in the 2013 Appalachian Development Highway System Completion Report: Provided further, That the Secretary shall adjust apportionments made under the preceding proviso so that no Appalachian State shall be apportioned an amount in excess of 30 percent of the amount made available for construction of the Appalachian Development Highway System under this heading: Provided further, That the Secretary shall consult with the Appalachian Regional Commission in making adjustments under the preceding two provisos: Provided further, That the Federal share of the costs for which an expenditure is made for construction of the Appalachian Development Highway System under this heading shall be up to 100 percent.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 120. (a) For fiscal year 2020, the Secretary of Transportation shall—

(1) not distribute from the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways—

(A) amounts authorized for administrative expenses and programs by section 104(a) of title 23, United States Code; and

(B) amounts authorized for the Bureau of Transportation Statistics;

(2) not distribute an amount from the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways that is equal to the unobligated balance of amounts—

(A) made available from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs for previous fiscal years the funds for which are allocated by the Secretary (or apportioned by the Secretary under sections 202 or 204 of title 23, United States Code); and

(B) for which obligation limitation was provided in a previous fiscal year;

(3) determine the proportion that—

(A) the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways, less the aggregate of amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection; bears to

(B) the total of the sums authorized to be appropriated for the Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs (other than sums authorized to be appropriated for provisions of law described in paragraphs (1) through (11) of subsection (b) and sums authorized to be appropriated for section 119 of title 23, United States Code, equal to the amount referred to in subsection (b)(12) for such fiscal year), less the aggregate of the amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection;

(4) distribute the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways, less the aggregate amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2), for each of the programs (other than programs to which paragraph (1) applies) that are allocated by the Secretary under the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act and title 23, United States Code, or apportioned by the Secretary under sections 202 or 204 of that title, by multiplying—

(A) the proportion determined under paragraph (3); by

(B) the amounts authorized to be appropriated for each such program for such fiscal year; and

(5) distribute the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways, less the aggregate amounts not distributed under paragraphs (1) and (2) and the amounts distributed under paragraph (4), for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs that are apportioned by the Secretary under title 23, United States Code (other than the amounts apportioned for the National Highway Performance Program in section 119 of title 23, United States Code, that are exempt from the limitation under subsection (b)(12) and the amounts apportioned under sections 202 and 204 of that title) in the proportion that—

(A) amounts authorized to be appropriated for the programs that are apportioned under title 23, United States Code, to each State for such fiscal year; bears to

(B) the total of the amounts authorized to be appropriated for the programs that are apportioned under title 23, United States Code, to all States for such fiscal year.

(b) EXCEPTIONS FROM OBLIGATION LIMITATION.—The obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways shall not apply to obligations under or for—

(1) section 125 of title 23, United States Code;

(2) section 147 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 (23 U.S.C. 144 note; 92 Stat. 2714);

(3) section 9 of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1981 (95 Stat. 1701);

(4) subsections (b) and (j) of section 131 of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1982 (96 Stat. 2119);

(5) subsections (b) and (c) of section 149 of the Surface Transportation and Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1987 (101 Stat. 198);

(6) sections 1103 through 1108 of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (105 Stat. 2027);

(7) section 157 of title 23, United States Code (as in effect on June 8, 1998);

(8) section 105 of title 23, United States Code (as in effect for fiscal years 1998 through 2004, but only in an amount equal to \$639,000,000 for each of those fiscal years);

(9) Federal-aid highway programs for which obligation authority was made available under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (112 Stat. 107) or subsequent Acts for multiple years or to remain available until expended, but only to the extent that the obligation authority has not lapsed or been used;

(10) section 105 of title 23, United States Code (as in effect for fiscal years 2005 through 2012, but only in an amount equal to \$639,000,000 for each of those fiscal years);

(11) section 1603 of SAFETEA-LU (23 U.S.C. 118 note; 119 Stat. 1248), to the extent that funds obligated in accordance with that section were not subject to a limitation on obligations at the

time at which the funds were initially made available for obligation; and

(12) section 119 of title 23, United States Code (but, for each of fiscal years 2013 through 2020, only in an amount equal to \$639,000,000).

(c) **REDISTRIBUTION OF UNUSED OBLIGATION AUTHORITY.**—Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary shall, after August 1 of such fiscal year—

(1) revise a distribution of the obligation limitation made available under subsection (a) if an amount distributed cannot be obligated during that fiscal year; and

(2) redistribute sufficient amounts to those States able to obligate amounts in addition to those previously distributed during that fiscal year, giving priority to those States having large unobligated balances of funds apportioned under sections 144 (as in effect on the day before the date of enactment of Public Law 112-141) and 104 of title 23, United States Code.

(d) **APPLICABILITY OF OBLIGATION LIMITATIONS TO TRANSPORTATION RESEARCH PROGRAMS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highways shall apply to contract authority for transportation research programs carried out under—

(A) chapter 5 of title 23, United States Code; and

(B) title VI of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act.

(2) **EXCEPTION.**—Obligation authority made available under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) remain available for a period of 4 fiscal years; and

(B) be in addition to the amount of any limitation imposed on obligations for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs for future fiscal years.

(e) **REDISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN AUTHORIZED FUNDS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 30 days after the date of distribution of obligation limitation under subsection (a), the Secretary shall distribute to the States any funds (excluding funds authorized for the program under section 202 of title 23, United States Code) that—

(A) are authorized to be appropriated for such fiscal year for Federal-aid highway programs; and

(B) the Secretary determines will not be allocated to the States (or will not be apportioned to the States under section 204 of title 23, United States Code), and will not be available for obligation, for such fiscal year because of the imposition of any obligation limitation for such fiscal year.

(2) **RATIO.**—Funds shall be distributed under paragraph (1) in the same proportion as the distribution of obligation authority under subsection (a)(5).

(3) **AVAILABILITY.**—Funds distributed to each State under paragraph (1) shall be available for any purpose described in section 133(b) of title 23, United States Code.

**SEC. 121.** Notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, funds received by the Bureau of Transportation Statistics from the sale of data products, for necessary expenses incurred pursuant to chapter 63 of title 49, United States Code, may be credited to the Federal-aid highways account for the purpose of reimbursing the Bureau for such expenses: Provided, That such funds shall be subject to the obligation limitation for Federal-aid highway and highway safety construction programs.

**SEC. 122.** Not less than 15 days prior to waiving, under his or her statutory authority, any Buy America requirement for Federal-aid highways projects, the Secretary of Transportation shall make an informal public notice and comment opportunity on the intent to issue such waiver and the reasons therefor: Provided, That the Secretary shall provide an annual report to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on any waivers granted under the Buy America requirements.

**SEC. 123.** None of the funds provided in this Act to the Department of Transportation may be used to provide credit assistance unless not less than 3 days before any application approval to provide credit assistance under sections 603 and 604 of title 23, United States Code, the Secretary of Transportation provides notification in writing to the following committees: the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations; the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives: Provided, That such notification shall include, but not be limited to, the name of the project sponsor; a description of the project; whether credit assistance will be provided as a direct loan, loan guarantee, or line of credit; and the amount of credit assistance.

**SEC. 124.** None of the funds provided in this Act may be used to make a grant for a project under section 117 of title 23, United States Code, unless the Secretary, at least 60 days before making a grant under that section, provides written notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of the proposed grant, including an evaluation and justification for the project and the amount of the proposed grant award: Provided, That the written notification required in the previous proviso shall be made no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 125.** (a) A State or territory, as defined in section 165 of title 23, United States Code, may use for any project eligible under section 133(b) of title 23 or section 165 of title 23 and located within the boundary of the State or territory any earmarked amount, and any associated obligation limitation: Provided, That the Department of Transportation for the State or territory for which the earmarked amount was originally designated or directed notifies the Secretary of Transportation of its intent to use its authority under this section and submits a quarterly report to the Secretary identifying the projects to which the funding would be applied: Provided further, That notwithstanding the original period of availability of funds to be obligated under this section, such funds and associated obligation limitation shall remain available for obligation for a period of 3 fiscal years after the fiscal year in which the Secretary of Transportation is notified: Provided further, That the Federal share of the cost of a project carried out with funds made available under this section shall be the same as associated with the earmark.

(b) In this section, the term “earmarked amount” means—

(1) congressionally directed spending, as defined in rule XLIV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, identified in a prior law, report, or joint explanatory statement, which was authorized to be appropriated or appropriated more than 10 fiscal years prior to the current fiscal year, and administered by the Federal Highway Administration; or

(2) a congressional earmark, as defined in rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, identified in a prior law, report, or joint explanatory statement, which was authorized to be appropriated or appropriated more than 10 fiscal years prior to the current fiscal year, and administered by the Federal Highway Administration.

(c) The authority under subsection (a) may be exercised only for those projects or activities that have obligated less than 10 percent of the amount made available for obligation as of October 1 of the current fiscal year, and shall be applied to projects within the same general geographic area within 100 miles for which the funding was designated, except that a State or territory may apply such authority to unexpended balances of funds from projects or activities the State or territory certifies have been closed and for which payments have been made under a final voucher.

(d) The Secretary shall submit consolidated reports of the information provided by the States and territories each quarter to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

#### FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

##### MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY OPERATIONS AND PROGRAMS

##### (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

##### (LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

##### (HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For payment of obligations incurred in the implementation, execution and administration of motor carrier safety operations and programs pursuant to section 31110 of title 49, United States Code, as amended by the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, \$288,000,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account), together with advances and reimbursements received by the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration, the sum of which shall remain available until expended: Provided, That funds available for implementation, execution or administration of motor carrier safety operations and programs authorized under title 49, United States Code, shall not exceed total obligations of \$288,000,000 for “Motor Carrier Safety Operations and Programs” for fiscal year 2020, of which \$9,073,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022, is for the research and technology program, and of which \$35,334,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2022, is for information management.

##### MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY GRANTS

##### (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

##### (LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

##### (HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out sections 31102, 31103, 31104, and 31313 of title 49, United States Code, as amended by the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, \$391,135,561, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) and to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds available for the implementation or execution of motor carrier safety programs shall not exceed total obligations of \$391,135,561 in fiscal year 2020 for “Motor Carrier Safety Grants”: Provided further, That of the sums appropriated under this heading:

(1) \$308,700,000 shall be available for the motor carrier safety assistance program;

(2) \$33,200,000 shall be available for the commercial driver's license program implementation program;

(3) \$45,900,000 shall be available for the high priority activities program, of which \$1,000,000 is to be made available from prior year unobligated contract authority provided for Motor Carrier Safety in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105-178), SAFETEA-LU (Public Law 109-59), or other appropriations or authorization Acts; and

(4) \$3,335,561 shall be made available for commercial motor vehicle operators grants, of which \$2,335,561 is to be made available from prior year unobligated contract authority provided for Motor Carrier Safety in the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (Public Law 105-178), SAFETEA-LU (Public Law 109-59), or other appropriations or authorization Acts.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

**SEC. 130.** The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration shall send notice of 49 CFR section 385.308 violations by certified mail, registered mail, or another manner of delivery, which records the receipt of the notice by the persons responsible for the violations.

**SEC. 131.** None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available to the Department of

Transportation by this Act or any other Act may be obligated or expended to implement, administer, or enforce the requirements of section 31137 of title 49, United States Code, or any regulation issued by the Secretary pursuant to such section, with respect to the use of electronic logging devices by operators of commercial motor vehicles, as defined in section 31132(1) of such title, transporting livestock as defined in section 602 of the Emergency Livestock Feed Assistance Act of 1988 (7 U.S.C. 1471) or insects.

SEC. 132. The Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration shall update annual inspection regulations under Appendix G to subchapter B of chapter III of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, as recommended by GAO–19–264.

NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY  
ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

For expenses necessary to discharge the functions of the Secretary, \$194,000,000: Provided, That \$178,501,000 shall be for traffic and highway safety activities authorized under chapter 301 and part C of subtitle VI of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That \$499,000 shall be for in-vehicle alcohol detection device research: Provided further, That \$15,000,000 shall be for behavioral safety activities under section 403 of title 23, United States Code, of which \$6,000,000 shall be for behavioral research on Automated Driving Systems and Advanced Driver Assistance Systems and improving consumer responses to safety recalls; \$4,000,000 shall be for grants, pilot program activities, and innovative solutions to reduce impaired-driving fatalities in collaboration with eligible entities; and \$5,000,000 shall be for grants, pilot program activities, and innovative solutions to evaluate driver behavior to technologies that protect law enforcement, first responders, roadside crews, and others while on the job: Provided further, That the amounts in the previous proviso shall be in addition to any amounts made available under the heading, “Operations and Research (Liquidation of Contract Authorization) (Limitation on Obligations)” for carrying out the provisions of section 403 of title 23, United States Code: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$40,000,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2021.

OPERATIONS AND RESEARCH

(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of 23 U.S.C. 403, section 4011 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (Public Law 114–94), and chapter 303 of title 49, United States Code, \$155,300,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account) and to remain available until expended: Provided, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for the planning or execution of programs for which the total obligations in fiscal year 2020 are in excess of \$155,300,000: Provided further, That of the sums appropriated under this heading:

(1) \$149,800,000 shall be for programs authorized under 23 U.S.C. 403 and section 4011 of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (Public Law 114–94); and

(2) \$5,500,000 shall be for the National Driver Register authorized under chapter 303 of title 49, United States Code:

Provided further, That within the \$155,300,000 obligation limitation for operations and research, \$20,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, and shall be in addition to the amount of any limitation imposed on obligations for future years.

HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY GRANTS  
(LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)  
(LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)  
(HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For payment of obligations incurred in carrying out provisions of 23 U.S.C. 402, 404, and 405, and section 4001(a)(6) of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, to remain available until expended, \$623,017,000, to be derived from the Highway Trust Fund (other than the Mass Transit Account): Provided, That none of the funds in this Act shall be available for the planning or execution of programs for which the total obligations in fiscal year 2020 are in excess of \$623,017,000 for programs authorized under 23 U.S.C. 402, 404, and 405, and section 4001(a)(6) of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act: Provided further, That of the sums appropriated under this heading:

(1) \$279,800,000 shall be for “Highway Safety Programs” under 23 U.S.C. 402;

(2) \$285,900,000 shall be for “National Priority Safety Programs” under 23 U.S.C. 405;

(3) \$30,500,000 shall be for the “High Visibility Enforcement Program” under 23 U.S.C. 404; and

(4) \$26,817,000 shall be for “Administrative Expenses” under section 4001(a)(6) of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act:

Provided further, That none of these funds shall be used for construction, rehabilitation, or remodeling costs, or for office furnishings and fixtures for State, local, or private buildings or structures: Provided further, That not to exceed \$500,000 of the funds made available for “National Priority Safety Programs” under 23 U.S.C. 405 for “Impaired Driving Countermeasures” (as described in subsection (d) of that section) shall be available for technical assistance to the States: Provided further, That with respect to the “Transfers” provision under 23 U.S.C. 405(a)(8), any amounts transferred to increase the amounts made available under section 402 shall include the obligation authority for such amounts: Provided further, That the Administrator shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of any exercise of the authority granted under the previous proviso or under 23 U.S.C. 405(a)(8) within 5 days.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—NATIONAL  
HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 140. An additional \$130,000 shall be made available to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, out of the amount limited for section 402 of title 23, United States Code, to pay for travel and related expenses for State management reviews and to pay for core competency development training and related expenses for highway safety staff.

SEC. 141. The limitations on obligations for the programs of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration set in this Act shall not apply to obligations for which obligation authority was made available in previous public laws but only to the extent that the obligation authority has not lapsed or been used.

FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION  
SAFETY AND OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses of the Federal Railroad Administration, not otherwise provided for, \$221,698,000, of which \$18,000,000 shall remain available until expended.

RAILROAD RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

For necessary expenses for railroad research and development, \$40,600,000, to remain available until expended.

RAILROAD REHABILITATION AND IMPROVEMENT  
FINANCING PROGRAM

The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to issue direct loans and loan guarantees pursuant to sections 501 through 504 of the Railroad Revitalization and Regulatory Reform Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–210), as amended, such authority shall exist as long as any such direct loan or loan guarantee is outstanding.

FEDERAL-STATE PARTNERSHIP FOR STATE OF  
GOOD REPAIR

For necessary expenses related to Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair Grants as authorized by section 24911 of title 49, United States Code, \$300,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary may withhold up to one percent of the amount provided under this heading for the costs of award and project management oversight of grants carried out under section 24911 of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue the Notice of Funding Opportunity that encompasses previously unawarded funds provided under this heading in fiscal year 2019 by Public Law 116–6 no later than 30 days after enactment of this Act and announce the selection of projects to receive awards for such funds no later than 210 days after the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue the Notice of Funding Opportunity that encompasses funds provided under this heading in this Act no later than 270 days after enactment of this Act and announce the selection of projects to receive awards for such funds no later than 450 days after the enactment of this Act.

CONSOLIDATED RAIL INFRASTRUCTURE AND  
SAFETY IMPROVEMENTS

For necessary expenses related to Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements Grants, as authorized by section 22907 of title 49, United States Code, \$255,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That section 22905(f) of title 49, United States Code, shall not apply to projects for the implementation of positive train control systems otherwise eligible under section 24407(c)(1) of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That amounts available under this heading for projects selected for commuter rail passenger transportation may be transferred by the Secretary, after selection, to the appropriate agencies to be administered in accordance with chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That the Secretary shall not limit eligible projects from consideration for funding for planning, engineering, environmental, construction, and design elements of the same project in the same application: Provided further, That unobligated balances remaining after 4 years from the date of enactment may be used for any eligible project under section 22907(c) of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That the Secretary may withhold up to one percent of the amount provided under this heading for the costs of award and project management oversight of grants carried out under section 22907 of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That the Secretary shall announce the selection of projects to receive awards for funds provided under this heading in fiscal year 2019 by Public Law 116–6 no later than 210 days after the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue the Notice of Funding Opportunity that encompasses funds provided under this heading in this Act no later than 270 days after enactment of this Act and announce the selection of projects to receive awards for such funds no later than 450 days after the enactment of this Act.

RESTORATION AND ENHANCEMENT

For necessary expenses related to Restoration and Enhancement Grants, as authorized by section 24408 of title 49, United States Code, \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary may withhold up to one percent of the funds provided under this heading to fund the costs of award and project management and oversight.

NORTHEAST CORRIDOR GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL  
RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

To enable the Secretary of Transportation to make grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for activities associated with the Northeast Corridor as authorized by section



11101(a) of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (division A of Public Law 114-94), \$680,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary may retain up to one-half of 1 percent of the funds provided under both this heading and the "National Network Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation" heading to fund the costs of project management and oversight of activities authorized by section 11101(c) of division A of Public Law 114-94: Provided further, That in addition to the project management oversight funds authorized under section 11101(c) of division A of Public Law 114-94, the Secretary may retain up to an additional \$5,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading to fund expenses associated with the Northeast Corridor Commission established under section 24905 of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading and the "National Network Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation" heading, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be made available to bring Amtrak-served facilities and stations into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading and the "National Network Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation" heading, \$100,000,000 shall be made available to fund the replacement of the single-level passenger cars used on Northeast Corridor and State Supported Corridor routes.

#### NATIONAL NETWORK GRANTS TO THE NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

To enable the Secretary of Transportation to make grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for activities associated with the National Network as authorized by section 11101(b) of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act (division A of Public Law 114-94), \$1,320,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary may retain up to an additional \$2,000,000 of the funds provided under this heading to fund expenses associated with the State-Supported Route Committee established under section 24712 of title 49, United States Code: Provided further, That at least \$50,000,000 of the amount provided under this heading shall be available for the development, installation and operation of railroad safety technology, including the implementation of a positive train control system, on State-supported routes as defined under section 24102(13) of title 49, United States Code, on which positive train control systems are not required by law or regulation: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading shall be used by Amtrak to give notice under subsection (a) or (b) of section 24706 of title 49, United States Code, with respect to long-distance routes (as defined in section 24102 of title 49, United States Code) on which Amtrak is the sole operator on a host railroad's line and a positive train control system is not required by law or regulation, or, except in an emergency or during maintenance or construction outages impacting such routes, to otherwise discontinue, reduce the frequency of, suspend, or substantially alter the route of rail service on any portion of such route operated in fiscal year 2018, including implementation of service permitted by section 24305(a)(3)(A) of title 49, United States Code, in lieu of rail service.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 150. None of the funds provided to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation may be used to fund any overtime costs in excess of \$35,000 for any individual employee: Provided, That the President of Amtrak may waive the cap set in the previous proviso for specific employees when the President of Amtrak determines such a cap poses a risk to the safety and operational efficiency of the system: Provided further, That the President of Amtrak shall report to the House and Senate Committees on Ap-

propriations within 60 days of enactment of this Act, a summary of all overtime payments incurred by the Corporation for 2019 and the three prior calendar years: Provided further, That such summary shall include the total number of employees that received waivers and the total overtime payments the Corporation paid to those employees receiving waivers for each month for 2019 and for the three prior calendar years.

SEC. 151. It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) long-distance passenger rail routes provide much-needed transportation access for 4,700,000 riders in 325 communities in 40 States and are particularly important in rural areas; and

(2) long-distance passenger rail routes and services should be sustained to ensure connectivity throughout the National Network (as defined in section 24102 of title 49, United States Code).

#### FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

For necessary administrative expenses of the Federal Transit Administration's programs authorized by chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, \$113,165,000: Provided, That none of the funds provided or limited in this Act may be used to create a permanent office of transit security under this heading: Provided further, That upon submission to the Congress of the fiscal year 2021 President's budget, the Secretary of Transportation shall transmit to Congress the annual report on New Starts, including proposed allocations for fiscal year 2021.

#### TRANSIT FORMULA GRANTS

##### (LIQUIDATION OF CONTRACT AUTHORIZATION)

##### (LIMITATION ON OBLIGATIONS)

##### (HIGHWAY TRUST FUND)

For payment of obligations incurred in the Federal Public Transportation Assistance Program in this account, and for payment of obligations incurred in carrying out the provisions of 49 U.S.C. 5305, 5307, 5310, 5311, 5312, 5314, 5318, 5329(e)(6), 5335, 5337, 5339, and 5340, as amended by the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, section 20005(b) of Public Law 112-141, and section 3006(b) of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act \$10,800,000,000, to be derived from the Mass Transit Account of the Highway Trust Fund and to remain available until expended: Provided, That funds available for the implementation or execution of programs authorized under 49 U.S.C. 5305, 5307, 5310, 5311, 5312, 5314, 5318, 5329(e)(6), 5335, 5337, 5339, and 5340, as amended by the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, section 20005(b) of Public Law 112-141, and section 3006(b) of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, shall not exceed total obligations of \$10,150,348,462 in fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That the Federal share of the cost of activities carried out under 49 U.S.C. section 5312 shall not exceed 80 percent, except that if there is substantial public interest or benefit, the Secretary may approve a greater Federal share.

#### TRANSIT INFRASTRUCTURE GRANTS

For an additional amount for buses and bus facilities grants under section 5339 of title 49, United States Code, state of good repair grants under section 5337 of such title, formula grants for rural areas under section 5311 of such title, high density state apportionments under section 5340(d) of such title, and the bus testing facilities under sections 5312 and 5318 of such title, \$560,000,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That \$390,000,000 shall be available for grants as authorized under section 5339 of such title, of which \$195,000,000 shall be available for the buses and bus facilities formula grants as authorized under section 5339(a) of such title, and \$195,000,000 shall be available for the buses and bus facilities competitive grants as authorized under section 5339(b) of such title: Provided further, That \$40,000,000 shall be

available for the low or no emission grants as authorized under section 5339(c) of such title: Provided further, That \$40,000,000 shall be available for the state of good repair grants as authorized under section 5337 of such title: Provided further, That \$40,000,000 shall be available for formula grants for rural areas as authorized under section 5311 of such title: Provided further, That \$40,000,000 shall be available for the high density state apportionments as authorized under section 5340(d) of such title: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 5318(a) of such title, \$3,000,000 shall be available for the operation and maintenance of bus testing facilities by institutions of higher education selected pursuant to section 5312(h) of such title: Provided further, That \$7,000,000 shall be available for demonstration and deployment of innovative mobility solutions as authorized under section 5312 of such title: Provided further, That the Secretary shall enter into a contract or cooperative agreement with, or make a grant to, each institution of higher education selected pursuant to section 5312(h) of such title, to operate and maintain a facility to conduct the testing of low or no emission vehicle new bus models using the standards established pursuant to section 5318(e)(2) of such title: Provided further, That the term "low or no emission vehicle" has the meaning given the term in section 5312(e)(6) of such title: Provided further, That the Secretary shall pay 80 percent of the cost of testing a low or no emission vehicle new bus model at each selected institution of higher education: Provided further, That the entity having the vehicle tested shall pay 20 percent of the cost of testing: Provided further, That a low or no emission vehicle new bus model tested that receives a passing aggregate test score in accordance with the standards established under section 5318(e)(2) of such title, shall be deemed to be in compliance with the requirements of section 5318(e) of such title: Provided further, That amounts made available by this heading shall be derived from the general fund: Provided further, That the amounts made available under this heading shall not be subject to any limitation on obligations for transit programs set forth in any Act.

#### TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND TRAINING

For necessary expenses to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5314, \$5,000,000: Provided, That the assistance provided under this heading not duplicate the activities of 49 U.S.C. 5311(b) or 49 U.S.C. 5312.

#### CAPITAL INVESTMENT GRANTS

For necessary expenses to carry out fixed guideway capital investment grants under section 5309 of title 49, United States Code, and section 3005(b) of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, \$1,978,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, \$1,500,000,000 shall be available for projects authorized under section 5309(d) of title 49, United States Code, \$300,000,000 shall be available for projects authorized under section 5309(e) of title 49, United States Code, \$78,000,000 shall be available for projects authorized under section 5309(h) of title 49, United States Code, and \$100,000,000 shall be available for projects authorized under section 3005(b) of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall continue to administer the capital investment grants program in accordance with the procedural and substantive requirements of section 5309 of title 49, United States Code, and of section 3005(b) of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act.

#### GRANTS TO THE WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA TRANSIT AUTHORITY

For grants to the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority as authorized under section 601 of division B of Public Law 110-432, \$150,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That the Secretary of Transportation shall approve grants for capital and preventive



maintenance expenditures for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority only after receiving and reviewing a request for each specific project: Provided further, That the Secretary shall determine that the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority has placed the highest priority on those investments that will improve the safety of the system before approving such grants: Provided further, That the Secretary, in order to ensure safety throughout the rail system, may waive the requirements of section 601(e)(1) of division B of Public Law 110-432.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—FEDERAL TRANSIT ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 160. The limitations on obligations for the programs of the Federal Transit Administration shall not apply to any authority under 49 U.S.C. 5338, previously made available for obligation, or to any other authority previously made available for obligation.

SEC. 161. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated or limited by this Act under the heading “Fixed Guideway Capital Investment” of the Federal Transit Administration for projects specified in this Act or identified in reports accompanying this Act not obligated by September 30, 2023, and other recoveries, shall be directed to projects eligible to use the funds for the purposes for which they were originally provided.

SEC. 162. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any funds appropriated before October 1, 2019, under any section of chapter 53 of title 49, United States Code, that remain available for expenditure, may be transferred to and administered under the most recent appropriation heading for any such section.

SEC. 163. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, none of the funds made available in this Act shall be used to enter into a full funding grant agreement for a project with a New Starts share greater than 51 percent: Provided, That the Secretary shall not impede or hinder project advancement or approval for any project seeking a Federal contribution from the capital investment grant program of greater than 40 percent of projects costs as authorized under section 5309.

SEC. 164. None of the funds made available under this Act may be used for the implementation or furtherance of new policies detailed in the “Dear Colleague” letter distributed by the Federal Transit Administration to capital investment grant program project sponsors on June 29, 2018.

SEC. 165. None of the funds made available by this Act or any other Act may be used to adjust apportionments or withhold funds from apportionments pursuant to section 9503(e)(4) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

SAINT LAWRENCE SEAWAY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation is hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to the Corporation, and in accord with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations, as provided by section 104 of the Government Corporation Control Act, as amended, as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the Corporation’s budget for the current fiscal year.

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE (HARBOR MAINTENANCE TRUST FUND)

For necessary expenses to conduct the operations, maintenance, and capital asset renewal activities on those portions of the Saint Lawrence Seaway owned, operated, and maintained by the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, \$36,000,000, to be derived from the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 99-662: Provided, That of the amounts made available under this heading, not less than \$16,000,000 shall be used on capital asset renewal activities.

MARITIME ADMINISTRATION  
MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAM

For necessary expenses to maintain and preserve a U.S.-flag merchant fleet to serve the national security needs of the United States, \$300,000,000, to remain available until expended.

OPERATIONS AND TRAINING  
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For necessary expenses of operations and training activities authorized by law, \$142,619,000: Provided, That of the sums appropriated under this heading—

(1) \$73,351,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021 for the operations of the United States Merchant Marine Academy;

(2) \$8,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the maintenance and repair, equipment, and capital improvements at the United States Merchant Marine Academy;

(3) \$3,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021 for the Maritime Environment and Technology Assistance program authorized under section 50307 of title 46, United States Code; and

(4) \$7,000,000 shall remain available until expended for the Short Sea Transportation Program (America’s Marine Highways) to make grants for the purposes authorized under sections 55601(b)(1) and (3) of title 46, United States Code:

Provided further, That not later than January 12, 2020, the Administrator of the Maritime Administration shall transmit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations the annual report on sexual assault and sexual harassment at the United States Merchant Marine Academy as required pursuant to section 3507 of Public Law 110-417: Provided further, That available balances under this heading for the Short Sea Transportation Program (America’s Marine Highways) from prior year recoveries shall be available to carry out activities authorized under sections 55601(b)(1) and (3) of title 46, United States Code: Provided further, That from funds provided under the previous two provisos, the Secretary of Transportation shall make grants no later than 180 days after enactment of this Act in such amounts as the Secretary determines: Provided further, That any available unobligated balances and obligated balances not yet expended from previous appropriations under this heading for programs and activities supporting State Maritime Academies shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for “Maritime Administration, State Maritime Academy Operations” and shall be made available for the same purposes as the appropriations for “Maritime Administration, State Maritime Academy Operations”.

STATE MARITIME ACADEMY OPERATIONS

For necessary expenses of operations, support and training activities for State Maritime Academies, \$342,280,000: Provided, That of the sums appropriated under this heading—

(1) \$30,080,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for maintenance, repair, life extension, marine insurance, and capacity improvement of National Defense Reserve Fleet training ships in support of State Maritime Academies, of which \$8,080,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for expenses related to training mariners for costs associated with training vessel sharing pursuant to 46 U.S.C. 51504(g)(3) for costs associated with mobilizing, operating and demobilizing the vessel, including travel costs for students, faculty and crew, the costs of the general agent, crew costs, fuel, insurance, operational fees, and vessel hire costs, as determined by the Secretary;

(2) \$300,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be for the National Security Multi-Mission Vessel Program, including funds for construction, planning, administration, and design of school ships;

(3) \$2,400,000 shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for the Student Incentive Program;

(4) \$3,800,000 shall remain available until expended for training ship fuel assistance; and

(5) \$6,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, for direct payments for State Maritime Academies.

ASSISTANCE TO SMALL SHIPYARDS

To make grants to qualified shipyards as authorized under section 54101 of title 46, United States Code, as amended by Public Law 113-281, \$20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SHIP DISPOSAL

For necessary expenses related to the disposal of obsolete vessels in the National Defense Reserve Fleet of the Maritime Administration, \$5,000,000, to remain available until expended.

MARITIME GUARANTEED LOAN (TITLE XI) PROGRAM ACCOUNT

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For administrative expenses to carry out the guaranteed loan program, \$3,000,000, which shall be transferred to and merged with the appropriations for “Operations and Training”, Maritime Administration.

PORT INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

To make grants to improve port facilities as authorized under section 50302 of title 46, United States Code, \$91,600,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That projects eligible for funding provided under this heading shall be projects for coastal seaports and inland waterways ports: Provided further, That the Maritime Administration shall distribute funds provided under this heading as discretionary grants to port authorities or commissions or their subdivisions and agents under existing authority, as well as to a State or political subdivision of a State or local government, a tribal government, a public agency or publicly chartered authority established by one or more States, a special purpose district with a transportation function, a multistate or multijurisdictional group of entities, or a lead entity described above jointly with a private entity or group of private entities: Provided further, That projects eligible for funding provided under this heading shall be either within the boundary of a port, or outside the boundary of a port, and directly related to port operations or to an intermodal connection to a port that will improve the safety, efficiency, or reliability of the movement of goods into, out of, around, or within a port, as well as the unloading and loading of cargo at a port: Provided further, That the Federal share of the costs for which an expenditure is made under this heading shall be up to 80 percent: Provided further, That for grants awarded under this heading, the minimum grant size shall be \$1,000,000: Provided further, That for projects located in rural areas, the Secretary may increase the Federal share of costs above 80 percent: Provided further, That not to exceed 2 percent of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for necessary costs of grant administration.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS—MARITIME ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 170. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, in addition to any existing authority, the Maritime Administration is authorized to furnish utilities and services and make necessary repairs in connection with any lease, contract, or occupancy involving Government property under control of the Maritime Administration: Provided, That payments received therefor shall be credited to the appropriation charged with the cost thereof and shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That rental payments under any such lease, contract, or occupancy for items other than such utilities, services, or repairs shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY  
ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONAL EXPENSES

For necessary operational expenses of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, \$24,215,000, of which \$2,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY

For expenses necessary to discharge the hazardous materials safety functions of the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, \$60,000,000, of which \$7,600,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That up to \$800,000 in fees collected under 49 U.S.C. 5108(g) shall be deposited in the general fund of the Treasury as offsetting receipts: Provided further, That there may be credited to this appropriation, to be available until expended, funds received from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources for expenses incurred for training, for reports publication and dissemination, and for travel expenses incurred in performance of hazardous materials exemptions and approvals functions.

PIPELINE SAFETY

(PIPELINE SAFETY FUND)

(OIL SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND)

For expenses necessary to carry out a pipeline safety program, as authorized by 49 U.S.C. 60107, and to discharge the pipeline program responsibilities of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990, \$165,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, of which \$23,000,000 shall be derived from the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund; of which \$134,000,000 shall be derived from the Pipeline Safety Fund; and of which \$8,000,000 shall be derived from fees collected under 49 U.S.C. 60302 and deposited in the Underground Natural Gas Storage Facility Safety Account for the purpose of carrying out 49 U.S.C. 60141: Provided, That not less than \$1,058,000 of the funds provided under this heading shall be for the One-Call State grant program.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS GRANTS

(EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS FUND)

For expenses necessary to carry out the Emergency Preparedness Grants program, not more than \$28,318,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022, from amounts made available by 49 U.S.C. 5116(h), and 5128(b) and (c): Provided, That notwithstanding 49 U.S.C. 5116(h)(4), not more than 4 percent of the amounts made available from this account shall be available to pay administrative costs: Provided further, That notwithstanding 49 U.S.C. 5128(b) and (c) and the current year obligation limitation, prior year recoveries recognized in the current year shall be available to develop a hazardous materials response training curriculum for emergency responders, including response activities for the transportation of crude oil, ethanol and other flammable liquids by rail, consistent with National Fire Protection Association standards, and to make such training available through an electronic format: Provided further, That the prior year recoveries made available under this heading shall also be available to carry out 49 U.S.C. 5116(a)(1)(C) and 5116(i).

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$92,600,000: Provided, That the Inspector General shall have all necessary authority, in carrying out the duties specified in the Inspector General Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 3), to investigate allegations of fraud, including false statements to the government (18 U.S.C. 1001), by any person or entity that is subject to regulation by the Department of Transportation.

GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF  
TRANSPORTATION

SEC. 180. (a) During the current fiscal year, applicable appropriations to the Department of Transportation shall be available for maintenance and operation of aircraft; hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; purchase of liability insurance for motor vehicles operating in foreign countries on official department business; and uniforms or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901–5902).

(b) During the current fiscal year, applicable appropriations to the Department and its operating administrations shall be available for the purchase, maintenance, operation, and deployment of unmanned aircraft systems that advance the Department's, or its operating administrations', missions.

(c) Any unmanned aircraft system purchased or procured by the Department prior to the enactment of this Act shall be deemed authorized.

SEC. 181. Appropriations contained in this Act for the Department of Transportation shall be available for services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for an Executive Level IV.

SEC. 182. (a) No recipient of funds made available in this Act shall disseminate personal information (as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2725(3)) obtained by a State department of motor vehicles in connection with a motor vehicle record as defined in 18 U.S.C. 2725(1), except as provided in 18 U.S.C. 2721 for a use permitted under 18 U.S.C. 2721.

(b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the Secretary shall not withhold funds provided in this Act for any grantee if a State is in noncompliance with this provision.

SEC. 183. None of the funds in this Act shall be available for salaries and expenses of more than 125 political and Presidential appointees in the Department of Transportation: Provided, That none of the personnel covered by this provision may be assigned on temporary detail outside the Department of Transportation.

SEC. 184. Funds received by the Federal Highway Administration and Federal Railroad Administration from States, counties, municipalities, other public authorities, and private sources for expenses incurred for training may be credited respectively to the Federal Highway Administration's "Federal-Aid Highways" account and to the Federal Railroad Administration's "Safety and Operations" account, except for State rail safety inspectors participating in training pursuant to 49 U.S.C. 20105.

SEC. 185. (a) None of the funds provided in this Act to the Department of Transportation may be used to make a loan, loan guarantee, line of credit, or discretionary grant unless the Secretary of Transportation notifies the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not less than 3 full business days before any project competitively selected to receive any discretionary grant award, letter of intent, loan commitment, loan guarantee commitment, line of credit commitment, or full funding grant agreement is announced by the Department or its modal administrations: Provided, That the Secretary gives concurrent notification to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for any "quick release" of funds from the emergency relief program: Provided further, That no notification shall involve funds that are not available for obligation.

(b) In addition to the notification required in subsection (a), none of the funds made available in this Act to the Department of Transportation may be used to make a loan, loan guarantee, line of credit, cooperative agreement or discretionary grant unless the Secretary of Transportation provides the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a comprehensive list of all such loans, loan guarantees, lines of credit, cooperative agreement or discretionary grants that will be announced not less than 3 full business

days before such announcement: Provided, That the requirement to provide a list in this subsection does not apply to any "quick release" of funds from the emergency relief program: Provided further, That no list shall involve funds that are not available for obligation.

SEC. 186. Rebates, refunds, incentive payments, minor fees and other funds received by the Department of Transportation from travel management centers, charge card programs, the subleasing of building space, and miscellaneous sources are to be credited to appropriations of the Department of Transportation and allocated to elements of the Department of Transportation using fair and equitable criteria and such funds shall be available until expended.

SEC. 187. Amounts made available in this or any prior Act that the Secretary determines represent improper payments by the Department of Transportation to a third-party contractor under a financial assistance award, which are recovered pursuant to law, shall be available—

(1) to reimburse the actual expenses incurred by the Department of Transportation in recovering improper payments: Provided, That amounts made available in this Act shall be available until expended; and

(2) to pay contractors for services provided in recovering improper payments or contractor support in the implementation of the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002, as amended by the Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Act of 2010 and Improper Payments Elimination and Recovery Improvement Act of 2012, and Fraud Reduction and Data Analytics Act of 2015: Provided, That amounts in excess of that required for paragraphs (1) and (2)—

(A) shall be credited to and merged with the appropriation from which the improper payments were made, and shall be available for the purposes and period for which such appropriations are available: Provided further, That where specific project or accounting information associated with the improper payment or payments is not readily available, the Secretary may credit an appropriate account, which shall be available for the purposes and period associated with the account so credited; or

(B) if no such appropriation remains available, shall be deposited in the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: Provided further, That prior to depositing such recovery in the Treasury, the Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of the amount and reasons for such transfer: Provided further, That for purposes of this section, the term "improper payments" has the same meaning as that provided in section 2(e)(2) of Public Law 111–204.

SEC. 188. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if any funds provided in or limited by this Act are subject to a reprogramming action that requires notice to be provided to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, transmission of said reprogramming notice shall be provided solely to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, and said reprogramming action shall be approved or denied solely by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That the Secretary of Transportation may provide notice to other congressional committees of the action of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on such reprogramming but not sooner than 30 days following the date on which the reprogramming action has been approved or denied by the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 189. Funds appropriated in this Act to the modal administrations may be obligated for the Office of the Secretary for the costs related to assessments or reimbursable agreements only when such amounts are for the costs of goods and services that are purchased to provide a direct benefit to the applicable modal administration or administrations.

SEC. 190. The Secretary of Transportation is authorized to carry out a program that establishes uniform standards for developing and supporting agency transit pass and transit benefits authorized under section 7905 of title 5, United States Code, including distribution of transit benefits by various paper and electronic media.

SEC. 191. The Department of Transportation may use funds provided by this Act, or any other Act, to assist a contract under title 49 U.S.C. or title 23 U.S.C. utilizing geographic, economic, or any other hiring preference not otherwise authorized by law, or to amend a rule, regulation, policy or other measure that forbids a recipient of a Federal Highway Administration or Federal Transit Administration grant from imposing such hiring preference on a contract or construction project with which the Department of Transportation is assisting, only if the grant recipient certifies the following:

(1) that except with respect to apprentices or trainees, a pool of readily available but unemployed individuals possessing the knowledge, skill, and ability to perform the work that the contract requires resides in the jurisdiction;

(2) that the grant recipient will include appropriate provisions in its bid document ensuring that the contractor does not displace any of its existing employees in order to satisfy such hiring preference; and

(3) that any increase in the cost of labor, training, or delays resulting from the use of such hiring preference does not delay or displace any transportation project in the applicable Statewide Transportation Improvement Program or Transportation Improvement Program.

This title may be cited as the “Department of Transportation Appropriations Act, 2020”.

#### TITLE II

#### DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

##### MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

##### EXECUTIVE OFFICES

For necessary salaries and expenses for Executive Offices, which shall be comprised of the offices of the Secretary, Deputy Secretary, Adjudicatory Services, Congressional and Intergovernmental Relations, Public Affairs, Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization, and the Center for Faith-Based and Neighborhood Partnerships, \$14,217,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That not to exceed \$25,000 of the amount made available under this heading shall be available to the Secretary for official reception and representation expenses as the Secretary may determine.

##### ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT OFFICES

For necessary salaries and expenses for Administrative Support Offices, \$563,378,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That of the sums appropriated under this heading—

(1) \$73,562,000 shall be available for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer;

(2) \$103,916,000 shall be available for the Office of the General Counsel, of which not less than \$20,000,000 shall be for the Departmental Enforcement Center;

(3) \$206,849,000 shall be available for the Office of Administration;

(4) \$39,827,000 shall be available for the Office of the Chief Human Capital Officer;

(5) \$57,861,000 shall be available for the Office of Field Policy and Management;

(6) \$19,445,000 shall be available for the Office of the Chief Procurement Officer;

(7) \$4,242,000 shall be available for the Office of Departmental Equal Employment Opportunity; and

(8) \$57,676,000 shall be available for the Office of the Chief Information Officer:

Provided further, That funds provided under this heading may be used for necessary administrative and non-administrative expenses of the Department of Housing and Urban Develop-

ment, not otherwise provided for, including purchase of uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901–5902; hire of passenger motor vehicles; and services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109: Provided further, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds appropriated under this heading may be used for advertising and promotional activities that directly support program activities funded in this title: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provide the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations quarterly written notification regarding the status of pending congressional reports: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provide in electronic form all signed reports required by Congress: Provided further, That none of the funds made available under this heading for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer for the financial transformation initiative shall be available for obligation until after the Secretary has published all mitigation allocations made available under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development—Community Planning and Development—Community Development Fund” in Public Law 115–123 and the necessary administrative requirements pursuant to section 1102 of Public Law 116–20: Provided further, That only after the terms and conditions of the previous proviso have been met, not more than 10 percent of the funds made available under this heading for the Office of the Chief Financial Officer for the financial transformation initiative may be obligated until the Secretary submits to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, for approval, a plan for expenditure that includes the financial and internal control capabilities to be delivered and the mission benefits to be realized, key milestones to be met, and the relationship between the proposed use of funds made available under this heading and the projected total cost and scope of the initiative.

##### PROGRAM OFFICES

For necessary salaries and expenses for Program Offices, \$844,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That of the sums appropriated under this heading—

(1) \$225,000,000 shall be available for the Office of Public and Indian Housing;

(2) \$123,000,000 shall be available for the Office of Community Planning and Development;

(3) \$387,000,000 shall be available for the Office of Housing, of which not less than \$13,200,000 shall be for the Office of Recapitalization;

(4) \$28,000,000 shall be available for the Office of Policy Development and Research;

(5) \$72,000,000 shall be available for the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity; and

(6) \$9,000,000 shall be available for the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes.

##### WORKING CAPITAL FUND

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For the working capital fund for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (referred to in this paragraph as the “Fund”), pursuant, in part, to section 7(f) of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Act (42 U.S.C. 3535(f)), amounts transferred, including reimbursements pursuant to section 7(f), to the Fund under this heading shall be available only for Federal shared services used by offices and agencies of the Department, and for any such portion of any office or agency’s printing, records management, space renovation, furniture, or supply services the Secretary has determined shall be provided through the Fund: Provided, That amounts within the Fund shall not be available to provide services not specifically authorized under this heading: Provided further, That the Fund shall be reimbursed from available funds of agencies and offices in the Department for which such services are performed at rates which will return in full all expenses of such services, but shall not be reim-

bursed for, and amounts within the Fund shall not be available for, the operational expenses of the Fund (including staffing, contracts, systems, and software): Provided further, That upon a determination by the Secretary that any other service (or portion thereof) authorized under this heading shall be provided through the Fund, amounts made available in this title for salaries and expenses under the headings “Executive Offices”, “Administrative Support Offices”, “Program Offices”, and “Government National Mortgage Association”, for such services shall be transferred to the Fund, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That the Secretary shall notify the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of its plans for executing such transfers at least fifteen (15) days in advance of such transfers: Provided further, That the Secretary may transfer not to exceed an additional \$5,000,000, in aggregate, from all such appropriations, to be merged with the Fund and to remain available until expended for any purpose under this heading.

##### PUBLIC AND INDIAN HOUSING

##### TENANT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

For activities and assistance for the provision of tenant-based rental assistance authorized under the United States Housing Act of 1937, as amended (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) (“the Act” herein), not otherwise provided for, \$19,833,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available on October 1, 2019 (in addition to the \$4,000,000,000 previously appropriated under this heading that shall be available on October 1, 2019), and \$4,000,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available on October 1, 2020: Provided, That the amounts made available under this heading are provided as follows:

(1) \$21,502,000,000 shall be available for renewals of expiring section 8 tenant-based annual contributions contracts (including renewals of enhanced vouchers under any provision of law authorizing such assistance under section 8(t) of the Act) and including renewal of other special purpose incremental vouchers: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, from amounts provided under this paragraph and any carryover, the Secretary for the calendar year 2020 funding cycle shall provide renewal funding for each public housing agency based on validated voucher management system (VMS) leasing and cost data for the prior calendar year and by applying an inflation factor as established by the Secretary, by notice published in the Federal Register, and by making any necessary adjustments for the costs associated with the first-time renewal of vouchers under this paragraph including tenant protection and Choice Neighborhoods vouchers: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this paragraph may be used to fund a total number of unit months under lease which exceeds a public housing agency’s authorized level of units under contract, except for public housing agencies participating in the MTW demonstration, which are instead governed by the terms and conditions of their MTW agreements: Provided further, That the Secretary shall, to the extent necessary to stay within the amount specified under this paragraph (except as otherwise modified under this paragraph), prorate each public housing agency’s allocation otherwise established pursuant to this paragraph: Provided further, That except as provided in the following provisos, the entire amount specified under this paragraph (except as otherwise modified under this paragraph) shall be obligated to the public housing agencies based on the allocation and pro rata method described above, and the Secretary shall notify public housing agencies of their annual budget by the latter of 60 days after enactment of this Act or March 1, 2020: Provided further, That the Secretary may extend the notification period with the prior written approval of the House

and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That public housing agencies participating in the MTW demonstration shall be funded pursuant to their MTW agreements and shall be subject to the same pro rata adjustments under the previous provisos: Provided further, That the Secretary may offset public housing agencies' calendar year 2020 allocations based on the excess amounts of public housing agencies' net restricted assets accounts, including HUD-held programmatic reserves (in accordance with VMS data in calendar year 2019 that is verifiable and complete), as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That public housing agencies participating in the MTW demonstration shall also be subject to the offset, as determined by the Secretary, excluding amounts subject to the single fund budget authority provisions of their MTW agreements, from the agencies' calendar year 2020 MTW funding allocation: Provided further, That the Secretary shall use any offset referred to in the previous two provisos throughout the calendar year to prevent the termination of rental assistance for families as the result of insufficient funding, as determined by the Secretary, and to avoid or reduce the proration of renewal funding allocations: Provided further, That up to \$100,000,000 shall be available only: (1) for adjustments in the allocations for public housing agencies, after application for an adjustment by a public housing agency that experienced a significant increase, as determined by the Secretary, in renewal costs of vouchers resulting from unforeseen circumstances or from portability under section 8(r) of the Act; (2) for vouchers that were not in use during the previous 12-month period in order to be available to meet a commitment pursuant to section 8(o)(13) of the Act; (3) for adjustments for costs associated with HUD-Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (HUD-VASH) vouchers; and (4) for public housing agencies that despite taking reasonable cost savings measures, as determined by the Secretary, would otherwise be required to terminate rental assistance for families as a result of insufficient funding: Provided further, That the Secretary shall allocate amounts under the previous proviso based on need, as determined by the Secretary;

(2) \$75,000,000 shall be for section 8 rental assistance for relocation and replacement of housing units that are demolished or disposed of pursuant to section 18 of the Act, conversion of section 23 projects to assistance under section 8, the family unification program under section 8(z) of the Act, relocation of witnesses in connection with efforts to combat crime in public and assisted housing pursuant to a request from a law enforcement or prosecution agency, enhanced vouchers under any provision of law authorizing such assistance under section 8(t) of the Act, Choice Neighborhood vouchers, mandatory and voluntary conversions, and tenant protection assistance including replacement and relocation assistance or for project-based assistance to prevent the displacement of unassisted elderly tenants currently residing in section 202 properties financed between 1959 and 1974 that are refinanced pursuant to Public Law 106-569, as amended, or under the authority as provided under this Act: Provided, That when a public housing development is submitted for demolition or disposition under section 18 of the Act, the Secretary may provide section 8 rental assistance when the units pose an imminent health and safety risk to residents: Provided further, That the Secretary may only provide replacement vouchers for units that were occupied within the previous 24 months that cease to be available as assisted housing, subject only to the availability of funds: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this paragraph, up to \$3,000,000 may be available to provide tenant protection assistance, not otherwise provided under this paragraph, to residents residing in low vacancy areas and who may have to pay rents greater than 30 percent of house-

hold income, as the result of: (A) the maturity of a HUD-insured, HUD-held or section 202 loan that requires the permission of the Secretary prior to loan prepayment; (B) the expiration of a rental assistance contract for which the tenants are not eligible for enhanced voucher or tenant protection assistance under existing law; or (C) the expiration of affordability restrictions accompanying a mortgage or preservation program administered by the Secretary: Provided further, That such tenant protection assistance made available under the previous proviso may be provided under the authority of section 8(t) or section 8(o)(13) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(t)): Provided further, That the Secretary shall issue guidance to implement the previous provisos, including, but not limited to, requirements for defining eligible at-risk households within 60 days of the enactment of this Act: Provided further, That any tenant protection voucher made available from amounts under this paragraph shall not be re-issued by any public housing agency, except the replacement vouchers as defined by the Secretary by notice, when the initial family that received any such voucher no longer receives such voucher, and the authority for any public housing agency to issue any such voucher shall cease to exist: Provided further, That the Secretary may provide section 8 rental assistance from amounts made available under this paragraph for units assisted under a project-based subsidy contract funded under the "Project-Based Rental Assistance" heading under this title where the owner has received a Notice of Default and the units pose an imminent health and safety risk to residents: Provided further, That to the extent that the Secretary determines that such units are not feasible for continued rental assistance payments or transfer of the subsidy contract associated with such units to another project or projects and owner or owners, any remaining amounts associated with such units under such contract shall be recaptured and used to reimburse amounts used under this paragraph for rental assistance under the preceding proviso;

(3) \$1,977,000,000 shall be for administrative and other expenses of public housing agencies in administering the section 8 tenant-based rental assistance program, of which up to \$20,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary to allocate to public housing agencies that need additional funds to administer their section 8 programs, including fees associated with section 8 tenant protection rental assistance, the administration of disaster related vouchers, HUD-VASH vouchers, and other special purpose incremental vouchers: Provided, That no less than \$1,957,000,000 of the amount provided in this paragraph shall be allocated to public housing agencies for the calendar year 2020 funding cycle based on section 8(q) of the Act (and related Appropriation Act provisions) as in effect immediately before the enactment of the Quality Housing and Work Responsibility Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-276): Provided further, That if the amounts made available under this paragraph are insufficient to pay the amounts determined under the previous proviso, the Secretary may decrease the amounts allocated to agencies by a uniform percentage applicable to all agencies receiving funding under this paragraph or may, to the extent necessary to provide full payment of amounts determined under the previous proviso, utilize unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryovers, remaining from funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under this heading from prior fiscal years, excluding special purpose vouchers, notwithstanding the purposes for which such amounts were appropriated: Provided further, That all public housing agencies participating in the MTW demonstration shall be funded pursuant to their MTW agreements, and shall be subject to the same uniform percentage decrease as under the previous proviso: Provided further, That amounts provided under

this paragraph shall be only for activities related to the provision of tenant-based rental assistance authorized under section 8, including related development activities;

(4) \$218,000,000 for the renewal of tenant-based assistance contracts under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013), including necessary administrative expenses: Provided, That administrative and other expenses of public housing agencies in administering the special purpose vouchers in this paragraph shall be funded under the same terms and be subject to the same pro rata reduction as the percent decrease for administrative and other expenses to public housing agencies under paragraph (3) of this heading: Provided further, That upon turnover, section 811 special purpose vouchers funded under this heading in this or prior Acts, or under any other heading in prior Acts, shall be provided to non-elderly persons with disabilities;

(5) \$1,000,000 shall be for rental assistance and associated administrative fees for Tribal HUD-VASH to serve Native American veterans that are homeless or at-risk of homelessness living on or near a reservation or other Indian areas: Provided, That such amount shall be made available for renewal grants to recipients that received assistance under prior Acts under the Tribal HUD-VASH program: Provided further, That the Secretary shall be authorized to specify criteria for renewal grants, including data on the utilization of assistance reported by grant recipients: Provided further, That such assistance shall be administered in accordance with program requirements under the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 and modeled after the HUD-VASH program: Provided further, That the Secretary shall be authorized to waive, or specify alternative requirements for any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary administers in connection with the use of funds made available under this paragraph (except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment), upon a finding by the Secretary that any such waivers or alternative requirements are necessary for the effective delivery and administration of such assistance: Provided further, That grant recipients shall report to the Secretary on utilization of such rental assistance and other program data, as prescribed by the Secretary: Provided further, That the Secretary may reallocate, as determined by the Secretary, amounts returned or recaptured from awards under prior Acts;

(6) \$40,000,000 for incremental rental voucher assistance for use through a supported housing program administered in conjunction with the Department of Veterans Affairs as authorized under section 8(o)(19) of the United States Housing Act of 1937: Provided, That the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall make such funding available, notwithstanding section 203 (competition provision) of this title, to public housing agencies that partner with eligible VA Medical Centers or other entities as designated by the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, based on geographical need for such assistance as identified by the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs, public housing agency administrative performance, and other factors as specified by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs: Provided further, That the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may waive, or specify alternative requirements for (in consultation with the Secretary of the Department of Veterans Affairs), any provision of any statute or regulation that the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development administers in connection with the use of funds made available under this paragraph (except for requirements related to fair housing, nondiscrimination, labor standards, and the environment), upon a finding by

the Secretary that any such waivers or alternative requirements are necessary for the effective delivery and administration of such voucher assistance: Provided further, That assistance made available under this paragraph shall continue to remain available for homeless veterans upon turn-over;

(7) \$20,000,000 shall be made available for the family unification program as authorized under section 8(x) of the Act for new incremental voucher assistance to assist eligible youth as defined by such section 8(x)(2)(B): Provided, That assistance made available under this paragraph shall continue to remain available for such eligible youth upon turnover: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this paragraph, up to \$10,000,000 shall be available on a noncompetitive basis to public housing agencies that partner with public child welfare agencies to identify such eligible youth, that request such assistance to timely assist such eligible youth, and that meet any other criteria as specified by the Secretary: Provided further, That the Secretary shall review utilization of the assistance made available under the previous proviso, at an interval to be determined by the Secretary, and unutilized voucher assistance that is no longer needed shall be recaptured by the Secretary and reallocated pursuant to the previous proviso: Provided further, That for any public housing agency administering voucher assistance appropriated in a prior Act under the family unification program, or made available and competitively selected under this paragraph for eligible youth, that determines that it no longer has an identified need for such assistance upon turnover, such agency shall notify the Secretary, and the Secretary shall recapture such assistance from the agency and reallocate it to any other public housing agency or agencies based on need for voucher assistance in connection with such specified program or eligible youth, as applicable; and

(8) the Secretary shall separately track all special purpose vouchers funded under this heading.

#### HOUSING CERTIFICATE FUND (INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

Unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds appropriated to the Department of Housing and Urban Development under this heading, the heading “Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing” and the heading “Project-Based Rental Assistance”, for fiscal year 2020 and prior years may be used for renewal of or amendments to section 8 project-based contracts and for performance-based contract administrators, notwithstanding the purposes for which such funds were appropriated: Provided, That any obligated balances of contract authority from fiscal year 1974 and prior that have been terminated shall be rescinded: Provided further, That amounts heretofore recaptured, or recaptured during the current fiscal year, from section 8 project-based contracts from source years fiscal year 1975 through fiscal year 1987 are hereby rescinded, and an amount of additional new budget authority, equivalent to the amount rescinded is hereby appropriated, to remain available until expended, for the purposes set forth under this heading, in addition to amounts otherwise available.

#### PUBLIC HOUSING CAPITAL FUND

For the Public Housing Capital Fund Program to carry out capital and management activities for public housing agencies, as authorized under section 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g) (the “Act”) \$2,855,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law or regulation, during fiscal year 2020, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may not delegate to any Department official other than the Deputy Secretary and the Assistant Secretary for Public

and Indian Housing any authority under paragraph (2) of section 9(j) regarding the extension of the time periods under such section: Provided further, That for purposes of such section 9(j), the term “obligate” means, with respect to amounts, that the amounts are subject to a binding agreement that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, up to \$14,000,000 shall be to support ongoing public housing financial and physical assessment activities: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under this heading, up to \$1,000,000 shall be to support the costs of administrative and judicial receiverships: Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this heading, not to exceed \$50,000,000 shall be available for the Secretary to make grants, notwithstanding section 203 of this Act, to public housing agencies for emergency capital needs including safety and security measures necessary to address crime and drug-related activity as well as needs resulting from unforeseen or unpreventable emergencies and natural disasters excluding Presidentially declared emergencies and natural disasters under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.) occurring in fiscal year 2020, of which \$20,000,000 shall be available for public housing agencies under administrative and judicial receiverships or under the control of a Federal monitor: Provided further, That of the amount made available under the previous proviso, not less than \$10,000,000 shall be for safety and security measures: Provided further, That in addition to the amount in the previous proviso for such safety and security measures, any amounts that remain available, after all applications received on or before September 30, 2021, for emergency capital needs have been processed, shall be allocated to public housing agencies for such safety and security measures: Provided further, That for funds provided under this heading, the limitation in section 9(g)(1) of the Act shall be 25 percent: Provided further, That the Secretary may waive the limitation in the previous proviso to allow public housing agencies to fund activities authorized under section 9(e)(1)(C) of the Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall notify public housing agencies requesting waivers under the previous proviso if the request is approved or denied within 14 days of submitting the request: Provided further, That from the funds made available under this heading, the Secretary shall provide bonus awards in fiscal year 2020 to public housing agencies that are designated high performers: Provided further, That the Department shall notify public housing agencies of their formula allocation within 60 days of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this heading, \$40,000,000 shall be available for competitive grants to public housing agencies to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards and other housing-related hazards including mold in public housing: Provided further, That of the amounts available under the previous proviso, no less than \$25,000,000 shall be for competitive grants to public housing agencies to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards in public housing by carrying out the activities of risk assessments, abatement, and interim controls (as those terms are defined in section 1004 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 4851b)): Provided further, That for purposes of environmental review, a grant under the previous two provisos shall be considered funds for projects or activities under title I of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) for purposes of section 26 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 1437x) and shall be subject to the regulations implementing such section: Provided further, That for funds made available under the previous three provisos, the Secretary shall allow a PHA to apply for up to 20 percent of the funds made available

under the first two provisos and prioritize need when awarding grants.

#### PUBLIC HOUSING OPERATING FUND

For 2020 payments to public housing agencies for the operation and management of public housing, as authorized by section 9(e) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g(e)), \$4,650,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That of the total amount available under this heading, \$25,000,000 shall be available to the Secretary to allocate pursuant to a need-based application process notwithstanding section 203 of this title and not subject to the Operating Fund formula at part 990 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations to public housing agencies that experience financial insolvency, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That after all such insolvency needs are met, the Secretary may distribute any remaining funds to all public housing agencies on a pro-rata basis pursuant to the Operating Fund formula at part 990 of title 24, Code of Federal Regulations.

#### CHOICE NEIGHBORHOODS INITIATIVE

For competitive grants under the Choice Neighborhoods Initiative (subject to section 24 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437v), unless otherwise specified under this heading), for transformation, rehabilitation, and replacement housing needs of both public and HUD-assisted housing and to transform neighborhoods of poverty into functioning, sustainable mixed income neighborhoods with appropriate services, schools, public assets, transportation and access to jobs, \$100,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That grant funds may be used for resident and community services, community development, and affordable housing needs in the community, and for conversion of vacant or foreclosed properties to affordable housing: Provided further, That the use of funds made available under this heading shall not be deemed to be public housing notwithstanding section 3(b)(1) of such Act: Provided further, That grantees shall commit to an additional period of affordability determined by the Secretary of not fewer than 20 years: Provided further, That grantees shall provide a match in State, local, other Federal or private funds: Provided further, That grantees may include local governments, tribal entities, public housing authorities, and nonprofits: Provided further, That for-profit developers may apply jointly with a public entity: Provided further, That for purposes of environmental review, a grantee shall be treated as a public housing agency under section 26 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437x), and grants under this heading shall be subject to the regulations issued by the Secretary to implement such section: Provided further, That of the amount provided, not less than \$50,000,000 shall be awarded to public housing agencies: Provided further, That such grantees shall create partnerships with other local organizations including assisted housing owners, service agencies, and resident organizations: Provided further, That the Secretary shall consult with the Secretaries of Education, Labor, Transportation, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, and Commerce, the Attorney General, and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to coordinate and leverage other appropriate Federal resources: Provided further, That no more than \$5,000,000 of funds made available under this heading may be provided as grants to undertake comprehensive local planning with input from residents and the community: Provided further, That unobligated balances, including recaptures, remaining from funds appropriated under the heading “Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing (HOPE VI)” in fiscal year 2011 and prior fiscal years may be used for purposes under this heading, notwithstanding the purposes for which such amounts were appropriated: Provided further, That the Secretary

shall issue the Notice of Funding Availability for funds made available under this heading no later than 60 days after enactment of this Act: Provided further, That the Secretary shall make grant awards no later than one year from the date of enactment of this Act in such amounts that the Secretary determines: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 234(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437v(o)), the Secretary may, until September 30, 2020, obligate any available unobligated balances made available under this heading in this, or any prior Act.

#### SELF-SUFFICIENCY PROGRAMS

For activities and assistance related to Self-Sufficiency Programs, to remain available until September 30, 2023, \$130,000,000: Provided, That the amounts made available under this heading are provided as follows:

(1) \$80,000,000 shall be for the Family Self-Sufficiency program to support family self-sufficiency coordinators under section 23 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437u), to promote the development of local strategies to coordinate the use of assistance under sections 8 and 9 of such Act with public and private resources, and enable eligible families to achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency: Provided, That the Secretary may, by Federal Register notice, waive or specify alternative requirements under subsections (b)(3), (b)(4), (b)(5), or (c)(1) of section 23 of such Act in order to facilitate the operation of a unified self-sufficiency program for individuals receiving assistance under different provisions of the Act, as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That owners of a privately owned multifamily property with a section 8 contract may voluntarily make a Family Self-Sufficiency program available to the assisted tenants of such property in accordance with procedures established by the Secretary: Provided further, That such procedures established pursuant to the previous proviso shall permit participating tenants to accrue escrow funds in accordance with section 23(d)(2) and shall allow owners to use funding from residual receipt accounts to hire coordinators for their own Family Self-Sufficiency program;

(2) \$35,000,000 shall be for the Resident Opportunity and Self-Sufficiency program to provide for supportive services, service coordinators, and congregate services as authorized by section 34 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437z-6) and the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4101 et seq.); and

(3) \$15,000,000 shall be for a Jobs-Plus initiative, modeled after the Jobs-Plus demonstration: Provided, That funding provided under this paragraph shall be available for competitive grants to partnerships between public housing authorities, local workforce investment boards established under section 107 of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 (29 U.S.C. 3122), and other agencies and organizations that provide support to help public housing residents obtain employment and increase earnings: Provided further, That applicants must demonstrate the ability to provide services to residents, partner with workforce investment boards, and leverage service dollars: Provided further, That the Secretary may allow public housing agencies to request exemptions from rent and income limitation requirements under sections 3 and 6 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a, 1437d), as necessary to implement the Jobs-Plus program, on such terms and conditions as the Secretary may approve upon a finding by the Secretary that any such waivers or alternative requirements are necessary for the effective implementation of the Jobs-Plus initiative as a voluntary program for residents: Provided further, That the Secretary shall publish by notice in the Federal Register any waivers or alternative requirements pursuant to the preceding proviso no later than 10 days before the effective date of such notice.

#### NATIVE AMERICAN PROGRAMS (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For activities and assistance authorized under title I of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (NAHASDA) (25 U.S.C. 4111 et seq.), title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 with respect to Indian tribes (42 U.S.C. 5306(a)(1)), and related technical assistance, \$820,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024, unless otherwise specified: Provided, That the amounts made available under this heading are provided as follows:

(1) \$646,000,000 shall be available for the Native American Housing Block Grants program, as authorized under title I of NAHASDA: Provided, That, notwithstanding NAHASDA, to determine the amount of the allocation under title I of such Act for each Indian tribe, the Secretary shall apply the formula under section 302 of such Act with the need component based on single-race census data and with the need component based on multi-race census data, and the amount of the allocation for each Indian tribe shall be the greater of the two resulting allocation amounts: Provided further, That the Department will notify grantees of their formula allocation within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act;

(2) \$2,000,000 shall be available for the cost of guaranteed notes and other obligations, as authorized by title VI of NAHASDA: Provided, That such costs, including the costs of modifying such notes and other obligations, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, as amended: Provided further, That these funds are available to subsidize the total principal amount of any notes and other obligations, any part of which is to be guaranteed, not to exceed \$32,000,000;

(3) \$100,000,000 shall be available for competitive grants under the Native American Housing Block Grants program, as authorized under title I of NAHASDA: Provided, That the Secretary shall obligate this additional amount for competitive grants to eligible recipients authorized under NAHASDA that apply for funds: Provided further, That in awarding this additional amount, the Secretary shall consider need and administrative capacity, and shall give priority to projects that will spur construction and rehabilitation: Provided further, That up to 1 percent of this additional amount may be transferred, in aggregate, to "Program Offices—Public and Indian Housing" for necessary costs of administering and overseeing the obligation and expenditure of this additional amount: Provided further, That any funds transferred pursuant to this paragraph shall remain available until September 30, 2025;

(4) \$65,000,000 shall be available for grants to Indian tribes for carrying out the Indian Community Development Block Grant program under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, notwithstanding section 106(a)(1) of such Act, of which, notwithstanding any other provision of law (including section 203 of this Act), up to \$4,000,000 may be used for emergencies that constitute imminent threats to health and safety: Provided, That not to exceed 20 percent of any grant made with funds appropriated under this paragraph shall be expended for planning and management development and administration: Provided further, That funds provided under this paragraph shall remain available until September 30, 2022; and

(5) \$7,000,000 shall be available for providing training and technical assistance to Indian tribes, Indian housing authorities and tribally designated housing entities, to support the inspection of Indian housing units, contract expertise, and for training and technical assistance related to funding provided under this heading and other headings under this Act for the needs of Native American families and Indian country: Provided, That of the funds made available under this paragraph, not less than

\$2,000,000 shall be available for a national organization as authorized under section 703 of NAHASDA (25 U.S.C. 4212): Provided further, That amounts made available under this paragraph may be used, contracted, or competed as determined by the Secretary: Provided further, That the amounts made available under this paragraph may be used by the Secretary to enter into cooperative agreements for such purposes with public and private organizations, agencies, institutions, and other technical assistance providers to support the administration of negotiated rulemaking under section 106 of NAHASDA (25 U.S.C. 4116), the administration of the allocation formula under section 302 of NAHASDA (25 U.S.C. 4152), and the administration of performance tracking and reporting under section 407 of NAHASDA (25 U.S.C. 4167), and that in all such cooperative agreements the principal purpose of such agreements shall be considered to be the provision of funds to carry out the public purpose of furthering the purposes of NAHASDA, regardless of the inclusion of any services that directly or indirectly benefit the Department: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this paragraph, not less than \$1,000,000 shall be available to support utilization, outreach, and capacity building with tribes and tribal housing organization for the Tribal HUD-VASH program.

#### INDIAN HOUSING LOAN GUARANTEE FUND PROGRAM ACCOUNT

For the cost of guaranteed loans, as authorized by section 184 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1992 (12 U.S.C. 1715z-13a), \$1,100,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such costs, including the costs of modifying such loans, shall be as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That an additional \$500,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available for administrative contract expenses including management processes and systems to carry out the loan guarantee program: Provided further, That the Secretary may subsidize total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, up to \$1,000,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided further, That for any unobligated balances (including amounts of uncommitted limitation) remaining from amounts made available under this heading in Public Law 115-31, Public Law 115-141, and Public Law 116-6, and for any recaptures occurring in fiscal year 2019 or in future fiscal years of amounts made available under this heading in prior fiscal years, the second proviso of each such heading shall be applied as if "these funds are available to" was struck and "the Secretary may" was inserted in its place.

#### NATIVE HAWAIIAN HOUSING BLOCK GRANT

For the Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant program, as authorized under title VIII of the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act of 1996 (25 U.S.C. 4111 et seq.), \$1,745,000, to remain available until September 30, 2024: Provided, That notwithstanding section 812(b) of such Act, the Department of Hawaiian Home Lands may not invest grant amounts provided under this heading in investment securities and other obligations: Provided further, That amounts made available under this heading in this and prior fiscal years may be used to provide rental assistance to eligible Native Hawaiian families both on and off the Hawaiian Home Lands, notwithstanding any other provision of law.

#### COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT HOUSING OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH AIDS

For carrying out the Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS program, as authorized by the AIDS Housing Opportunity Act (42 U.S.C. 12901 et seq.), \$330,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, except that amounts allocated pursuant to section 854(c)(5) of such Act shall remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That the Secretary



shall renew all expiring contracts for permanent supportive housing that initially were funded under section 854(c)(5) of such Act from funds made available under this heading in fiscal year 2010 and prior fiscal years that meet all program requirements before awarding funds for new contracts under such section: Provided further, That the Department shall notify grantees of their formula allocation within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FUND

For carrying out the community development block grant program under title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, as amended (42 U.S.C. 5301 et seq.) (“the Act” herein), \$3,325,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, unless otherwise specified: Provided, That unless explicitly provided for under this heading, not to exceed 20 percent of any grant made with funds appropriated under this heading shall be expended for planning and management development and administration: Provided further, That a metropolitan city, urban county, unit of general local government, Indian tribe, or insular area that directly or indirectly receives funds under this heading may not sell, trade, or otherwise transfer all or any portion of such funds to another such entity in exchange for any other funds, credits or non-Federal considerations, but must use such funds for activities eligible under title I of the Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 105(e)(1) of the Act, no funds provided under this heading may be provided to a for-profit entity for an economic development project under section 105(a)(17) unless such project has been evaluated and selected in accordance with guidelines required under subsection (e)(2): Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this heading, \$25,000,000 shall be for activities authorized under section 8071 of the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (Public Law 115-271): Provided further, That the funds allocated pursuant to the previous proviso shall not adversely affect the amount of any formula assistance received by a State under this heading: Provided further, That the Secretary shall allocate the funds for such activities based on the percentages shown in Table 1 of the Notice establishing the funding formula published in 84 FR 16027 (April 17, 2019): Provided further, That the Department shall notify grantees of their formula allocation within 60 days of enactment of this Act.

#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LOAN GUARANTEES PROGRAM ACCOUNT

Subject to section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, during fiscal year 2020, commitments to guarantee loans under section 108 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5308), any part of which is guaranteed, shall not exceed a total principal amount of \$300,000,000, notwithstanding any aggregate limitation on outstanding obligations guaranteed in subsection (k) of such section 108: Provided, That the Secretary shall collect fees from borrowers, notwithstanding subsection (m) of such section 108, to result in a credit subsidy cost of zero for guaranteeing such loans, and any such fees shall be collected in accordance with section 502(7) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974: Provided further, That such commitment authority funded by fees may be used to guarantee, or make commitments to guarantee, notes or other obligations issued by any State on behalf of non-entitlement communities in the State in accordance with the requirements of such section 108: Provided further, That any State receiving such a guarantee or commitment under the previous proviso shall distribute all funds subject to such guarantee to the units of general local government in nonentitlement areas that received the commitment.

#### HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS PROGRAM

For the HOME Investment Partnerships program, as authorized under title II of the Cran-

ston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act, as amended, \$1,250,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That notwithstanding the amount made available under this heading, the threshold reduction requirements in sections 216(10) and 217(b)(4) of such Act shall not apply to allocations of such amount: Provided further, That the Department shall notify grantees of their formula allocation within 60 days of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That section 218(g) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 12748(g)) shall not apply with respect to the right of a jurisdiction to draw funds from its HOME Investment Trust Fund that otherwise expired or would expire in 2020, 2021, or 2022 under that section: Provided further, That section 231(b) of such Act (42 U.S.C. 12771(b)) shall not apply to any uninvested funds that otherwise were deducted or would be deducted from the line of credit in the participating jurisdictions HOME Investment Trust Fund in 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 or 2022 under that section.

#### SELF-HELP AND ASSISTED HOMEOWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM

For the Self-Help and Assisted Homeownership Opportunity Program, as authorized under section 11 of the Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, as amended, \$54,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That of the total amount provided under this heading, \$10,000,000 shall be made available to the Self-Help Homeownership Opportunity Program as authorized under section 11 of the Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of 1996, as amended: Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this heading, \$35,000,000 shall be made available for the second, third, and fourth capacity building activities authorized under section 4(a) of the HUD Demonstration Act of 1993 (42 U.S.C. 9816 note), of which not less than \$5,000,000 shall be made available for rural capacity building activities: Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this heading, \$5,000,000 shall be made available for capacity building by national rural housing organizations with experience assessing national rural conditions and providing financing, training, technical assistance, information, and research to local non-profits, local governments, and Indian Tribes serving high need rural communities: Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this heading, \$4,000,000, shall be made available for a program to rehabilitate and modify the homes of disabled or low-income veterans, as authorized under section 1079 of Public Law 113-291: Provided further, That funds provided under the previous proviso shall be awarded within 180 days of enactment of this Act.

#### HOMELESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS

For the Emergency Solutions Grants program as authorized under subtitle B of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, as amended; the Continuum of Care program as authorized under subtitle C of title IV of such Act; and the Rural Housing Stability Assistance program as authorized under subtitle D of title IV of such Act \$2,761,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That any rental assistance amounts that are recaptured under such Continuum of Care program shall remain available until expended and may be used for any purpose under such program: Provided further, That not less than \$280,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for such Emergency Solutions Grants program: Provided further, That not less than \$2,344,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for such Continuum of Care and Rural Housing Stability Assistance programs: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to \$50,000,000 shall be made available for grants for rapid re-housing projects and supportive service projects providing coordinated entry, and for eligible activities the Secretary

determines to be critical in order to assist survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking: Provided further, That such projects shall be eligible for renewal under the continuum of care program subject to the same terms and conditions as other renewal applicants: Provided further, That up to \$7,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for the national homeless data analysis project: Provided further, That for all match requirements applicable to funds made available under this heading for this fiscal year and prior fiscal years, a grantee may use (or could have used) as a source of match funds other funds administered by the Secretary and other Federal agencies unless there is (or was) a specific statutory prohibition on any such use of any such funds: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading shall be available to provide funding for new projects, except for projects created through reallocation, unless the Secretary determines that the continuum of care has demonstrated that projects are evaluated and ranked based on the degree to which they improve the continuum of care's system performance: Provided further, That the Secretary shall prioritize funding under the Continuum of Care program to continuums of care that have demonstrated a capacity to reallocate funding from lower performing projects to higher performing projects: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provide incentives to create projects that coordinate with housing providers and healthcare organizations to provide permanent supportive housing and rapid rehousing services: Provided further, That any unobligated amounts remaining from funds appropriated under this heading in fiscal year 2012 and prior years for project-based rental assistance for rehabilitation projects with 10-year grant terms may be used for purposes under this heading, notwithstanding the purposes for which such funds were appropriated: Provided further, That all balances for Shelter Plus Care renewals previously funded from the Shelter Plus Care Renewal account and transferred to this account shall be available, if recaptured, for Continuum of Care renewals in fiscal year 2020: Provided further, That the Department shall notify grantees of their formula allocation from amounts allocated (which may represent initial or final amounts allocated) for the Emergency Solutions Grant program within 60 days of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That up to \$80,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be to implement projects to demonstrate how a comprehensive approach to serving homeless youth, age 24 and under, in up to 25 communities with a priority for communities with substantial rural populations in up to eight locations, can dramatically reduce youth homelessness: Provided further, That of the amount made available under the previous proviso, up to \$5,000,000 shall be available to provide technical assistance on youth homelessness, and collection, analysis, and reporting of data and performance measures under the comprehensive approaches to serve homeless youth, in addition to and in coordination with other technical assistance funds provided under this title: Provided further, That amounts made available for the Continuum of Care program under this heading in this and prior Acts may be used to competitively or non-competitively renew or replace grants for youth homeless demonstration projects under the Continuum of Care program, notwithstanding any conflict with the requirements of the Continuum of Care program: Provided further, That youth aged 24 and under seeking assistance under this heading shall not be required to provide third party documentation to establish their eligibility under 42 U.S.C. 11302(a) or (b) to receive services: Provided further, That unaccompanied youth aged 24 and under or families headed by youth aged 24 and under who are living in unsafe situations may be served by youth-serving providers funded under this heading: Provided

further, That persons eligible under section 103(a)(5) of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act may be served by any project funded under this heading to provide both transitional housing and rapid re-housing: Provided further, That when awarding funds under the Continuum of Care program, the Secretary shall not deviate from the FY 2018 Notice of Funding Availability with respect to the tier 2 funding process, the Continuum of Care application scoring, and for new projects, the project quality threshold requirements, except as otherwise provided under this Act or as necessary to award all available funds or consider the most recent data from each Continuum of Care.

#### HOUSING PROGRAMS

##### PROJECT-BASED RENTAL ASSISTANCE

For activities and assistance for the provision of project-based subsidy contracts under the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) (“the Act”), not otherwise provided for, \$12,160,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available on October 1, 2019 (in addition to the \$400,000,000 previously appropriated under this heading that became available October 1, 2019), and \$400,000,000, to remain available until expended, shall be available on October 1, 2020: Provided, That the amounts made available under this heading shall be available for expiring or terminating section 8 project-based subsidy contracts (including section 8 moderate rehabilitation contracts), for amendments to section 8 project-based subsidy contracts (including section 8 moderate rehabilitation contracts), for contracts entered into pursuant to section 441 of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11401), for renewal of section 8 contracts for units in projects that are subject to approved plans of action under the Emergency Low Income Housing Preservation Act of 1987 or the Low-Income Housing Preservation and Resident Homeownership Act of 1990, and for administrative and other expenses associated with project-based activities and assistance funded under this paragraph: Provided further, That of the total amounts provided under this heading, not to exceed \$345,000,000 shall be available for performance-based contract administrators for section 8 project-based assistance, for carrying out 42 U.S.C. 1437(f): Provided further, That the Secretary may also use such amounts in the previous proviso for performance-based contract administrators for the administration of: interest reduction payments pursuant to section 236(a) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z-1(a)); rent supplement payments pursuant to section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (12 U.S.C. 1701s); section 236(f)(2) rental assistance payments (12 U.S.C. 1715z-1(f)(2)); project rental assistance contracts for the elderly under section 202(c)(2) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q); project rental assistance contracts for supportive housing for persons with disabilities under section 811(d)(2) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013(d)(2)); project assistance contracts pursuant to section 202(h) of the Housing Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-372; 73 Stat. 667); and loans under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-372; 73 Stat. 667): Provided further, That amounts recaptured under this heading, the heading “Annual Contributions for Assisted Housing”, or the heading “Housing Certificate Fund”, may be used for renewals of or amendments to section 8 project-based contracts or for performance-based contract administrators, notwithstanding the purposes for which such amounts were appropriated: Provided further, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, upon the request of the Secretary, project funds that are held in residual receipts accounts for any project subject to a section 8 project-based Housing Assistance Payments contract that authorizes HUD or a Housing Finance Agency to require that surplus project funds be deposited in

an interest-bearing residual receipts account and that are in excess of an amount to be determined by the Secretary, shall be remitted to the Department and deposited in this account, to be available until expended: Provided further, That amounts deposited pursuant to the previous proviso shall be available in addition to the amount otherwise provided by this heading for uses authorized under this heading.

#### HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

For capital advances, including amendments to capital advance contracts, for housing for the elderly, as authorized by section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959, as amended, for project rental assistance for the elderly under section 202(c)(2) of such Act, including amendments to contracts for such assistance and renewal of expiring contracts for such assistance for up to a 1-year term, for senior preservation rental assistance contracts, including renewals, as authorized by section 811(e) of the American Housing and Economic Opportunity Act of 2000, as amended, and for supportive services associated with the housing, \$696,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That of the amount provided under this heading, up to \$107,000,000 shall be for service coordinators and the continuation of existing congregate service grants for residents of assisted housing projects: Provided further, That amounts under this heading shall be available for Real Estate Assessment Center inspections and inspection-related activities associated with section 202 projects: Provided further, That the Secretary may waive the provisions of section 202 governing the terms and conditions of project rental assistance, except that the initial contract term for such assistance shall not exceed 5 years in duration: Provided further, That upon request of the Secretary, project funds that are held in residual receipts accounts for any project subject to a section 202 project rental assistance contract, and that upon termination of such contract are in excess of an amount to be determined by the Secretary, shall be remitted to the Department and deposited in this account, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided further, That amounts deposited in this account pursuant to the previous proviso shall be available, in addition to the amounts otherwise provided by this heading, for the purposes authorized under this heading: Provided further, That unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds transferred to or appropriated under this heading shall be available for the current purposes authorized under this heading in addition to the purposes for which such funds originally were appropriated: Provided further, That of the total amount provided under this heading, \$10,000,000 shall be for a program to be established by the Secretary to make grants to experienced non-profit organizations, States, local governments, or public housing agencies for safety and functional home modification repairs to meet the needs of low-income elderly homeowners to enable them to remain in their primary residence: Provided further, That of the total amount made available under the previous proviso, no less than \$5,000,000 shall be available to meet such needs in communities with substantial rural populations: Provided further, That beneficiaries of the grant assistance provided in the previous two provisos under this heading in the Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6) shall be homeowners.

#### HOUSING FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

For capital advances, including amendments to capital advance contracts, for supportive housing for persons with disabilities, as authorized by section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013), as amended, for project rental assistance for supportive housing for persons with disabilities under section 811(d)(2) of such Act, for project assistance contracts pursuant to section

202(h) of the Housing Act of 1959 (Public Law 86-372; 73 Stat. 667), including amendments to contracts for such assistance and renewal of expiring contracts for such assistance for up to a 1-year term, for project rental assistance to State housing finance agencies and other appropriate entities as authorized under section 811(b)(3) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Housing Act, and for supportive services associated with the housing for persons with disabilities as authorized by section 811(b)(1) of such Act, \$184,155,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided, That amounts made available under this heading shall be available for Real Estate Assessment Center inspections and inspection-related activities associated with section 811 projects: Provided further, That, upon the request of the Secretary, project funds that are held in residual receipts accounts for any project subject to a section 811 project rental assistance contract, and that upon termination of such contract are in excess of an amount to be determined by the Secretary, shall be remitted to the Department and deposited in this account, to remain available until September 30, 2023: Provided further, That amounts deposited in this account pursuant to the previous proviso shall be available in addition to the amounts otherwise provided by this heading for the purposes authorized under this heading: Provided further, That unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds transferred to or appropriated under this heading shall be used for the current purposes authorized under this heading in addition to the purposes for which such funds originally were appropriated.

#### HOUSING COUNSELING ASSISTANCE

For contracts, grants, and other assistance excluding loans, as authorized under section 106 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, as amended, \$45,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, including up to \$4,500,000 for administrative contract services and not less than \$3,000,000 for the certification of housing counselors as required under 12 U.S.C. 1701x: Provided, That grants made available from amounts provided under this heading shall be awarded within 180 days of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That funds shall be used for providing counseling and advice to tenants and homeowners, both current and prospective, with respect to property maintenance, financial management or literacy, and such other matters as may be appropriate to assist them in improving their housing conditions, meeting their financial needs, and fulfilling the responsibilities of tenancy or homeownership; for program administration; and for housing counselor training: Provided further, That for purposes of providing such grants from amounts provided under this heading, the Secretary may enter into multiyear agreements, as appropriate, subject to the availability of annual appropriations.

#### RENTAL HOUSING ASSISTANCE

For amendments to contracts under section 236(f)(2) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z-1) in State-aided, noninsured rental housing projects, \$3,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That such amount, together with unobligated balances from recaptured amounts appropriated prior to fiscal year 2006 from terminated contracts under such section of law, and any unobligated balances, including recaptures and carryover, remaining from funds appropriated under this heading after fiscal year 2005, shall also be available for extensions of up to one year for expiring contracts under such section of law.

#### PAYMENT TO MANUFACTURED HOUSING FEES TRUST FUND

For necessary expenses as authorized by the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5401 et seq.), up to \$13,000,000, to remain available

until expended, of which \$13,000,000 is to be derived from the Manufactured Housing Fees Trust Fund: Provided, That not to exceed the total amount appropriated under this heading shall be available from the general fund of the Treasury to the extent necessary to incur obligations and make expenditures pending the receipt of collections to the Fund pursuant to section 620 of such Act: Provided further, That the amount made available under this heading from the general fund shall be reduced as such collections are received during fiscal year 2020 so as to result in a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation from the general fund estimated at zero, and fees pursuant to such section 620 shall be modified as necessary to ensure such a final fiscal year 2020 appropriation: Provided further, That the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall issue a final rule to complete rule-making initiated by the proposed rule entitled "Manufactured Housing Program: Minimum Payments to the States" published in the Federal Register on December 16, 2016 (81 Fed. Reg. 91083): Provided further, That for the dispute resolution and installation programs, the Secretary may assess and collect fees from any program participant: Provided further, That such collections shall be deposited into the Fund, and the Secretary, as provided herein, may use such collections, as well as fees collected under section 620, for necessary expenses of such Act: Provided further, That, notwithstanding the requirements of section 620 of such Act, the Secretary may carry out responsibilities of the Secretary under such Act through the use of approved service providers that are paid directly by the recipients of their services.

FEDERAL HOUSING ADMINISTRATION  
MUTUAL MORTGAGE INSURANCE PROGRAM  
ACCOUNT

New commitments to guarantee single family loans insured under the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund shall not exceed \$400,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That during fiscal year 2020, obligations to make direct loans to carry out the purposes of section 204(g) of the National Housing Act, as amended, shall not exceed \$1,000,000: Provided further, That the foregoing amount in the previous proviso shall be for loans to nonprofit and governmental entities in connection with sales of single family real properties owned by the Secretary and formerly insured under the Mutual Mortgage Insurance Fund: Provided further, That for administrative contract expenses of the Federal Housing Administration, \$130,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided further, That to the extent guaranteed loan commitments exceed \$200,000,000,000 on or before April 1, 2020, an additional \$1,400 for administrative contract expenses shall be available for each \$1,000,000 in additional guaranteed loan commitments (including a pro rata amount for any amount below \$1,000,000), but in no case shall funds made available by this proviso exceed \$30,000,000: Provided further, That notwithstanding the limitation in the first sentence of section 255(g) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z–20(g)), during fiscal year 2020 the Secretary may insure and enter into new commitments to insure mortgages under section 255 of the National Housing Act only to the extent that the net credit subsidy cost for such insurance does not exceed zero: Provided further, That for fiscal year 2020, the Secretary shall not take any action against a lender solely on the basis of compare ratios that have been adversely affected by defaults on mortgages secured by properties in areas where a major disaster was declared in 2017 or 2018 pursuant to the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.).

GENERAL AND SPECIAL RISK PROGRAM ACCOUNT

New commitments to guarantee loans insured under the General and Special Risk Insurance

Funds, as authorized by sections 238 and 519 of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715z–3 and 1735c), shall not exceed \$30,000,000,000 in total loan principal, any part of which is to be guaranteed, to remain available until September 30, 2020: Provided, That during fiscal year 2020, gross obligations for the principal amount of direct loans, as authorized by sections 204(g), 207(l), 238, and 519(a) of the National Housing Act, shall not exceed \$1,000,000, which shall be for loans to nonprofit and governmental entities in connection with the sale of single family real properties owned by the Secretary and formerly insured under such Act.

GOVERNMENT NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION  
GUARANTEES OF MORTGAGE-BACKED SECURITIES  
LOAN GUARANTEE PROGRAM ACCOUNT

New commitments to issue guarantees to carry out the purposes of section 306 of the National Housing Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1721(g)), shall not exceed \$550,000,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That \$29,626,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021, shall be for necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Government National Mortgage Association: Provided further, That to the extent that guaranteed loan commitments exceed \$155,000,000,000 on or before April 1, 2020, an additional \$100 for necessary salaries and expenses shall be available until expended for each \$1,000,000 in additional guaranteed loan commitments (including a pro rata amount for any amount below \$1,000,000), but in no case shall funds made available by this proviso exceed \$3,000,000: Provided further, That receipts from Commitment and Multiclass fees collected pursuant to title III of the National Housing Act, as amended, shall be credited as offsetting collections to this account.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH  
RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY

For contracts, grants, and necessary expenses of programs of research and studies relating to housing and urban problems, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by title V of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 (12 U.S.C. 1701z–1 et seq.), including carrying out the functions of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development under section 1(a)(1)(i) of Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1968, and for technical assistance, \$96,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That with respect to amounts made available under this heading, notwithstanding section 203 of this title, the Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with philanthropic entities, other Federal agencies, State or local governments and their agencies, Indian tribes, tribally designated housing entities, or colleges or universities for research projects: Provided further, That with respect to the previous proviso, such partners to the cooperative agreements must contribute at least a 50 percent match toward the cost of the project: Provided further, That for non-competitive agreements entered into in accordance with the previous two provisos, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall comply with section 2(b) of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (Public Law 109–282, 31 U.S.C. note) in lieu of compliance with section 102(a)(4)(C) with respect to documentation of award decisions: Provided further, That prior to obligation of technical assistance funding, the Secretary shall submit a plan to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on how it will allocate funding for this activity at least 30 days prior to obligation: Provided further, That none of the funds provided under this heading may be available for the doctoral dissertation research grant program.

FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

FAIR HOUSING ACTIVITIES

For contracts, grants, and other assistance, not otherwise provided for, as authorized by

title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, as amended by the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1988, and section 561 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1987, as amended, \$65,300,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That grants made available from amounts provided under this heading shall be awarded within one year of enactment of this Act: Provided further, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, the Secretary may assess and collect fees to cover the costs of the Fair Housing Training Academy, and may use such funds to develop on-line courses and provide such training: Provided further, That no funds made available under this heading shall be used to lobby the executive or legislative branches of the Federal Government in connection with a specific contract, grant, or loan: Provided further, That of the funds made available under this heading, \$300,000 shall be available to the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for the creation and promotion of translated materials and other programs that support the assistance of persons with limited English proficiency in utilizing the services provided by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

OFFICE OF LEAD HAZARD CONTROL AND  
HEALTHY HOMES

LEAD HAZARD REDUCTION

For the Lead Hazard Reduction Program, as authorized by section 1011 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992, \$290,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2022, of which \$45,000,000 shall be for the Healthy Homes Initiative, pursuant to sections 501 and 502 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970, which shall include research, studies, testing, and demonstration efforts, including education and outreach concerning lead-based paint poisoning and other housing-related diseases and hazards: Provided, That for purposes of environmental review pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.) and other provisions of law that further the purposes of such Act, a grant under the Healthy Homes Initiative, or the Lead Technical Studies program under this heading or under prior appropriations Acts for such purposes under this heading, shall be considered to be funds for a special project for purposes of section 305(c) of the Multifamily Housing Property Disposition Reform Act of 1994: Provided further, That not less than \$100,000,000 of the amounts made available under this heading for the award of grants pursuant to section 1011 of the Residential Lead-Based Paint Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 shall be provided to areas with the highest lead-based paint abatement needs: Provided further, That \$64,000,000 of the funds appropriated under this heading shall be for the implementation of projects in not more than ten communities to demonstrate how intensive, extended, multi-year interventions can dramatically reduce the presence of lead-based paint hazards in those communities: Provided further, That each project shall serve no more than four contiguous census tracts in which there are high concentrations of housing stock built before 1940, in which low-income families with children make up a significantly higher proportion of the population as compared to the State average, and that are located in jurisdictions in which instances of elevated blood lead levels reported to the State are significantly higher than the State average: Provided further, That such projects shall be awarded not less than \$6,000,000 and not more than \$9,000,000: Provided further, That funding awarded for such projects shall be made available for draw down contingent upon the grantee meeting cost-savings, productivity, and grant compliance benchmarks established by the Secretary: Provided further, That each recipient of funds for such projects shall contribute an amount not less than 10 percent of the total

award, and that the Secretary shall give priority to applicants that secure commitments for additional contributions from public and private sources: Provided further, That grantees currently receiving grants made under this heading shall be eligible to apply for such projects, provided that they are deemed to be in compliance with program requirements established by the Secretary: Provided further, That each applicant shall certify adequate capacity that is acceptable to the Secretary to carry out the proposed use of funds pursuant to a notice of funding availability: Provided further, That amounts made available under this heading in this or prior appropriations Acts, still remaining available, may be used for any purpose under this heading notwithstanding the purpose for which such amounts were appropriated if a program competition is undersubscribed and there are other program competitions under this heading that are oversubscribed.

#### INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FUND

For the development, modernization, and enhancement of, modifications to, and infrastructure for Department-wide and program-specific information technology systems, for the continuing operation and maintenance of both Department-wide and program-specific information systems, and for program-related maintenance activities, \$280,000,000, of which \$260,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2021, and of which \$20,000,000 shall remain available until September 30, 2022: Provided, That any amounts transferred to this Fund under this Act shall remain available until expended: Provided further, That any amounts transferred to this Fund from amounts appropriated by previously enacted appropriations Acts may be used for the purposes specified under this Fund, in addition to any other information technology purposes for which such amounts were appropriated: Provided further, That not more than 10 percent of the funds made available under this heading for development, modernization and enhancement may be obligated until the Secretary submits to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, for approval, a plan for expenditure that—(A) identifies for each modernization project: (i) the functional and performance capabilities to be delivered and the mission benefits to be realized, (ii) the estimated life-cycle cost, and (iii) key milestones to be met; and (B) demonstrates that each modernization project is: (i) compliant with the Department's enterprise architecture, (ii) being managed in accordance with applicable life-cycle management policies and guidance, (iii) subject to the Department's capital planning and investment control requirements, and (iv) supported by an adequately staffed project office.

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

For necessary salaries and expenses of the Office of Inspector General in carrying out the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$132,489,000: Provided, That the Inspector General shall have independent authority over all personnel issues within this office: Provided further, That the Office of Inspector General shall procure and rely upon the services of an independent external auditor to audit the fiscal year 2020 and subsequent financial statements of the Department of Housing and Urban Development including the financial statements of the Federal Housing Administration and the Government National Mortgage Association.

#### GENERAL PROVISIONS—DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

##### (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

##### (INCLUDING RESCISSIONS)

SEC. 201. Fifty percent of the amounts of budget authority, or in lieu thereof 50 percent of the cash amounts associated with such budget authority, that are recaptured from projects described in section 1012(a) of the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988 (42 U.S.C. 1437f note) shall be rescinded

or in the case of cash, shall be remitted to the Treasury, and such amounts of budget authority or cash recaptured and not rescinded or remitted to the Treasury shall be used by State housing finance agencies or local governments or local housing agencies with projects approved by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for which settlement occurred after January 1, 1992, in accordance with such section. Notwithstanding the previous sentence, the Secretary may award up to 15 percent of the budget authority or cash recaptured and not rescinded or remitted to the Treasury to provide project owners with incentives to refinance their project at a lower interest rate.

SEC. 202. None of the amounts made available under this Act may be used during fiscal year 2020 to investigate or prosecute under the Fair Housing Act any otherwise lawful activity engaged in by one or more persons, including the filing or maintaining of a nonfrivolous legal action, that is engaged in solely for the purpose of achieving or preventing action by a Government official or entity, or a court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 203. Except as explicitly provided in law, any grant, cooperative agreement or other assistance made pursuant to title II of this Act shall be made on a competitive basis and in accordance with section 102 of the Department of Housing and Urban Development Reform Act of 1989 (42 U.S.C. 3545).

SEC. 204. Funds of the Department of Housing and Urban Development subject to the Government Corporation Control Act or section 402 of the Housing Act of 1950 shall be available, without regard to the limitations on administrative expenses, for legal services on a contract or fee basis, and for utilizing and making payment for services and facilities of the Federal National Mortgage Association, Government National Mortgage Association, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Federal Financing Bank, Federal Reserve banks or any member thereof, Federal Home Loan banks, and any insured bank within the meaning of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1811–1).

SEC. 205. Unless otherwise provided for in this Act or through a reprogramming of funds, no part of any appropriation for the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall be available for any program, project or activity in excess of amounts set forth in the budget estimates submitted to Congress.

SEC. 206. Corporations and agencies of the Department of Housing and Urban Development which are subject to the Government Corporation Control Act are hereby authorized to make such expenditures, within the limits of funds and borrowing authority available to each such corporation or agency and in accordance with law, and to make such contracts and commitments without regard to fiscal year limitations as provided by section 104 of such Act as may be necessary in carrying out the programs set forth in the budget for 2020 for such corporation or agency except as hereinafter provided: Provided, That collections of these corporations and agencies may be used for new loan or mortgage purchase commitments only to the extent expressly provided for in this Act (unless such loans are in support of other forms of assistance provided for in this or prior appropriations Acts), except that this proviso shall not apply to the mortgage insurance or guaranty operations of these corporations, or where loans or mortgage purchases are necessary to protect the financial interest of the United States Government.

SEC. 207. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall provide quarterly reports to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations regarding all uncommitted, unobligated, recaptured and excess funds in each program and activity within the jurisdiction of the Department and shall submit additional, updated budget information to these Committees upon request.

SEC. 208. No funds provided under this title may be used for an audit of the Government National Mortgage Association that makes applicable requirements under the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661 et seq.).

SEC. 209. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, subject to the conditions listed under this section, for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may authorize the transfer of some or all project-based assistance, debt held or insured by the Secretary and statutorily required low-income and very low-income use restrictions if any, associated with one or more multifamily housing project or projects to another multifamily housing project or projects.

(b) PHASED TRANSFERS.—Transfers of project-based assistance under this section may be done in phases to accommodate the financing and other requirements related to rehabilitating or constructing the project or projects to which the assistance is transferred, to ensure that such project or projects meet the standards under subsection (c).

(c) The transfer authorized in subsection (a) is subject to the following conditions:

##### (1) NUMBER AND BEDROOM SIZE OF UNITS.—

(A) For occupied units in the transferring project: The number of low-income and very low-income units and the configuration (i.e., bedroom size) provided by the transferring project shall be no less than when transferred to the receiving project or projects and the net dollar amount of Federal assistance provided to the transferring project shall remain the same in the receiving project or projects.

(B) For unoccupied units in the transferring project: The Secretary may authorize a reduction in the number of dwelling units in the receiving project or projects to allow for a reconfiguration of bedroom sizes to meet current market demands, as determined by the Secretary and provided there is no increase in the project-based assistance budget authority.

(2) The transferring project shall, as determined by the Secretary, be either physically obsolete or economically nonviable.

(3) The receiving project or projects shall meet or exceed applicable physical standards established by the Secretary.

(4) The owner or mortgagor of the transferring project shall notify and consult with the tenants residing in the transferring project and provide a certification of approval by all appropriate local governmental officials.

(5) The tenants of the transferring project who remain eligible for assistance to be provided by the receiving project or projects shall not be required to vacate their units in the transferring project or projects until new units in the receiving project are available for occupancy.

(6) The Secretary determines that this transfer is in the best interest of the tenants.

(7) If either the transferring project or the receiving project or projects meets the condition specified in subsection (d)(2)(A), any lien on the receiving project resulting from additional financing obtained by the owner shall be subordinate to any FHA-insured mortgage lien transferred to, or placed on, such project by the Secretary, except that the Secretary may waive this requirement upon determination that such a waiver is necessary to facilitate the financing of acquisition, construction, and/or rehabilitation of the receiving project or projects.

(8) If the transferring project meets the requirements of subsection (d)(2), the owner or mortgagor of the receiving project or projects shall execute and record either a continuation of the existing use agreement or a new use agreement for the project where, in either case, any use restrictions in such agreement are of no lesser duration than the existing use restrictions.

(9) The transfer does not increase the cost (as defined in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974(2 U.S.C. 661a)) of any FHA-

insured mortgage, except to the extent that appropriations are provided in advance for the amount of any such increased cost.

(d) For purposes of this section—

(1) the terms “low-income” and “very low-income” shall have the meanings provided by the statute and/or regulations governing the program under which the project is insured or assisted;

(2) the term “multifamily housing project” means housing that meets one of the following conditions—

(A) housing that is subject to a mortgage insured under the National Housing Act;

(B) housing that has project-based assistance attached to the structure including projects undergoing mark to market debt restructuring under the Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Housing Act;

(C) housing that is assisted under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q);

(D) housing that is assisted under section 202 of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q), as such section existed before the enactment of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act;

(E) housing that is assisted under section 811 of the Cranston-Gonzales National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013); or

(F) housing or vacant land that is subject to a use agreement;

(3) the term “project-based assistance” means—

(A) assistance provided under section 8(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(b));

(B) assistance for housing constructed or substantially rehabilitated pursuant to assistance provided under section 8(b)(2) of such Act (as such section existed immediately before October 1, 1983);

(C) rent supplement payments under section 101 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965 (12 U.S.C. 1701s);

(D) interest reduction payments under section 236 and/or additional assistance payments under section 236(f)(2) of the National Housing Act (12 U.S.C. 1715e-1);

(E) assistance payments made under section 202(c)(2) of the Housing Act of 1959 (12 U.S.C. 1701q(c)(2)); and

(F) assistance payments made under section 811(d)(2) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013(d)(2));

(4) the term “receiving project or projects” means the multifamily housing project or projects to which some or all of the project-based assistance, debt, and statutorily required low-income and very low-income use restrictions are to be transferred;

(5) the term “transferring project” means the multifamily housing project which is transferring some or all of the project-based assistance, debt, and the statutorily required low-income and very low-income use restrictions to the receiving project or projects; and

(6) the term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development.

(e) RESEARCH REPORT.—The Secretary shall conduct an evaluation of the transfer authority under this section, including the effect of such transfers on the operational efficiency, contract rents, physical and financial conditions, and long-term preservation of the affected properties.

SEC. 210. (a) No assistance shall be provided under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f) to any individual who—

(1) is enrolled as a student at an institution of higher education (as defined under section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002));

(2) is under 24 years of age;

(3) is not a veteran;

(4) is unmarried;

(5) does not have a dependent child;

(6) is not a person with disabilities, as such term is defined in section 3(b)(3)(E) of the

United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437a(b)(3)(E)) and was not receiving assistance under such section 8 as of November 30, 2005;

(7) is not a youth who left foster care at age 14 or older and is at risk of becoming homeless; and

(8) is not otherwise individually eligible, or has parents who, individually or jointly, are not eligible, to receive assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f).

(b) For purposes of determining the eligibility of a person to receive assistance under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), any financial assistance (in excess of amounts received for tuition and any other required fees and charges) that an individual receives under the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.), from private sources, or an institution of higher education (as defined under section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002)), shall be considered income to that individual, except for a person over the age of 23 with dependent children.

SEC. 211. The funds made available for Native Alaskans under the heading “Native American Housing Block Grants” in title II of this Act shall be allocated to the same Native Alaskan housing block grant recipients that received funds in fiscal year 2005.

SEC. 212. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in fiscal year 2020, in managing and disposing of any multifamily property that is owned or has a mortgage held by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, and during the process of foreclosure on any property with a contract for rental assistance payments under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f) or other Federal programs, the Secretary shall maintain any rental assistance payments under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 and other programs that are attached to any dwelling units in the property. To the extent the Secretary determines, in consultation with the tenants and the local government, that such a multifamily property owned or held by the Secretary is not feasible for continued rental assistance payments under such section 8 or other programs, based on consideration of (1) the costs of rehabilitating and operating the property and all available Federal, State, and local resources, including rent adjustments under section 524 of the Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997 (“MAHRAA”) (42 U.S.C. 1437f note) and (2) environmental conditions that cannot be remedied in a cost-effective fashion, the Secretary may, in consultation with the tenants of that property, contract for project-based rental assistance payments with an owner or owners of other existing housing properties, or provide other rental assistance. The Secretary shall also take appropriate steps to ensure that project-based contracts remain in effect prior to foreclosure, subject to the exercise of contractual abatement remedies to assist relocation of tenants for imminent major threats to health and safety after written notice to and informed consent of the affected tenants and use of other available remedies, such as partial abatements or receivership. After disposition of any multifamily property described under this section, the contract and allowable rent levels on such properties shall be subject to the requirements under section 524 of MAHRAA.

SEC. 213. Public housing agencies that own and operate 400 or fewer public housing units may elect to be exempt from any asset management requirement imposed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in connection with the operating fund rule: Provided, That an agency seeking a discontinuance of a reduction of subsidy under the operating fund formula shall not be exempt from asset management requirements.

SEC. 214. With respect to the use of amounts provided in this Act and in future Acts for the operation, capital improvement and manage-

ment of public housing as authorized by sections 9(d) and 9(e) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g(d) and (e)), the Secretary shall not impose any requirement or guideline relating to asset management that restricts or limits in any way the use of capital funds for central office costs pursuant to section 9(g)(1) or 9(g)(2) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g(g)(1), (2)): Provided, That a public housing agency may not use capital funds authorized under section 9(d) for activities that are eligible under section 9(e) for assistance with amounts from the operating fund in excess of the amounts permitted under section 9(g)(1) or 9(g)(2).

SEC. 215. No official or employee of the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall be designated as an allotment holder unless the Office of the Chief Financial Officer has determined that such allotment holder has implemented an adequate system of funds control and has received training in funds control procedures and directives. The Chief Financial Officer shall ensure that there is a trained allotment holder for each HUD appropriation under the accounts “Executive Offices”, “Administrative Support Offices”, “Program Offices”, “Government National Mortgage Association—Guarantees of Mortgage-Backed Securities Loan Guarantee Program Account”, and “Office of Inspector General” within the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

SEC. 216. The Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development shall, for fiscal year 2020, notify the public through the Federal Register and other means, as determined appropriate, of the issuance of a notice of the availability of assistance or notice of funding availability (NOFA) for any program or discretionary fund administered by the Secretary that is to be competitively awarded. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for fiscal year 2020, the Secretary may make the NOFA available only on the Internet at the appropriate Government web site or through other electronic media, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 217. Payment of attorney fees in program-related litigation shall be paid from the individual program office and Office of General Counsel salaries and expenses appropriations. The annual budget submission for the program offices and the Office of General Counsel shall include any such projected litigation costs for attorney fees as a separate line item request. No funds provided in this title may be used to pay any such litigation costs for attorney fees until the Department submits for review a spending plan for such costs to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations.

SEC. 218. The Secretary is authorized to transfer up to 10 percent or \$5,000,000, whichever is less, of funds appropriated for any office under the headings “Administrative Support Offices” or “Program Offices” to any other such office or account: Provided, That no appropriation for any such office or account shall be increased or decreased by more than 10 percent or \$5,000,000, whichever is less, without prior written approval of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided further, That the Secretary shall provide notification to such Committees 3 business days in advance of any such transfers under this section up to 10 percent or \$5,000,000, whichever is less.

SEC. 219. (a) Any entity receiving housing assistance payments shall maintain decent, safe, and sanitary conditions, as determined by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (in this section referred to as the “Secretary”), and comply with any standards under applicable State or local laws, rules, ordinances, or regulations relating to the physical condition of any property covered under a housing assistance payment contract.

(b) The Secretary shall take action under subsection (c) when a multifamily housing project with a section 8 contract or contract for similar project-based assistance—



(1) receives a Uniform Physical Condition Standards (UPCS) score of 60 or less; or

(2) fails to certify in writing to the Secretary within 3 days that all Exigent Health and Safety deficiencies identified by the inspector at the project have been corrected.

Such requirements shall apply to insured and noninsured projects with assistance attached to the units under section 8 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f), but do not apply to such units assisted under section 8(o)(13) (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)(13)) or to public housing units assisted with capital or operating funds under section 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437g).

(c)(1) Within 15 days of the issuance of the REAC inspection, the Secretary must provide the owner with a Notice of Default with a specified timetable, determined by the Secretary, for correcting all deficiencies. The Secretary must also provide a copy of the Notice of Default to the tenants, the local government, any mortgagees, and any contract administrator. If the owner's appeal results in a UPCS score of 60 or above, the Secretary may withdraw the Notice of Default.

(2) At the end of the time period for correcting all deficiencies specified in the Notice of Default, if the owner fails to fully correct such deficiencies, the Secretary may—

(A) require immediate replacement of project management with a management agent approved by the Secretary;

(B) impose civil money penalties, which shall be used solely for the purpose of supporting safe and sanitary conditions at applicable properties, as designated by the Secretary, with priority given to the tenants of the property affected by the penalty;

(C) abate the section 8 contract, including partial abatement, as determined by the Secretary, until all deficiencies have been corrected;

(D) pursue transfer of the project to an owner, approved by the Secretary under established procedures, which will be obligated to promptly make all required repairs and to accept renewal of the assistance contract as long as such renewal is offered;

(E) transfer the existing section 8 contract to another project or projects and owner or owners;

(F) pursue exclusionary sanctions, including suspensions or debarments from Federal programs;

(G) seek judicial appointment of a receiver to manage the property and cure all project deficiencies or seek a judicial order of specific performance requiring the owner to cure all project deficiencies;

(H) work with the owner, lender, or other related party to stabilize the property in an attempt to preserve the property through compliance, transfer of ownership, or an infusion of capital provided by a third-party that requires time to effectuate; or

(I) take any other regulatory or contractual remedies available as deemed necessary and appropriate by the Secretary.

(d) The Secretary shall also take appropriate steps to ensure that project-based contracts remain in effect, subject to the exercise of contractual abatement remedies to assist relocation of tenants for major threats to health and safety after written notice to the affected tenants. To the extent the Secretary determines, in consultation with the tenants and the local government, that the property is not feasible for continued rental assistance payments under such section 8 or other programs, based on consideration of—

(1) the costs of rehabilitating and operating the property and all available Federal, State, and local resources, including rent adjustments under section 524 of the Multifamily Assisted Housing Reform and Affordability Act of 1997 (“MAHRAA”); and

(2) environmental conditions that cannot be remedied in a cost-effective fashion, the Secretary may contract for project-based rental as-

sistance payments with an owner or owners of other existing housing properties, or provide other rental assistance.

(e) The Secretary shall report quarterly on all properties covered by this section that are assessed through the Real Estate Assessment Center and have UPCS physical inspection scores of less than 60 or have received an unsatisfactory management and occupancy review within the past 36 months. The report shall include—

(1) the enforcement actions being taken to address such conditions, including imposition of civil money penalties and termination of subsidies, and identify properties that have such conditions multiple times;

(2) actions that the Department of Housing and Urban Development is taking to protect tenants of such identified properties; and

(3) any administrative or legislative recommendations to further improve the living conditions at properties covered under a housing assistance payment contract.

This report shall be due to the Senate and House Committees on Appropriations no later than 30 days after the enactment of this Act, and on the first business day of each Federal fiscal year quarter thereafter while this section remains in effect.

SEC. 220. None of the funds made available by this Act, or any other Act, for purposes authorized under section 8 (only with respect to the tenant-based rental assistance program) and section 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.), may be used by any public housing agency for any amount of salary, including bonuses, for the chief executive officer of which, or any other official or employee of which, that exceeds the annual rate of basic pay payable for a position at level IV of the Executive Schedule at any time during any public housing agency fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 221. None of the funds in this Act provided to the Department of Housing and Urban Development may be used to make a grant award unless the Secretary notifies the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations not less than 3 full business days before any project, State, locality, housing authority, tribe, non-profit organization, or other entity selected to receive a grant award is announced by the Department or its offices.

SEC. 222. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to require or enforce the Physical Needs Assessment (PNA).

SEC. 223. None of the funds made available in this Act shall be used by the Federal Housing Administration, the Government National Mortgage Administration, or the Department of Housing and Urban Development to insure, securitize, or establish a Federal guarantee of any mortgage or mortgage backed security that refinances or otherwise replaces a mortgage that has been subject to eminent domain condemnation or seizure, by a State, municipality, or any other political subdivision of a State.

SEC. 224. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to terminate the status of a unit of general local government as a metropolitan city (as defined in section 102 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5302)) with respect to grants under section 106 of such Act (42 U.S.C. 5306).

SEC. 225. Amounts made available under this Act which are either appropriated, allocated, advanced on a reimbursable basis, or transferred to the Office of Policy Development and Research in the Department of Housing and Urban Development and functions thereof, for research, evaluation, or statistical purposes, and which are unexpended at the time of completion of a contract, grant, or cooperative agreement, may be deobligated and shall immediately become available and may be reobligated in that fiscal year or the subsequent fiscal year for the research, evaluation, or statistical purposes for which the amounts are made available to that Office subject to reprogramming requirements in section 405 of this Act.

SEC. 226. None of the funds provided in this Act or any other act may be used for awards, including performance, special act, or spot, for any employee of the Department of Housing and Urban Development subject to administrative discipline (including suspension from work), in this or the prior fiscal year, but this prohibition shall not be effective prior to the effective date of any such administrative discipline or after any final decision over-turning such discipline.

SEC. 227. Funds made available in this title under the heading “Homeless Assistance Grants” may be used by the Secretary to participate in Performance Partnership Pilots authorized under section 526 of division H of Public Law 113–76, section 524 of division G of Public Law 113–235, section 525 of division H of Public Law 114–113, section 525 of division H of Public Law 115–31, section 525 of division H of Public Law 115–141, section 524 of division B of Public Law 115–245 and such authorities as are enacted for Performance Partnership Pilots in an appropriations Act for fiscal year 2020: Provided, That such participation shall be limited to no more than 10 continuums of care and housing activities to improve outcomes for disconnected youth.

SEC. 228. With respect to grant amounts awarded under the heading “Homeless Assistance Grants” for fiscal years 2015 through 2020 for the continuum of care (CoC) program as authorized under subtitle C of title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, costs paid by program income of grant recipients may count toward meeting the recipient's matching requirements, provided the costs are eligible CoC costs that supplement the recipient's CoC program.

SEC. 229. (a) From amounts made available under this title under the heading “Homeless Assistance Grants”, the Secretary may award 1-year transition grants to recipients of funds for activities under subtitle C of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 11381 et seq.) to transition from one Continuum of Care program component to another.

(b) In order to be eligible to receive a transition grant, the funding recipient must have the consent of the Continuum of Care and meet standards determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 230. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development to direct a grantee to undertake specific changes to existing zoning laws as part of carrying out the final rule entitled “Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing” (80 Fed. Reg. 42272 (July 16, 2015)) or the notice entitled “Affirmatively Furthering Fair Housing Assessment Tool” (79 Fed. Reg. 57949 (September 26, 2014)).

SEC. 231. The Promise Zone designations and Promise Zone Designation Agreements entered into pursuant to such designations, made by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development in prior fiscal years, shall remain in effect in accordance with the terms and conditions of such agreements.

SEC. 232. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to establish and apply review criteria, including rating factors or preference points, for participation in or coordination with EnVision Centers, in the evaluation, selection, and award of any funds made available and requiring competitive selection under this Act, except with respect to any such funds otherwise authorized for EnVision Center purposes under this Act.

SEC. 233. None of the funds made available by this or any prior Act may be used to require or enforce any changes to the terms and conditions of the public housing annual contributions contract between the Secretary and any public housing agency, as such contract was in effect as of December 31, 2017, unless such changes are mutually agreed upon by the Secretary and such agency: Provided, That such agreement by an agency may be indicated only by a written amendment to the terms and conditions containing the duly authorized signature of its



chief executive: Provided Further, That the Secretary may not withhold funds to compel such agreement by an agency which certifies to its compliance with its contract.

SEC. 234. None of the amounts made available in this Act or in the Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6) may be used to consider Family Self-Sufficiency performance measures or performance scores in determining funding awards for programs receiving Family Self-Sufficiency program coordinator funding provided in this Act or in the Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2019 (Public Law 116-6).

SEC. 235. (a) All unobligated balances from funds appropriated under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development Public and Indian Housing—Tenant Based Rental Assistance” in chapter 10 of title I of division B of the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 110-329) are hereby rescinded.

(b) All unobligated balances from funds appropriated under the heading “Department of Housing and Urban Development Public and Indian Housing—Project-Based Rental Assistance” in chapter 10 of title I of division B of the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 110-329; 122 Stat. 324) (as amended by section 1203 of Public Law 111-32; 123 Stat. 1859) are hereby rescinded.

SEC. 236. Any public housing agency designated as a Moving to Work agency pursuant to section 239 of (Public Law 114-113) may, upon such designation, use funds (except for special purpose funding, including special purpose vouchers) previously allocated to any such public housing agency under section 8 or 9 of the United States Housing Act of 1937, including any reserve funds held by the public housing agency or funds held by the Department of Housing and Urban Development, pursuant to the authority for use of section 8 or 9 funding provided under such section and section 204 of title II of the Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (Public Law 104-134), notwithstanding the purposes for which such funds were appropriated.

SEC. 237. None of the amounts made available by this Act or by Public Law 116-6 may be used to prohibit any public housing agency under receivership or the direction of a Federal monitor from applying for, receiving, or using funds made available under the heading “Public Housing Capital Fund” for competitive grants to evaluate and reduce lead-based paint hazards in this Act or that remain available and not awarded from prior Acts, or be used to prohibit a public housing agency from using such funds to carry out any required work pursuant to a settlement agreement, consent decree, voluntary agreement, or similar document for a violation of the Lead Safe Housing or Lead Disclosure Rules.

SEC. 238. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development shall include in the budget materials submitted to Congress in support of the budget of the President submitted under section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, for fiscal year 2021, recommendations and any associated costs for future research on insurance models designed to reduce evictions or expand access to rental opportunities for tenants, such as rental payment insurance.

SEC. 239. It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) more than 17,000,000 people live in manufactured homes and benefit from high-quality affordable homes which provide stability;

(2) owners of manufactured homes have disproportionately low-income households, and in 2013, the median annual household income for living in manufactured housing was \$28,400;

(3) approximately 75 percent of manufactured home households earn less than \$50,000 per year;

(4) more than 10 percent of veterans in the United States live in manufactured homes;

(5) in late 1990, manufactured housing represented ⅓ of the new affordable housing produced in the United States and remains a significant source of unsubsidized affordable housing in the United States;

(6) in 2015, the average cost per square foot for a new manufactured home was 48 dollars, less than half of the cost per square foot for a new-site built, structure-only home, which was \$101;

(7) in 2009, 43 percent of all new homes that sold for less than \$150,000 were manufactured homes;

(8) manufactured homes account for 23 percent of new home sales under \$200,000;

(9) more than 50,000 manufactured home communities, also referred to as “mobile home parks”, exist throughout the United States;

(10) more than 2,900,000 manufactured homes are placed in manufactured home communities;

(11) manufactured home communities provide critical affordable housing, but receive very little Federal, State, or local funds to subsidize the cost of manufactured homes;

(12) manufactured home owners in such communities may own the home, but they do not own the land under the home, which leaves the home owners vulnerable to rent increases, arbitrary rule enforcement, and in the case of a manufactured home community owner converting the land to some other use, community closure;

(13) an eviction or closure of a manufactured home community is very disruptive to a resident who may be unable to pay the thousands of dollars it takes to move the manufactured home or find a new location for the manufactured home;

(14) in an effort to preserve a crucial source of affordable housing within the past two decades, a national network of housing providers has helped residents purchase and own the land under the manufactured home community, and manage the manufactured home community;

(15) nationwide, there are more than 1,000 stable, permanent ownership cooperatives or non-profit-owned developments in more than a dozen States;

(16) members of manufactured home communities continue to own such homes individually, own an equal share of the land beneath the entire manufactured home community, participate in the governing of the community, and elect a board of directors who make major decisions within the manufactured home community by a democratic vote;

(17) in New Hampshire, more than 30 percent of manufactured home communities are owned by residents;

(18) resident-owned cooperatives and non-profit owned communities have also flourished in Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Washington, Oregon, and Minnesota;

(19) nationwide, only 2 percent of all manufactured home communities are resident or non-profit-owned;

(20) when the owner of a manufactured home community or his or her heirs sell the community to the highest bidder, it can result in displacement for dozens and sometimes hundreds of families; and

(21) Congress should endeavor to protect residents of manufactured home communities by encouraging the owners of those properties to sell them to nonprofit organizations or to the residents themselves to own cooperatively.

This title may be cited as the “Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act, 2020”.

#### TITLE III

#### RELATED AGENCIES

#### ACCESS BOARD

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For expenses necessary for the Access Board, as authorized by section 502 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended, \$9,200,000: Pro-

vided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, there may be credited to this appropriation funds received for publications and training expenses: Provided further, That of this amount, \$800,000 shall be for activities authorized under section 432 of Public Law 115-254.

#### FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Federal Maritime Commission as authorized by section 201(d) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (46 U.S.C. 307), including services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109; hire of passenger motor vehicles as authorized by 31 U.S.C. 1343(b); and uniforms or allowances therefore, as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 5901-5902, \$28,000,000: Provided, That not to exceed \$2,000 shall be available for official reception and representation expenses.

#### NATIONAL RAILROAD PASSENGER CORPORATION

#### OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Office of Inspector General for the National Railroad Passenger Corporation to carry out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, \$23,274,000: Provided, That the Inspector General shall have all necessary authority, in carrying out the duties specified in the Inspector General Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. App. 3), to investigate allegations of fraud, including false statements to the government (18 U.S.C. 1001), by any person or entity that is subject to regulation by the National Railroad Passenger Corporation: Provided further, That the Inspector General may enter into contracts and other arrangements for audits, studies, analyses, and other services with public agencies and with private persons, subject to the applicable laws and regulations that govern the obtaining of such services within the National Railroad Passenger Corporation: Provided further, That the Inspector General may select, appoint, and employ such officers and employees as may be necessary for carrying out the functions, powers, and duties of the Office of Inspector General, subject to the applicable laws and regulations that govern such selections, appointments, and employment within the Corporation: Provided further, That concurrent with the President's budget request for fiscal year 2021, the Inspector General shall submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a budget request for fiscal year 2021 in similar format and substance to those submitted by executive agencies of the Federal Government.

#### NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION SAFETY BOARD

#### SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the National Transportation Safety Board, including hire of passenger motor vehicles and aircraft; services as authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, but at rates for individuals not to exceed the per diem rate equivalent to the rate for a GS-15; uniforms, or allowances therefor, as authorized by law (5 U.S.C. 5901-5902), \$110,400,000, of which not to exceed \$2,000 may be used for official reception and representation expenses. The amounts made available to the National Transportation Safety Board in this Act include amounts necessary to make lease payments on an obligation incurred in fiscal year 2001 for a capital lease.

#### NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

#### PAYMENT TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD REINVESTMENT CORPORATION

For payment to the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation for use in neighborhood reinvestment activities, as authorized by the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Act (42 U.S.C. 8101-8107), \$151,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 shall be for a multi-family rental housing program: Provided, That an additional \$1,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023, shall be for the promotion and development of shared equity housing models.

SURFACE TRANSPORTATION BOARD  
SALARIES AND EXPENSES

For necessary expenses of the Surface Transportation Board, including services authorized by 5 U.S.C. 3109, \$37,100,000: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of law, not to exceed \$1,250,000 from fees established by the Chairman of the Surface Transportation Board shall be credited to this appropriation as offsetting collections and used for necessary and authorized expenses under this heading: Provided further, That the sum herein appropriated from the general fund shall be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis as such offsetting collections are received during fiscal year 2020, to result in a final appropriation from the general fund estimated at no more than \$35,850,000.

UNITED STATES INTERAGENCY COUNCIL ON  
HOMELESSNESS  
OPERATING EXPENSES

For necessary expenses (including payment of salaries, authorized travel, hire of passenger motor vehicles, the rental of conference rooms, and the employment of experts and consultants under section 3109 of title 5, United States Code) of the United States Interagency Council on Homelessness in carrying out the functions pursuant to title II of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, as amended, \$3,700,000.

TITLE IV

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS ACT

SEC. 401. None of the funds in this Act shall be used for the planning or execution of any program to pay the expenses of, or otherwise compensate, non-Federal parties intervening in regulatory or adjudicatory proceedings funded in this Act.

SEC. 402. None of the funds appropriated in this Act shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, nor may any be transferred to other appropriations, unless expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 403. The expenditure of any appropriation under this Act for any consulting service through a procurement contract pursuant to section 3109 of title 5, United States Code, shall be limited to those contracts where such expenditures are a matter of public record and available for public inspection, except where otherwise provided under existing law, or under existing Executive order issued pursuant to existing law.

SEC. 404. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be obligated or expended for any employee training that—

(1) does not meet identified needs for knowledge, skills, and abilities bearing directly upon the performance of official duties;

(2) contains elements likely to induce high levels of emotional response or psychological stress in some participants;

(3) does not require prior employee notification of the content and methods to be used in the training and written end of course evaluation;

(4) contains any methods or content associated with religious or quasi-religious belief systems or “new age” belief systems as defined in Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Notice N-915.022, dated September 2, 1988; or

(5) is offensive to, or designed to change, participants’ personal values or lifestyle outside the workplace.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit, restrict, or otherwise preclude an agency from conducting training bearing directly upon the performance of official duties.

SEC. 405. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, none of the funds provided in this Act, provided by previous appropriations Acts to the agencies or entities funded in this Act that remain available for obligation or expenditure in fiscal year 2020, or provided from any accounts in the Treasury derived by the collection of fees and available to the agencies funded by this Act, shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming of funds that—

(1) creates a new program;

(2) eliminates a program, project, or activity;

(3) increases funds or personnel for any program, project, or activity for which funds have been denied or restricted by the Congress;

(4) proposes to use funds directed for a specific activity by either the House or Senate Committees on Appropriations for a different purpose;

(5) augments existing programs, projects, or activities in excess of \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less;

(6) reduces existing programs, projects, or activities by \$5,000,000 or 10 percent, whichever is less; or

(7) creates, reorganizes, or restructures a branch, division, office, bureau, board, commission, agency, administration, or department different from the budget justifications submitted to the Committees on Appropriations or the table accompanying the report accompanying this Act, whichever is more detailed, unless prior approval is received from the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations: Provided, That not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, each agency funded by this Act shall submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and of the House of Representatives to establish the baseline for application of reprogramming and transfer authorities for the current fiscal year: Provided further, That the report shall include—

(A) a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the prior year enacted level, the President’s budget request, adjustments made by Congress, adjustments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted level;

(B) a delineation in the table for each appropriation and its respective prior year enacted level by object class and program, project, and activity as detailed in this Act, the table accompanying the explanatory statement accompanying this Act, accompanying reports of the House and Senate Committee on Appropriations, or in the budget appendix for the respective appropriations, whichever is more detailed, and shall apply to all items for which a dollar amount is specified and to all programs for which new budget (obligational) authority is provided, as well as to discretionary grants and discretionary grant allocations; and

(C) an identification of items of special congressional interest.

SEC. 406. Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, not to exceed 50 percent of unobligated balances remaining available at the end of fiscal year 2020 from appropriations made available for salaries and expenses for fiscal year 2020 in this Act, shall remain available through September 30, 2021, for each such account for the purposes authorized: Provided, That a request shall be submitted to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations for approval prior to the expenditure of such funds: Provided further, That these requests shall be made in compliance with reprogramming guidelines under section 405 of this Act.

SEC. 407. No funds in this Act may be used to support any Federal, State, or local projects that seek to use the power of eminent domain, unless eminent domain is employed only for a public use: Provided, That for purposes of this section, public use shall not be construed to include economic development that primarily benefits private entities: Provided further, That any use of funds for mass transit, railroad, airport, seaport or highway projects, as well as utility projects which benefit or serve the general public (including energy-related, communication-related, water-related and wastewater-related infrastructure), other structures designated for use by the general public or which have other common-carrier or public-utility functions that serve the general public and are subject to regulation and oversight by the government, and projects for the removal of an immediate threat to public health and safety or brownfields as de-

fined in the Small Business Liability Relief and Brownfields Revitalization Act (Public Law 107-118) shall be considered a public use for purposes of eminent domain.

SEC. 408. None of the funds made available in this Act may be transferred to any department, agency, or instrumentality of the United States Government, except pursuant to a transfer made by, or transfer authority provided in, this Act or any other appropriations Act.

SEC. 409. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be available to pay the salary for any person filling a position, other than a temporary position, formerly held by an employee who has left to enter the Armed Forces of the United States and has satisfactorily completed his or her period of active military or naval service, and has within 90 days after his or her release from such service or from hospitalization continuing after discharge for a period of not more than 1 year, made application for restoration to his or her former position and has been certified by the Office of Personnel Management as still qualified to perform the duties of his or her former position and has not been restored thereto.

SEC. 410. No funds appropriated pursuant to this Act may be expended by an entity unless the entity agrees that in expending the assistance the entity will comply with sections 2 through 4 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (41 U.S.C. 8301–8305, popularly known as the “Buy American Act”).

SEC. 411. No funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act shall be made available to any person or entity that has been convicted of violating the Buy American Act (41 U.S.C. 8301–8305).

SEC. 412. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used for first-class airline accommodations in contravention of sections 301–10.122 and 301–10.123 of title 41, Code of Federal Regulations.

SEC. 413. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to approve a new foreign air carrier permit under sections 41301 through 41305 of title 49, United States Code, or exemption application under section 40109 of that title of an air carrier already holding an air operators certificate issued by a country that is party to the U.S.-E.U.-Iceland-Norway Air Transport Agreement where such approval would contravene United States law or Article 17 bis of the U.S.-E.U.-Iceland-Norway Air Transport Agreement.

(b) Nothing in this section shall prohibit, restrict or otherwise preclude the Secretary of Transportation from granting a foreign air carrier permit or an exemption to such an air carrier where such authorization is consistent with the U.S.-E.U.-Iceland-Norway Air Transport Agreement and United States law.

SEC. 414. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to send or otherwise pay for the attendance of more than 50 employees of a single agency or department of the United States Government, who are stationed in the United States, at any single international conference unless the relevant Secretary reports to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations at least 5 days in advance that such attendance is important to the national interest: Provided, That for purposes of this section the term “international conference” shall mean a conference occurring outside of the United States attended by representatives of the United States Government and of foreign governments, international organizations, or nongovernmental organizations.

SEC. 415. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available under this Act may be used by the Surface Transportation Board to charge or collect any filing fee for rate or practice complaints filed with the Board in an amount in excess of the amount authorized for district court civil suit filing fees under section 1914 of title 28, United States Code.

SEC. 416. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used by the Department of

Transportation, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, or any other Federal agency to lease or purchase new light duty vehicles for any executive fleet, or for an agency's fleet inventory, except in accordance with Presidential Memorandum—Federal Fleet Performance, dated May 24, 2011.

SEC. 417. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish a computer network unless such network blocks the viewing, downloading, and exchanging of pornography.

(b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities.

SEC. 418. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to deny an Inspector General funded under this Act timely access to any records, documents, or other materials available to the department or agency over which that Inspector General has responsibilities under the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.), or to prevent or impede that Inspector General's access to such records, documents, or other materials, under any provision of law, except a provision of law that expressly refers to the Inspector General and expressly limits the Inspector General's right of access.

(b) A department or agency covered by this section shall provide its Inspector General with access to all such records, documents, and other materials in a timely manner.

(c) Each Inspector General shall ensure compliance with statutory limitations on disclosure relevant to the information provided by the establishment over which that Inspector General has responsibilities under the Inspector General Act of 1978 (5 U.S.C. App.).

(d) Each Inspector General covered by this section shall report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate within 5 calendar days any failures to comply with this requirement.

SEC. 419. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to pay award or incentive fees for contractors whose performance has been judged to be below satisfactory, behind schedule, over budget, or has failed to meet the basic requirements of a contract, unless the Agency determines that any such deviations are due to unforeseeable events, government-driven scope changes, or are not significant within the overall scope of the project and/or program unless such awards or incentive fees are consistent with 16.401(e)(2) of the FAR.

This division may be cited as the "Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020".

#### MOTION TO CONCUR

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will designate the motion.

The text of the motion is as follows:

Mrs. Lowey moves that the House concur in the Senate amendment to H.R. 3055 with an amendment inserting the text of Rules Committee Print 116-38 in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate.

The text of the House amendment to the Senate amendment to the text is as follows:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019".

#### SEC. 2. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

#### DIVISION A—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

#### DIVISION B—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES EXTENDERS AND OTHER MATTERS

##### Title I—Public Health Extenders

Title II—Other Health Extenders  
Title III—Medicaid Extenders  
Title IV—Medicare Extenders  
Title V—Human Services Extenders  
Title VI—Miscellaneous Policies  
Title VII—Other Matters  
Title VIII—Budgetary Effects

#### SEC. 3. REFERENCES.

Except as expressly provided otherwise, any reference to "this Act" contained in any division of this Act shall be treated as referring only to the provisions of that division.

#### DIVISION A—FURTHER CONTINUING APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2020

SEC. 101. The Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020 (division A of Public Law 116-59) is amended—

(1) by striking the date specified in section 106(3) and inserting "December 20, 2019";

(2) by striking section 122 and inserting the following:

"SEC. 122. Notwithstanding sections 101 and 104, amounts are provided for 'Department of Commerce—Bureau of the Census—Periodic Censuses and Programs' at a rate for operations of \$7,284,319,000, of which not less than \$90,000,000 is for the delivery of Mobile Questionnaire Assistance Centers: Provided, That such amounts may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain the schedule and deliver the required data according to statutory deadlines in the 2020 Decennial Census Program: Provided further, That the third proviso under such heading in title I of Division C of Public Law 116-6 shall not apply during the period covered by this Act.";

(3) in section 136, by striking "\$18,397,500" and inserting "\$26,574,167" and by striking "\$631,000" and inserting "\$1,209,111";

(4) in section 138, by striking "\$20,000,000" and inserting "\$30,000,000"; and

(5) by inserting after section 145 the following new sections:

"SEC. 146. Amounts made available by section 101 for 'Department of Agriculture—Domestic Food Programs—Food and Nutrition Service—Commodity Assistance Program' may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to maintain the current program caseload for the Commodity Supplemental Food Program.

"SEC. 147. ADJUSTMENTS FOR CERTAIN RATES OF PAY FOR THE UNIFORMED SERVICES.—

"Amounts made available in applicable accounts by section 101—

"(1) for monthly basic pay for members of the uniformed services under section 203(a) of title 37, United States Code, may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to provide monthly pay consistent with section 4 of Executive Order 13866 of March 28, 2019; and

"(2) for monthly cadet or midshipmen pay for cadets or midshipmen under section 203(c) of title 37, United States Code, may be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to provide monthly pay consistent with section 4 of Executive Order 13866 of March 28, 2019.

"SEC. 148. In addition to amounts provided in section 101, amounts are provided for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes program authorized by chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, at a rate for operations of \$400,000, to be used solely for administrative expenses.

"SEC. 149. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, there is hereby appropriated for fiscal year 2020 for payment to Maya M. Rockey Moore, widow of Elijah E. Cummings, late a Representative from the State of Maryland, \$174,000.

"SEC. 150. Notwithstanding section 251(a)(1) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the timetable in section 254(a) of such Act, the final sequestration report for fiscal year 2020 pursuant to section 254(f)(1) of such Act and any order for fiscal year 2020 pursuant to section 254(f)(5) of such Act shall be issued, for the Congressional Budget Office, 10 days after the date specified in section 106(3),

and for the Office of Management and Budget, 15 days after the date specified in section 106(3)."

This division may be cited as the "Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020".

#### DIVISION B—HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES EXTENDERS AND OTHER MATTERS

##### TITLE I—PUBLIC HEALTH EXTENDERS

#### SEC. 1101. EXTENSION FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS, THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS, AND TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GME PROGRAMS.

(a) COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS.—Section 10503(b)(1)(F) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b-2(b)(1)(F)) is amended by—

(1) striking "\$569,863,014" and inserting "\$887,671,223"; and

(2) striking "November 21, 2019" and inserting "December 20, 2019".

(b) NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CORPS.—Section 10503(b)(2) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 254b-2(b)(2)(G)) is amended—

(1) by striking "\$44,164,384" and inserting "\$68,794,521"; and

(2) by striking "November 21, 2019" and inserting "December 20, 2019".

(c) TEACHING HEALTH CENTERS THAT OPERATE GRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS.—Section 340H(g)(1) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 256h(g)(1)) is amended—

(1) by striking "\$18,021,918" and inserting "\$28,072,603"; and

(2) by striking "November 21, 2019" and inserting "December 20, 2019".

(d) APPLICATION OF PROVISIONS.—Amounts appropriated pursuant to the amendments made by this section for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on December 20, 2019, shall be subject to the requirements contained in Public Law 115-245 for funds for programs authorized under sections 330 through 340 of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254 through 256).

(e) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Paragraph (4) of section 3014(h) of title 18, United States Code, as amended by section 1101(e) of division B of Public Law 116-59, is amended by striking "and section 1101(d) of division B of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019" and inserting "section 1101(d) of division B of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019, and section 1101(d) of the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Further Health Extenders Act of 2019".

#### SEC. 1102. DIABETES PROGRAMS.

(a) TYPE I.—Section 330B(b)(2)(D) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-2(b)(2)(D)) is amended—

(1) by striking "\$21,369,863" and inserting "\$33,287,671"; and

(2) by striking "November 21, 2019" and inserting "December 20, 2019".

(b) INDIANS.—Section 330C(c)(2)(D) of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 254c-3(c)(2)(D)) is amended—

(1) by striking "\$21,369,863" and inserting "\$33,287,671"; and

(2) by striking "November 21, 2019" and inserting "December 20, 2019".

##### TITLE II—OTHER HEALTH EXTENDERS

#### SEC. 1201. EXTENSION OF SEXUAL RISK AVOIDANCE EDUCATION PROGRAM.

Section 510 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 710) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "November 21, 2019" and inserting "December 20, 2019"; and

(B) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking "November 21, 2019" and inserting "December 20, 2019"; and

(2) in subsection (f)(1), by striking "\$10,684,931 for the period beginning October 1, 2019, and

ending November 21, 2019” and inserting “\$16,643,836 for the period beginning October 1, 2019, and ending December 20, 2019”.

**SEC. 1202. EXTENSION OF PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY EDUCATION PROGRAM.**

Section 513 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 713) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—  
(A) in subparagraph (A), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking “November 21, 2019” and inserting “December 20, 2019”; and  
(B) in subparagraph (B)(i), by striking “November 21, 2019” and inserting “December 20, 2019”; and

(2) in subsection (f), by striking “\$10,684,931 for the period beginning October 1, 2019, and ending November 21, 2019” and inserting “\$16,643,836 for the period beginning October 1, 2019, and ending December 20, 2019”.

**TITLE III—MEDICAID EXTENDERS**

**SEC. 1301. EXTENSION OF COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM.**

Section 223(d)(3) of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (42 U.S.C. 1396a note) is amended by striking “November 21, 2019” and inserting “December 20, 2019”.

**SEC. 1302. TEMPORARY INCREASE IN FEDERAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE PERCENTAGE FOR TERRITORIES UNDER MEDICAID PROGRAM.**

Subsection (ff) of section 1905 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d) is amended by striking “November 21, 2019” and inserting “December 20, 2019”.

**SEC. 1303. DELAY OF REDUCTIONS IN MEDICAID DSH ALLOTMENTS.**

Section 1923(f)(7)(A) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r-4(f)(7)(A)) is amended by striking “November 22, 2019” each place it appears and inserting “December 21, 2019”.

**TITLE IV—MEDICARE EXTENDERS**

**SEC. 1401. EXTENSION OF FUNDING FOR QUALITY MEASURE ENDORSEMENT, INPUT, AND SELECTION.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1890(d)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395aaa(d)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the first sentence, by striking “\$1,069,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on November 21, 2019” and inserting “\$1,665,000 for the period beginning on October 1, 2019, and ending on December 20, 2019”; and  
(2) in the third sentence, by striking “November 21, 2019” and inserting “December 20, 2019”.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall take effect as if included in the enactment of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-59).

**SEC. 1402. EXTENSION OF FUNDING OUTREACH AND ASSISTANCE FOR LOW-INCOME PROGRAMS.**

(a) ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR STATE HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAMS.—Subsection (a)(1)(B) of section 119 of the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (42 U.S.C. 1395b-3 note), as amended by section 3306 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law 111-148), section 610 of the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (Public Law 112-240), section 1110 of the Pathway for SGR Reform Act of 2013 (Public Law 113-67), section 110 of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-93), section 208 of the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-10), section 50207 of division E of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-123), and section 1402 of the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2020, and Health Extenders Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-59), is amended—

(1) in clause (ix), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (x), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting after clause (x) the following new clause:

“(xi) for the period beginning on November 22, 2019, and ending on December 20, 2019, of \$1,033,000.”.

(b) ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR AREA AGENCIES ON AGING.—Subsection (b)(1)(B) of such section 119, as so amended, is amended—

(1) in clause (ix), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (x), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting after clause (x) the following new clause:

“(xi) for the period beginning on November 22, 2019, and ending on December 20, 2019, of \$597,000.”.

(c) ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR AGING AND DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTERS.—Subsection (c)(1)(B) of such section 119, as so amended, is amended—

(1) in clause (ix), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (x), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting after clause (x) the following new clause:

“(xi) for the period beginning on November 22, 2019, and ending on December 20, 2019, of \$397,000.”.

(d) ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR CONTRACT WITH THE NATIONAL CENTER FOR BENEFITS AND OUTREACH ENROLLMENT.—Subsection (d)(2) of such section 119, as so amended, is amended—

(1) in clause (ix), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in clause (x), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

(3) by inserting after clause (x) the following new clause:

“(xi) for the period beginning on November 22, 2019, and ending on December 20, 2019, of \$953,000.”.

**SEC. 1403. EXTENSION OF TERMINATION DATE OF PATIENT-CENTERED OUTCOMES RESEARCH TRUST FUND.**

Section 9511(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by striking “November 21” and inserting “December 20”.

**TITLE V—HUMAN SERVICES EXTENDERS**

**SEC. 1501. EXTENSION OF DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS TO ADDRESS HEALTH PROFESSIONS WORKFORCE NEEDS.**

Activities authorized by section 2008 of the Social Security Act shall continue through December 20, 2019, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2019, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose. Grants and payments may be made pursuant to this authority through the date so specified at the pro rata portion of the total amount authorized for such activities in fiscal year 2019.

**SEC. 1502. EXTENSION OF THE TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES PROGRAM AND RELATED PROGRAMS.**

Activities authorized by part A of title IV and section 1108(b) of the Social Security Act shall continue through December 20, 2019, in the manner authorized for fiscal year 2019, and out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, there are hereby appropriated such sums as may be necessary for such purpose.

**TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS POLICIES**

**SEC. 1601. ALASKA NATIVE REGIONAL HEALTH ENTITIES.**

Section 424(a) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2014 (Public Law 113-76), as amended by section 428 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Public Law 115-141), shall be applied by substituting “December 20, 2019” for “October 1, 2019”.

**SEC. 1602. MEDICAID IMPROVEMENT FUND.**

Section 1941(b) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396w-1(b)) is amended in paragraph (3)(A) by striking “\$2,387,000,000” and inserting “\$1,960,000,000”.

**TITLE VII—OTHER MATTERS**

**SEC. 1701. UNITED STATES VICTIMS OF STATE SPONSORED TERRORISM FUND CLARIFICATION ACT.**

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This section may be cited as the “United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund Clarification Act”.

(b) TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS TO THE USVSTT FUND.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Justice for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act (34 U.S.C. 20144) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1)(B), by striking “section.” and inserting “section, except that, during the 1-year period beginning on the date of enactment of the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund Clarification Act, the Special Master may utilize an additional 5 full-time equivalent Department of Justice personnel.”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)(A), by striking “Such notice is” and inserting the following: “Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund Clarification Act, the Special Master shall update, as necessary as a result of the enactment of such Act, such procedures and other guidance previously issued by the Special Master. Such notice and any updates to that notice or other guidance are”; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (2)(B), by striking “January 20, 1981” and all that follows through “Columbia” and inserting “January 20, 1981”; and

(ii) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(I) in clause (i)(II), by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “, except that any United States person with an eligible claim described in paragraph (2)(B) who did not have an eligible claim before the date of enactment of the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund Clarification Act shall have 90 days from the date of enactment of such Act to submit an application for payment.”; and

(II) in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting the following: “, unless the final judgment was awarded to a 9/11 victim, 9/11 spouse, or 9/11 dependent before the date of enactment of the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund Clarification Act, in which case such United States person shall have 90 days from the date of enactment of such Act to submit an application for payment.”;

(C) in subsection (d)—

(i) in paragraph (3)(A), by striking clauses (i) and (ii) and inserting the following:

“(i) PRO RATA BASIS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B) and subject to the limitations described in clause (ii), the Special Master shall carry out paragraph (1), by—

“(I) dividing all available funds in half and allocating 50 percent of the available funds to non-9/11 related victims of state sponsored terrorism and the remaining 50 percent of the available funds to 9/11 related victims of state sponsored terrorism;

“(II) further dividing the funds allocated to non-9/11 related victims of state sponsored terrorism on a pro rata basis, based on the amounts outstanding and unpaid on eligible claims, until such amounts have been paid in full or the Fund is closed; and

“(III) further dividing the funds allocated to 9/11 related victims of state sponsored terrorism on a pro rata basis, based on the amounts outstanding and unpaid on eligible claims, until such amounts have been paid in full or the Fund is closed.

“(ii) LIMITATIONS.—The limitations described in this clause are as follows:

“(I) In the event that a United States person has an eligible claim that exceeds \$20,000,000, the Special Master shall treat that claim as if it were for \$20,000,000 for purposes of this section.

“(II) In the event that a non-9/11 related victim of state sponsored terrorism and the immediate family members of such person have claims

that if aggregated would exceed \$35,000,000, the Special Master shall, for purposes of this section, reduce such claims on a pro rata basis such that in the aggregate such claims do not exceed \$35,000,000.

“(III) In the event that a 9/11 victim, 9/11 spouse, or 9/11 dependent and the immediate family members of such person (who are also 9/11 victims, 9/11 spouses, or 9/11 dependents) have claims that if aggregated would exceed \$35,000,000, the Special Master shall, for purposes of this section, reduce such claims on a pro rata basis such that in the aggregate such claims do not exceed \$35,000,000.

“(IV) In the event that a 9/11 family member and the family members of such person (who are also 9/11 family members) have claims that if aggregated would exceed \$20,000,000, the Special Master shall, for purposes of this section, reduce such claims on a pro rata basis such that in the aggregate such claims do not exceed \$20,000,000.”; and

(ii) in paragraph (4)—

(I) by striking “On” and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), on”; and

(II) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) THIRD ROUND PAYMENTS.—The Special Master shall authorize third-round payments to satisfy eligible claims under this section not earlier than 90 days, and not later than 180 days, after the date of enactment of the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund Clarification Act. The Special Master shall accept applications from eligible applicants (consistent with the deadlines for application submission prescribed in subsection (c)(3)) until the date that is 90 days after the date of enactment of the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund Clarification Act.”;

(D) in subsection (e)—

(i) in paragraph (2)(A)(ii)—

(I) by striking “One-half” and inserting “Seventy-five percent”; and

(II) by striking “one-half” and inserting “seventy-five percent”; and

(ii) in paragraph (6), by striking “2026” each place the term appears and inserting “2030”;

(E) in subsection (f)(1)—

(i) by inserting “representing a non-9/11 related victim of state sponsored terrorism” after “No attorney”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following: “After the date of enactment of the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund Clarification Act, no attorney representing a 9/11 related victim of state sponsored terrorism shall charge, receive, or collect, and the Special Master shall not approve, any payment of fees and costs that in the aggregate exceeds 15 percent of any payment made under this section after the date of enactment of such Act.”; and

(F) in subsection (j)—

(i) in paragraph (6), by striking “(including payments from the September 11th Victim Compensation Fund (49 U.S.C. 40101 note))”; and

(ii) by adding at the end the following:

“(9) NON-9/11 RELATED VICTIM OF STATE SPONSORED TERRORISM.—The term ‘non-9/11 victim of state sponsored terrorism’ means a United States person who has an eligible claim under subsection (c) that is unrelated to the acts of international terrorism carried out on September 11, 2001.

“(10) 9/11 RELATED VICTIM OF STATE SPONSORED TERRORISM.—The term ‘9/11 related victim of state sponsored terrorism’ means a 9/11 victim, 9/11 spouse, 9/11 dependent, or 9/11 family member.

“(11) 9/11 DEPENDENT.—The term ‘9/11 dependent’ means a United States person who has an eligible claim under subsection (c) who at the time of a 9/11 victim’s death was—

“(A) a dependent, as defined in section 104.3 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto, of the 9/11 victim; or

“(B) the child of the 9/11 victim who has not, before the date of enactment of the United

States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund Clarification Act, received payment from the Fund.

“(12) 9/11 FAMILY MEMBER.—The term ‘9/11 family member’ means the immediate family member of an individual described in section 405(c) of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (49 U.S.C. 40101 note) who is not a 9/11 dependent or a 9/11 spouse.

“(13) 9/11 SPOUSE.—The term ‘9/11 spouse’ means a United States person who has an eligible claim under subsection (c) who is a spouse, as defined in section 104.3 of title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor thereto, of an individual described in section 405(c) of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (49 U.S.C. 40101 note).

“(14) 9/11 VICTIM.—The term ‘9/11 victim’ means a United States person who has an eligible claim under subsection (c) who is an individual described in section 405(c)(2) of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (49 U.S.C. 40101 note).”

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—A determination by the Special Master before the date of enactment of the United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Fund Clarification Act that an award or award determination under section 405 of the Air Transportation Safety and System Stabilization Act (49 U.S.C. 40101 note) was controlling for purposes of the Fund (pursuant to subsection (d)(3)(A)(ii)(III) of the Justice for United States Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism Act (34 U.S.C. 20144(d)(3)(A)(ii)(III))), as such section was in effect on the day before the date of enactment of this Act) shall not prejudice a claim of a 9/11 victim, 9/11 spouse, or 9/11 dependent.

(d) APPLICABILITY.—This section and the amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of enactment of this Act.

#### SEC. 1702. REPEAL OF RESCISSION.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 1438 of the FAST Act (Public Law 114-94; 129 Stat. 1432) is repealed.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the FAST Act (Public Law 114-94; 129 Stat. 1312) is amended by striking the item relating to section 1438.

#### SEC. 1703. SUNSETS.

(a) Section 102(b)(1) of the USA PATRIOT Improvement and Reauthorization Act of 2005 (50 U.S.C. 1805 note) is amended by striking “December 15, 2019” and inserting “March 15, 2020”.

(a) Section 6001(b)(1) of the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004 (50 U.S.C. 1801 note) is amended by striking “December 15, 2019” and inserting “March 15, 2020”.

### TITLE VIII—BUDGETARY EFFECTS

#### SEC. 1801. BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

(a) STATUTORY PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on either PAYGO scorecard maintained pursuant to section 4(d) of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010.

(b) SENATE PAYGO SCORECARDS.—The budgetary effects of this division shall not be entered on any PAYGO scorecard maintained for purposes of section 4106 of H. Con. Res. 71 (115th Congress).

(c) CLASSIFICATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding Rule 3 of the Budget Scorekeeping Guidelines set forth in the joint explanatory statement of the committee of conference accompanying Conference Report 105-217 and section 250(c)(8) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, the budgetary effects of this division shall not be estimated—

(1) for purposes of section 251 of such Act; and

(2) for purposes of paragraph (4)(C) of section 3 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 as being included in an appropriation Act.

(d) PAYGO ANNUAL REPORT.—For the purposes of the annual report issued pursuant to

section 5 of the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010 (2 U.S.C. 934) after adjournment of the first session of the 116th Congress, and for determining whether a sequestration order is necessary under such section, the debit for the budget year on the 5-year scorecard, if any, and the 10-year scorecard, if any, shall be deducted from such scorecard in 2020 and added to such scorecard in 2021.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 708, the motion shall be debatable for 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

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

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the House amendment to the Senate amendment to H.R. 3055.

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

There was no objection.

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

While the House did its work and passed 12 appropriations bills through committee and 10 appropriations bills off the floor, delays in the Senate mean the appropriations process is behind.

With just days until current stopgap funding expires, we must pass a continuing resolution to keep the government open and fund key priorities as we negotiate subcommittee allocations and then finalize individual appropriation bills.

This legislation avoids controversial policies and instead contains provisions that reflect shared priorities, including bipartisan language to fully fund a fair and accurate 2020 decennial Census, a 3.1 percent pay raise for our military, and language to prevent a rescission of \$7.6 billion in highway funding.

In addition to these provisions, the CR includes a package of extenders that will keep health programs critical to American families up and running. By extending these programs and government funding through December 20, this CR will allow additional time to negotiate and enact responsible long-term funding for priorities that make our country safer and stronger and give working families a better chance at a better life.

Mr. Speaker, even as we pass this CR today, American families, businesses, and communities need the certainty of full-year funding. To complete the appropriations process, we must first settle allocations with the Senate Republicans. Only by coming together in good faith can we enact responsible full-year spending bills that invest for the people and give every American a better chance at a better life.

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



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

It is with a heavy heart that I rise today in opposition to the continuing resolution. As an appropriator, I don't want to support anything short of full-year appropriations bills, especially when it comes to funding for our national defense. Even so, in September, I urged my colleagues to join me in voting for a temporary CR to avoid a government shutdown and give the Senate time to complete their work.

At that time the budget deal had just been signed into law, and the Senate had not yet started consideration of full appropriations measures for fiscal year 2020. By voting for the last CR, I argued at the time that we would provide enough time for appropriators in the House and the Senate to complete work on full-year appropriations bills.

Unfortunately, not only has that not happened, there still has not even been an agreement reached on spending levels for those bills. No business in the world could survive on temporary funding doled out on a month-to-month basis. The uncertainty created by the habit Congress finds itself in of repeated CRs and the continual threat of a shutdown is crippling, especially for our military.

Continuing resolutions limit the military's ability to operate, train, and care for our servicemembers and their families and continue the critical research and development that is needed to meet and defeat all threats. Congress must not fail to meet its most fundamental constitutional responsibility to provide appropriations.

I call on my colleagues in both parties in both Chambers of Congress to immediately come together, put politics aside, and work together to reach an agreement for a full-year appropriations measure that the President can sign.

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

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR) and I ask unanimous consent that she be allowed to control that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. MORELLE). Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York?

There was no objection.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. HOYER), our majority leader.

Mr. HOYER. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

I want to thank Mrs. LOWEY and Ms. GRANGER for their leadership on this committee. I want them to know that I appreciate their commitment to doing the appropriations process the way we are supposed to do it.

But this day is a recognition of failure, a failure to do our work as those who adopted the Budget Committee report in 1974, as those of us who have served on the Appropriations Committee since 1983, 23 years active on the

Appropriations Committee, but still on it but under a waiver.

This is an admission of failure. It is a recognition of failure. It is a recognition that the Senate did not do its job. It is a recognition that the White House would not cooperate in getting to 302(b) allocations.

I talked to Senator MCCONNELL in January of this year. Leader MCCONNELL and I agreed that we wanted to get the appropriations work done in a fashion that it was intended to be done, considering discretely and individually appropriation bills, considering them on the floor.

Now, frankly, we did not do that. We did not do it for time's sake, so that we could do things in a timely fashion. And we considered three omnibus bills, minibuses as we called them, and we sent them to the Senate prior to June 26 of this year, which gave the Senate more time. They had all the time they needed. And because the White House, and, in particular, the acting chief of staff, Mr. Mulvaney—who has been one of the most negative people I have dealt with in terms of fiscal responsibility and doing the work of the House on time, and the person who would say “amen” would be John Boehner. Paul Ryan would be not too far behind.

But Mr. Mulvaney wanted to go to sequester. That was his original play. And when that didn't fly some months into the sequester gambit, he went to a CR for the whole year.

□ 1415

But then he found the Pentagon rightfully was very concerned about that proposal that would damage our national security, so he continued to delay. I don't know whether the President was involved in it or not, frankly. So we did not get to a 302(a) allocation.

For those, Mr. Speaker, watching all this jargon that we are using, that means how much discretionary money we are going to spend in total. By the way, our citizens, Mr. Speaker, ought to know that it is only about one-third, maybe a little less, that is discretionary. The other is Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, things of that nature.

We needed to come to an agreement on how much we were going to spend. After all, we understand the President has to sign the bills. But it was not the committees that made that agreement. It was not the Budget Committee that was involved in that agreement. It was Speaker PELOSI and Secretary Mnuchin meeting together. The Senate wasn't really involved.

We got to a number, and that was good, in July, which meant that the Senate had another 2 months to pass its bills, to come to an agreement.

They didn't have to take our 302(b), and they weren't going to take it. They would have taken it within the constraints of the Mnuchin-Pelosi agreement or, more properly, the Pelosi-Mnuchin agreement. But they still did not enact a single appropriations bill.

Now, the floor is not filled. The galleries are not filled, Mr. Speaker. This is sort of inside baseball. But, very frankly, there are only 12 bills that need to pass. All the other bills can be put off. It will have adverse effects, but it will not shut down the people's government. But if we don't pass these 12 bills, it shuts down the people's government.

For the first time in the history of the Congress, this Congress took over with a government partially shut down.

I am going to vote for this CR, but I do not delude myself that this is a successful pursuance of the appropriations process. It is not. It is a failure. It is not our failure. We did our work on time.

The Republican whip, Mr. Speaker, keeps telling me: Well, it was a partisan exercise.

It may well have been a partisan exercise, but 10 bills went to the United States Senate unattended, untouched, unconsidered, and so we are here.

The alternative is shutting down government at midnight on December 21. That is not an acceptable alternative.

I want to tell my friends, Mr. Speaker, and I want to say to those in this Chamber, that I have great respect for Ranking Member GRANGER, with whom I have worked for longer perhaps than either one of us want to say, but a long time. I have respect for her commitment to the appropriations process, her commitment to regular order, and her commitment to doing our work in the fashion that the American people can have confidence.

Mr. Speaker, I have confidence in Mrs. LOWEY, the chair of the committee. I know that they are working together and have the same objective. That does not mean they agree on every dollar, as to how it ought to be allocated, but it does mean they think it ought to be considered in the way that it should be. This is not the way it should be.

This is the way it is, and I am going to vote for it. I urge my Members to vote for it. But I will say, Mr. Speaker, if I am upset today, if we don't get our work done, and I mean done, and you talk about a CR on December 20, I will not be happy. I don't know what that means, but I am going to have additional discussions with Senator MCCONNELL, as I have had with the chairman of the Appropriations Committee in the Senate and the ranking member, Mr. LEAHY. I have talked to both Mr. SHELBY and Mr. LEAHY. They want to get this work done.

There is no reason on God's green Earth that we cannot do the appropriations bills in the way that they ought to be done, except we lack the will to compromise. We lack the will to work together. We lack the will to do the American people's business on time, rationally, and without creating a sense that this institution cannot and does not work.

I hope we use these days that are left between today and December 20 in a



productive, effective way so that the appropriations process can be concluded on December 20 or before.

This probably is going to have no constructive effect this day, but I hope in the days to come that we will all have such a sense of urgency that we owe it to the country, to our people, and to this institution to show the American people we can make it work. Let's do it.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK).

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER) for yielding and for her leadership.

I, too, am concerned about the direction we are heading in this continuing resolution, but I have another reason, Mr. Speaker. This CR includes a provision that has a significant budgetary impact. I am frustrated that the amendment I filed with the Rules Committee last night was not made in order to address it.

My amendment would have offset \$76 billion in mandatory spending increases from repealing a rescission of funds in the 2015 Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, or FAST Act, a transportation bill.

This provision, Mr. Speaker, would have a significant impact on mandatory spending, which everybody in this Chamber knows is driving the Nation's deficits and debt.

Let me be clear: The amendment would have allowed for the highway funding to take place but simply called for it to be paid for.

Now, I don't think that is asking too much, to ask for increases in spending, given the fact that we will have a trillion-dollar deficit this year on top of the \$23 trillion debt, to just simply pay for the excesses.

The House should have had an opportunity to consider whether to offset the funding in a fiscally responsible manner, in my opinion. I find it troubling that we were not given that opportunity. That is one thing.

The manner in which the CR was assembled doesn't provide a great deal of hope that we will enact a full-year defense spending bill, which the military so desperately needs right now. I share the concerns of the distinguished majority leader.

Mr. Speaker, I am not optimistic that we will conclude all of these other funding bills before the expiration of the next CR. The difference is going to be that it is going to be the 20th of December. It is going to be right before Christmas, and we will do whatever we can to get out of town to go celebrate the holidays.

The majority leader says if that happens, he will be mad. My recommendation to him is to prepare to be mad. I know how this place works.

Mr. Speaker, is it not apparent to the discerning people of America and specifically to the people in this Chamber that this is a flawed and broken process and that we need to fix it?

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

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, we need to fix it.

I spent last year with the distinguished chair of the Appropriations Committee, Mrs. LOWEY, as co-chairs of the Joint Select Committee on Budget and Appropriations Process Reform. We got really close on some good ideas that would fundamentally change the way we do our Article I responsibility, but we left all that at the altar.

What more evidence do we need to show that this process is flawed, that it is broken and needs to be fixed?

I am frustrated. The American people are frustrated.

Nobody paying attention to this process conducts their business or their personal finances the way this body does, the legislative body of the most incredible country ever known to humankind.

Yet the question today is: Will we just kick the can down the road to right before Christmas in hopes that this Congress is going to have some epiphany that we have to do the work that we have been trying to do for the last 7 weeks? We are 7 weeks into the fiscal year.

Mr. Speaker, I had breakfast this morning with the Secretary of the Army, and here is what he said: Eventually, we will give you the money, our men and women in uniform. The problem is that we can't give you the time back.

That time is running through the clock, so I am frustrated.

I am prepared to vote "no," and I am prepared to continue to work as long as it takes to make sure that we do our work on time and not kick the can down the road.

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

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of this continuing resolution.

I listened carefully to what the gentleman said just prior to my taking the floor, and I wish that the other body had done its work. We did ours. I am pretty proud of our Members.

This bill ensures that the Federal Government and its lights stay on, that we pay our bills on time, and that the people's business continues while negotiations on a full year's spending deal proceed.

While we are hopeful an agreement can quickly be reached, I am really disappointed that the Senate continues to delay while so much is at stake. I really don't understand the problem over there.

For each day that we delay in passing a full-year appropriations bill, we send a message of uncertainty that has consequences for the business of the American people. Be glad you are not a contracting officer in one of the agencies, certainly the Department of Defense, at this point.

For our subcommittee, my bill, the Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies appropriations bill, proposes key investments to the Army Corps of Engineers, in our Nation's crumbling water infrastructure, and in the energy innovation pipeline that is so essential to sustaining life on Earth. The United States must remain at the forefront of energy innovation to address climate change, so vital to people across the globe.

This bill essentially offers a pathway, and that is all it is, for our committees to negotiate on a final bill that makes these key investments and many others across committees.

In addition to giving Congress the space to finalize our bills, this continuing resolution makes key investments in the Census, and they make those investments as soon as the bill passes.

We must ensure a complete census count. In fact, the country can't wait even 1 month to invest in this ramp-up effort. Ads are out all across the country. The Census Bureau has to do its job.

□ 1430

And the Census will support reapportionment and will impact everything the Federal Government does, from grant programs to redistricting.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation so the committees can move toward full agreement. I urge prayerful thoughts for our colleagues over in the other body to do their work so that we don't have to use up the full time before December 20 and we can actually pass the bills that are necessary before that time.

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

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ) of the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, who does such a fine job.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished woman for yielding.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in reluctant support of this continuing resolution, which would keep the government open until December 20, 2019.

As has been stated, but can't be stated enough, the House has done its job. We passed our appropriations bills earlier this summer. Unfortunately, the Senate failed to act in time, and now we are kicking the can down the road yet again with a second CR.

A CR is destructive for our Federal agencies, but we need to keep the government open, obviously. Fortunately, this CR has a few provisions that make this bitter medicine more palatable.

It once again includes critical health extenders for Medicare and Medicaid programs and for other benefit programs like Temporary Assistance for Needy Families.

Notably, the bill also restores necessary funding for the Census Bureau as it gears up for the 2020 Census, and it includes a 3.1 percent pay raise for our troops. As chairwoman of the Appropriations Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Subcommittee, I happily support this necessary pay raise for our service-members.

But let me make this clear: We cannot responsibly govern by an endless series of destructive continuing resolutions. These Band-Aids keep the lights on but serve as de facto spending cuts for our Federal agencies, and they handcuff short and longer term budget and project planning.

Instead of locking ourselves into a series of CRs, it is imperative that the Senate work with us in good faith to come to agreement on top-line funding numbers, and do so without taking all their marching orders from the White House.

Passing CRs also abdicates our congressional power of the purse. The Appropriations Committee put a lot of work and countless beneficial provisions into our bills. We must not toss all of that thoughtful work aside.

Mr. Speaker, I support passage of this CR. Our businesses, families, and local communities deserve and need that budget certainty.

But I urge Congress to work out amongst ourselves a concrete path forward to fulfill our appropriations responsibilities and resume orderly funding of the government.

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

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote for this continuing resolution, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, the Continuing Resolution before us today not only keeps our government open and operating until December 20, 2019—as we finalize the 2020 budget—but it also extends authorities for critical services such as the National Flood Insurance Program, Community Health Centers, and the National Health Service Corps.

Of particular significance to thousands of 9/11 survivors—and a giant step forward for justice—the CR also reforms the US Victims of State Sponsored Terrorism (USVSST) Fund to ensure that immediate family members—the spouses and children of the victims of 9/11—are, for the first time, given rightful access to the judgements they have won in court against the perpetrators of the attack on our Nation.

The USVSST was established by Congress in December 2015 to compensate victims of international state-sponsored terrorism. It is funded entirely by criminal and civil penalties collected by the US government from foreign entities that violate U.S. sanctions—primarily related to Iran. In addition to compensating Americans who were held hostage during the Iranian Hostage Crisis of 1979–1981, the 2015 legislation also sought to award any persons who have won legal judgments in a U.S. federal district court against a state sponsor of terrorism arising from acts of international terrorism.

Is there any more deserving group of victims of state sponsored acts of terrorism than those who lost their parents or spouses on September 11, 2001? I don't think so.

Yet, remarkably through a misinterpretation of the 2015 law by the fund's Special Master, the immediate family members—i.e. the dependents—were barred from participating—that's unfair, unjust and unconscionable.

In 2017 and 2019, the fund granted awards to the Iranian hostages, their relatives, victims of U.S. embassy bombings and the Marine barracks in Lebanon—and to more distant relatives of those who were killed on 9/11. But the spouses and children of 9/11 victims were denied, barred and shown the door.

With the deadline for the 2020 round of awards approaching, this past September I hosted a town meeting in Wall Township, New Jersey. Widely attended by spouses and children from across the entire tri-state area, the meeting exposed anew the struggles these survivors continue to face, the sacrifices they have endured, the efforts they have made to hold state sponsors of terrorism accountable for the deaths of their loved ones, and the madness in the decision to bar them from the USVSST.

The technical correction in the CR reflects a bipartisan agreement, an equitable fix to the USVSST that permits 9/11 spouses and children to pursue their judgements in the fund while continuing the participation of other victims as well.

None of this would have been possible if not for the leadership and commitment of the victim's spouses and children, people who continue to seek justice after the murders of their loved ones. Many stepped forward, and those known as the Jersey Girls—Kristen Breitweiser, Mindy Kleinberg, Lorie Van Auken, and Kathy Maher—have been tireless, factual and well-informed in advocating for the needed reforms.

Kathy Wisniewski, a surviving widow, former school vice principal, and member of my staff, has been relentless especially in working on behalf of the surviving children. And Angela Mistrulli was tenacious in working with leaders outside the tri-state area to help bring about this needed reform.

With absolute clarity, Congress has now instructed the Justice Department to specifically honor the judgements of these immediate 9/11 family members.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 708, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the motion by the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY).

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

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 9 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to concur will be followed by a 5-minute vote on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 231, nays 192, not voting 7, as follows:

[Roll No. 631]

#### YEAS—231

Adams	Gomez	Norcross
Aguilar	Gonzalez (TX)	O'Halleran
Allred	Gottheimer	Pallone
Armstrong	Green, Al (TX)	Panetta
Axne	Grijalva	Pappas
Barragán	Haaland	Pascarell
Bass	Harder (CA)	Payne
Beatty	Hastings	Perlmutter
Bera	Hayes	Peters
Beyer	Heck	Peterson
Bishop (GA)	Herrera Beutler	Phillips
Blunt Rochester	Higgins (NY)	Pingree
Bonamici	Himes	Pocan
Boyle, Brendan	Horn, Kendra S.	Porter
F.	Horsford	Price (NC)
Brindisi	Houlihan	Quigley
Brown (MD)	Hoyer	Raskin
Brownley (CA)	Huffman	Rice (NY)
Bustos	Hurd (TX)	Richmond
Butterfield	Jackson Lee	Rose (NY)
Carbajal	Jayapal	Rouda
Cárdenas	Jeffries	Roybal-Allard
Carson (IN)	Johnson (GA)	Ruiz
Cartwright	Johnson (TX)	Ruppersberger
Case	Kaptur	Rush
Casten (IL)	Katko	Ryan
Castor (FL)	Keating	Sánchez
Castro (TX)	Kelly (IL)	Sarbanes
Chu, Judy	Kennedy	Scanlon
Cicilline	Khanna	Schakowsky
Cisneros	Kildee	Schiff
Clark (MA)	Kilmer	Schneider
Clay	Kim	Schrader
Cleaver	Kind	Schrier
Clyburn	Kirkpatrick	Scott (VA)
Cohen	Krishnamoorthi	Scott, David
Cole	Kuster (NH)	Sewell (AL)
Connolly	Lamb	Shalala
Cooper	Langevin	Sherman
Correa	Larsen (WA)	Sherrill
Costa	Larson (CT)	Simpson
Courtney	Lawrence	Sires
Cox (CA)	Lawson (FL)	Slotkin
Craig	Lee (CA)	Smith (NJ)
Crist	Lee (NV)	Smith (WA)
Crow	Levin (CA)	Soto
Cuellar	Levin (MI)	Spanberger
Cunningham	Lewis	Speier
Davids (KS)	Lieu, Ted	Stanton
Davis (CA)	Lipinski	Stefanik
Davis, Danny K.	Loebbeck	Stevens
Davis, Rodney	Lofgren	Suozzi
Dean	Lowenthal	Swalwell (CA)
DeLauro	Lowe	Takano
DelBene	Lujan	Thompson (CA)
Delgado	Luria	Thompson (MS)
Demings	Lynch	Titus
DeSaulnier	Malinowski	Tonko
Deutch	Maloney,	Torres (CA)
Dingell	Carolyn B.	Torres Small
Doggett	Maloney, Sean	(NM)
Doyle, Michael	Matsui	Trahan
F.	McAdams	Trone
Engel	McBath	Underwood
Escobar	McCaull	Van Drew
Eshoo	McCollum	Veasey
Espallat	McEachin	Velázquez
Evans	McGovern	Visclosky
Finkenauer	McNerney	Wasserman
Fitzpatrick	Meeks	Schultz
Fletcher	Moore	Waters
Foster	Morelle	Watson Coleman
Frankel	Moulton	Welch
Fudge	Mucarsel-Powell	Wexton
Gallego	Murphy (FL)	Wild
Garamendi	Nadler	Wilson (FL)
Garcia (IL)	Napolitano	Yarmuth
Garcia (TX)	Neal	Young
Golden	Neguse	

#### NAYS—192

Abraham	Bishop (UT)	Carter (TX)
Aderholt	Blumenauer	Chabot
Allen	Bost	Cheney
Amash	Brady	Clarke (NY)
Amodei	Brooks (AL)	Cline
Arrington	Brooks (IN)	Cloud
Babin	Buchanan	Collins (GA)
Bacon	Buck	Comer
Baird	Bucshon	Conaway
Balderson	Budd	Cook
Banks	Burchett	Crawford
Barr	Burgess	Crenshaw
Bergman	Byrne	Curtis
Biggs	Calvert	Davidson (OH)
Bishop (NC)	Carter (GA)	DeFazio

DesJarlais	King (IA)	Rogers (AL)
Diaz-Balart	King (NY)	Rogers (KY)
Duncan	Kinzinger	Rooney (FL)
Dunn	Kustoff (TN)	Rose, John W.
Emmer	LaHood	Rouzer
Estes	LaMalfa	Roy
Ferguson	Lamborn	Rutherford
Fleischmann	Latta	Scalise
Flores	Lesko	Schweikert
Fortenberry	Long	Scott, Austin
Fox (NC)	Loudermilk	Sensenbrenner
Fulcher	Lucas	Shimkus
Gaetz	Luetkemeyer	Smith (MO)
Gallagher	Marchant	Smith (NE)
Gianforte	Marshall	Smucker
Gibbs	Massie	Spano
Gonzalez (OH)	Mast	Stauber
Gooden	McCarthy	Steil
Gosar	McClintock	Steube
Granger	McHenry	Stewart
Graves (GA)	McKinley	Stivers
Graves (LA)	Meadows	Taylor
Graves (MO)	Meng	Thompson (PA)
Green (TN)	Meuser	Thornberry
Griffith	Miller	Tipton
Grothman	Mitchell	Tlaib
Guest	Mooleenaar	Turner
Guthrie	Mooney (WV)	Upton
Hagedorn	Mullin	Vargas
Harris	Murphy (NC)	Vela
Hartzler	Newhouse	Wagner
Hern, Kevin	Norman	Walberg
Hice (GA)	Nunes	Walden
Higgins (LA)	Ocasio-Cortez	Walker
Hill (AR)	Olson	Walorski
Holding	Omar	Waltz
Hollingsworth	Palazzo	Watkins
Hudson	Palmer	Weber (TX)
Huizenga	Pence	Webster (FL)
Hunter	Perry	Wenstrup
Johnson (LA)	Posey	Westerman
Johnson (OH)	Pressley	Williams
Johnson (SD)	Reed	Wilson (SC)
Jordan	Reschenthaler	Wittman
Joyce (OH)	Rice (SC)	Womack
Joyce (PA)	Riggleman	Woodall
Keller	Roby	Wright
Kelly (MS)	Rodgers (WA)	Yoho
Kelly (PA)	Roe, David P.	Zeldin

## NOT VOTING—7

Bilirakis	Gohmert	Timmons
DeGette	Ratcliffe	
Gabbard	Serrano	

□ 1515

Mr. BOST and Ms. CLARKE of New York changed their vote from “yea” to “nay.”

Messrs. VEASEY and HORSFORD changed their vote from “nay” to “yea.”

So the motion to concur was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. SCHRIER). Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

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

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

## DIRECTING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO MAKE A CORRECTION IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 3055

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the concurrent resolution.

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

There was no objection.

The text of the concurrent resolution is as follows:

## H. CON. RES. 75

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in the enrollment of the bill H.R. 3055, the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall make the following corrections:*

(1) Amend the long title so as to read: “Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2020, and for other purposes.”.

(2) Redesignate the second subsection (a) of section 1703 as subsection (b):

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## ELECTING MEMBERS TO CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND RANKING MEMBERS ON CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. JEFFRIES. Madam Speaker, by direction of the Democratic Caucus, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

## H. RES. 712

*Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, elected to the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:*

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES: Mr. Brindisi.

COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORTATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE: Mr. Lamb.

*Resolved, That the following named Members be, and are hereby, ranked as follows on the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:*

COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, SPACE, AND TECHNOLOGY: Mr. Lamb (to rank immediately after Mr. Wexton).

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS AFFAIRS: Mr. Brindisi (to rank immediately after Ms. Underwood).

Mr. JEFFRIES (during the reading). Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

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

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 737

Mr. RIGGLEMAN. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to be removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 737.

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

There was no objection.

## RECOGNIZING ALZHEIMER'S AWARENESS MONTH

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

Mr. PAYNE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize November as Alzheimer's Awareness Month.

Alzheimer's disease causes brain cells to waste away slowly and die, causing memory loss and, possibly, death. It is a condition that affects 5.5 million Americans and growing.

It was believed to be a disease of old age, but diet, exercise, and lifestyle are becoming larger factors.

It is a personal concern for me because I am a diabetic. I have a greater chance of contracting it as I age.

But Alzheimer's patients are not the only ones who suffer. The disease takes a terrible toll on loved ones as sufferers demand constant care.

Madam Speaker, we need to devote more resources to a disease that could affect us all.

## RECOGNIZING JOHN O. BROWN AS TENNESSEE SECOND DISTRICT'S VETERAN OF THE MONTH

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

Mr. BURCHETT. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize John O. Brown as the Tennessee Second District's November 2019 Veteran of the Month.

A Vietnam war veteran, Sergeant Brown served in the U.S. Army for almost 13 years before medically retiring in 1971.

John Brown was born on January 17, 1936, in the metropolis of Kettle Hollow, Tennessee. He graduated from Horace Maynard High School in 1951, joined the Army in 1958, and deployed to Vietnam as part of the Ninth Infantry Division in 1966. During his 12 months in Vietnam, Brown rose to the rank of sergeant first class before returning stateside.

In 1969, Sergeant Brown received orders to return to Vietnam. On June 20 of that year, he was wounded in action and medically evacuated. The injury resulted in the amputation of one of his legs.

For his bravery and service throughout his military career, Sergeant Brown was awarded the Purple Heart, the Silver Star, the Combat Infantry Badge, the Bronze Star, and the Army Commendation Medal.

Despite living with a service-related disability, Sergeant Brown enthusiastically reentered civilian life. He earned degrees from Tennessee State Regional Vocational School and the Tennessee Institute of Electronics. Upon his graduation, he worked in sales for Sony and then became JVC's director of government overseas sales. He retired after a 27-year career with JVC.

I am proud to recognize John O. Brown as the Tennessee Second District's November 2019 Veteran of the Month.

## REPLACE NAFTA WITH USMCA

(Mrs. MURPHY of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Mrs. MURPHY of Florida. Madam Speaker, I rise to express my hope and expectation that the Trump administration and Congress will resolve the few outstanding issues so that Congress can take a strong bipartisan vote to modernize NAFTA, our outdated trade agreement with Canada and Mexico, and replace it with USMCA, a better agreement that will benefit America's workers, farmers, businesses, and families, while also fortifying our relationship with our two closest neighbors.

As a member of the Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee, I believe well-negotiated trade agreements can improve our economy and our security, but I also know poorly negotiated trade pacts can hurt America's workers and make it harder to maintain broad-based support for the concept of freer and fairer trade.

USMCA fixes flaws in some NAFTA chapters based on the lessons we have learned since NAFTA was enacted in 1994. It also adds new chapters to reflect the reality that the world has undergone major changes in the last 25 years.

I support the deliberative and productive negotiations taking place between the administration and House Democrats. I think both sides are working in good faith with the shared goal of getting the best possible agreement over the finish line. Each side realizes inaction is not an option because NAFTA must be revised.

I also support bipartisan and bicameral efforts by the Florida delegation to protect our farmers who grow seasonal produce from unfair competition.

When it comes to USMCA, it is important we move swiftly and with a sense of urgency, but it is just as important that we get this right.

## SUPPORT TRICARE FAIRNESS FOR NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE RETIREES

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

Mr. SPANO. Madam Speaker, I rise to highlight H.R. 5169, the TRICARE Fairness for National Guard and Reserve Retirees Act that I introduced with Representative GABBARD earlier today.

This bipartisan bill aligns the eligibility age for TRICARE Standard, Extra, and Prime, which are the healthcare programs for uniformed servicemembers, retirees, and their families, with the age at which National Guard and Reserve personnel begin receiving their retired pay.

We have heavily relied upon our National Guard and Reserve personnel for

the past 20 years, and they have made major contributions to our force structure for over 200 years.

Congress previously recognized their sacrifices by lowering the age that they can receive their retired pay based on their Active Duty service, but it is not fair that their eligibility for traditional TRICARE was left at age 60. This has resulted in early retirees often spending the vast majority, if not all, of their pension on TRICARE premiums until they reach 60.

This bill will help these servicemembers transition into retirement as intended when Congress reduced their retirement age. I urge my colleagues to support this important legislation.

## FINALIZE USMCA

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

Ms. SPANBERGER. Madam Speaker, Canada and Mexico are two of the Commonwealth's largest trading partners. In 2018 alone, Virginia exported \$4.3 billion worth of goods to our northern and southern neighbors.

Last month, in Chesterfield County, I sat down with local businesses, business leaders, and members of the Chamber of Commerce to talk about how the USMCA could strengthen export opportunities and spur economic growth for businesses in our area. Cattlemen and dairies, farmers, and producers across my central Virginia district care deeply about the certainty and stability afforded by a trade deal. Amid ongoing USMCA discussions, my constituents want and need the long-term certainty of a trade deal between our three countries.

I thank the congressional working group for its productive efforts to arrive at a deal that meets the needs of our farmers, producers, small businesses, medium-sized businesses, and American workers.

We need House negotiators and the administration to come to a final agreement. We need to get this done and deliver trade stability for our constituents back home in my central Virginia district and across the country.

## PASS USMCA WITHOUT DELAY

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

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, my colleague from Virginia, on the other side of the aisle, just gave my speech.

The USMCA is a very important document, a very important measure, that we need to pass without delay. Our trade with Mexico and Canada, our two most important trade partners in the world, needs to be secure so that we can start doing more business with them.

It will be great for much in agriculture, our dairies, forestry, auto

parts, and California wine to have the stability of this. It will also show the rest of the world that we are ready to do business and negotiate better deals with Japan, China, and others.

Let's get this done. Let's not have the USMCA vote held up any longer or have it become leverage for other things.

I ask Speaker PELOSI to please bring this to the floor because I think we can get many votes on both sides of the aisle and pass this right away.

□ 1530

## LET'S GET THE USMCA DONE

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

Mr. MCADAMS. Madam Speaker, for weeks we have heard that action on the U.S.-Mexico-Canada trade agreement is eminently doable. So why haven't we gotten it done?

It is time to put politics aside and to come together for the future of our countries and our people.

NAFTA went into effect in 1994. It was due for modernization. By all reasonable accounts, USMCA represents progress for farms and ranchers, for autoworkers, for medical device manufacturers, and others.

This is a multitrillion-dollar economic relationship between the United States and our two neighbors. It supports millions of American jobs. In Utah alone, trade with Mexico and Canada supports over 120,000 jobs, jobs that pay the rent, that provide healthcare, that send kids to college and help Utahns save for retirement. Over \$418 million worth of agricultural exports are sent from Utah to our North American neighbors each year.

We were elected to move forward on priorities that matter to people's everyday lives. There is nothing more fundamental for businesses, employees, and communities than to have stability on the economic front.

Today, I am saying no more foot-dragging; no more vague promises about "soon." It is time to deliver on what we promised. Come to an agreement. Bring USMCA to the House floor, and let's get it done.

## TRANSGENDER REMEMBRANCE DAY

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

Mr. CISNEROS. Madam Speaker, I rise today in anticipation of Transgender Remembrance Day, to honor the memory of those who have been lost to anti-transgender violence.

It is important that we recognize the bravery of those individuals who have chosen to live truthfully and openly and embrace their gender identity with the world.

We must raise up their names and remember those who have been lost to senseless violence and hate. We must shine a light on the injustice that has affected this community.

I am proud to have a transgender woman as part of my staff.

I would also like to recognize the Shah family from my district. Priya and Jaspreet Shah are the parents of a brave little transgender girl. Together, they have advocated not only for their daughter, but for the entire transgender community. Priya has come to the forefront of the Human Rights Campaign's national program to make schools safe spaces for transgender children.

We must continue to stand in solidarity with the Shah family, their daughter, and the entire transgender community and continue to work toward equality and justice for all.

#### SECURE OUR NATION'S ECONOMY

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

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today in support of the ongoing efforts to secure our Nation's economy. In Arizona, that means giving job creators, large and small, access to markets in Mexico and Canada.

Sadly, Arizona's recent trade history was shaped by State leaders who damaged our relationship with Mexico with divisive, self-defeating rhetoric and policies, such as SB 1070. That hurt our economy and cost us jobs.

So, as Phoenix mayor, I worked overtime to rebuild those relationships, leading 18 trade missions to Mexico and Canada. Our business community helped me make the case for increasing trade, and we saw results.

Since 2012, while the Nation's exports grew 0.1 percent, Phoenix's exports grew 20 percent. In 2017, trade with Mexico and Canada produced nearly \$10 billion in exports statewide.

Simply put, trade with our North American allies is essential to Arizona's economy. Now we have a real opportunity to improve these relationships through the USMCA. A new trade agreement, with improved labor standards, can provide certainty for small and medium-sized businesses.

Trade with our North American allies provides paychecks to more than 230,000 Arizona workers, and it is Congress' duty to reassert its role in U.S. trade policy.

I thank Speaker PELOSI, Chairman NEAL, and the working group for working so hard on getting this agreement done. I continue to be encouraged by the progress being made on USMCA.

#### PLEASANTVILLE NAACP

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

Mr. VAN DREW. Madam Speaker, the NAACP has been at the forefront in the fight for equal educational, social, economic, and legal rights for African American communities.

The Mainland-Pleasantville NAACP branch, led by President Olivia Caldwell, has continuously fought for those things, and they recently held their annual Freedom Fund Awards Luncheon. The luncheon honored the people who fought alongside the NAACP and their efforts for equal rights.

President of Atlantic Cape Community College, Dr. Barbara Gaba, received the education award for furthering educational fulfillment in the African American community.

I would like to thank Dr. Gaba, President Caldwell, and the NAACP for their resilience in the fight for equality that not only impacts the people of south Jersey, but all Americans everywhere. We all have the same blood flowing through our veins.

May God bless them.

#### HONORING THE LIFE AND SERVICE OF SENATOR JOHNNY ISAKSON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the minority leader.

##### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the topic of this Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I have a lot to say. My colleague, Mr. HICE, has a lot to do. I am going to yield to Mr. HICE so that he can speak briefly and go back to his committee.

Mr. HICE of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank my good friend for yielding a quick moment.

There are few people in Washington, D.C., and in America who have had the impact of Senator JOHNNY ISAKSON. And when we think of Senator ISAKSON, no question, there are so many things that come to our mind.

Senator, you are and you have been an incredible statesman, a phenomenal leader, in Georgia, here in the United States Senate, and in our country, and we just want to say thank you for all that you have done for us.

I think, personally, when I first came to Congress, you were one of the first individuals to reach out to me and to give advice and encouragement. And to this day, every time I see you, you do that, and you will never know how much that means.

I just want to publicly state that JOHNNY ISAKSON, Senator ISAKSON, is a

hero for people all across this country. Your brilliant mind and your leadership will always be here, and we say thank you from the bottom of our heart. May God bless you and your family as you go into this next chapter.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, today, my colleagues and I rise to honor the legislative legacy and the life of my good friend and colleague and fellow Georgia Bulldog, U.S. Senator JOHNNY ISAKSON.

For more than 20 years, Senator ISAKSON has served the people of Georgia in the United States Congress, tirelessly fighting for the people of Georgia.

During his tenure, Senator ISAKSON has been a bellwether for many in our delegation, both as a Member of this body and as a United States Senator. If I have heard it once, I have heard it a thousand times: Where's JOHNNY on this? What does JOHNNY think about this? Have you spoken to JOHNNY on this?

He has offered counsel that has been learned through his 40 years of public service that is invaluable to me and many of us in the Georgia delegation and throughout this Nation.

I have many personal stories about JOHNNY, some of them appropriate for the floor, some of them not. But my first recollection of Senator ISAKSON was a call that I made as a young teenager when we had a mutual friend and I needed a little help getting him through the ballot process at the fraternity house. Senator ISAKSON picked up the phone and called and, a few minutes later, the president of the fraternity walked in and said: I am not quite sure who spoke to Senator ISAKSON, but this is the way the next vote's going to go.

And that was all it took.

I can't tell you, over the last 20, or, I am sorry, I should say 30-plus years, how much you have meant to me and my family. And when I am back home, I constantly tell the people the respect our delegation and all the Members of the House and the Senate have for you. You have brought forward a sense of bipartisanship in working across the aisle for the good of all Georgians.

He has played a key role in building and maintaining his reputation, and I look forward to that special tradition continuing in the coming legislative sessions.

Public service is much more than just the service of the Member; it is also the service of the family.

Senator ISAKSON, your children, your wonderful wife, Dianne, we extend our thanks for their commitment to serve Georgia and their support of our delegation and fellow delegation members. Their impact cannot be understated, and we look forward to you enjoying more time with Dianne and your entire family as you enter your next chapter.

For decades, Senator ISAKSON and his family have faithfully served our State. His character, godliness, and

statesmanship will be greatly missed in Washington, D.C.

His faithful service to the great State of Georgia is second only to our beloved mascot, Uga. He is a giant among men and dogs, dedicated and deliberate, and it has been an honor to work alongside him fighting for the good people of Georgia and the veterans of the United States of America.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. LEWIS).

Mr. LEWIS. Madam Speaker, I want to thank my beloved colleague and my friend for yielding. I would like to thank our colleague, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT, for organizing this Special Order tribute to a great man, to a wonderful human being.

Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Senator JOHNNY ISAKSON, a son of Atlanta, Georgia. Senator ISAKSON is a special man. He is a good man. I want to thank him for his years of service in the Georgia State Legislature, in the United States House of Representatives, and, now, in the United States Senate.

On February 25, 1999, I introduced JOHNNY as the newest member of the Georgia congressional delegation to the House of Representatives. He came to Congress as a graduate of the University of Georgia and a successful businessman.

Before coming to Congress, he served as a member of the Georgia Air National Guard, the State house minority leader, a State senator, and the chair of the State board of education.

On that day, I said he brought a wealth of knowledge with him. I explained to our colleagues that, in his decades of public service in our home State, JOHNNY developed a great reputation as a bridge builder, a man who has strong beliefs but was also willing to work with others to get things done.

Very quickly, Members of the House and Senate discovered how true this was. The Senator does not make a lot of noise, but he has the ability and the capacity to speak truth to power.

When JOHNNY served in the House of Representatives, we always found a way to come together, and we continued that tradition when he was elected to the Senate. Over the years, we worked together on many, many issues, like transportation, water, housing, and veterans affairs. We always found a way to get along and to do the good work the people deserved.

Time and time again, he stood with us, he worked with us to uplift African Americans in the State of Georgia, to recognize individuals like Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Jackie Robinson, native of Georgia. He did not just talk the talk, he literally walked the walk.

Senator, you not only supported the reauthorization of the Voting Rights Act in 2006, but, a few years later, you even co-led the congressional pilgrimage to Selma, Alabama. I want to say thank you for all of your good and great work.

Those of us who know you will agree that you are always thoughtful and

mindful, a warm and welcoming gentleman in the truest sense of the word.

For two decades, you, Senator, led a team that could cross the aisle without compromising their values. Whenever a constituent came over from a meeting with you and your staff, they felt heard and respected.

□ 1545

I hope you do not mind, but I would like to share a moment that stands out for me and will always stand out for me as long as I live, to this very day.

One morning, before I was scheduled to read the 13th Amendment on the House floor, Senator ISAKSON asked me to come and speak with his staff about service and my own experiences. We had an honest and thoughtful discussion. It was one of the most meaningful, memorable experiences of my years in Congress. I carry it in my heart to this very day, to this very moment, what Senator ISAKSON said. I believe 20 years have passed since I stood on this very floor to introduce Senator ISAKSON to Congress.

As JOHNNY returns to private life with his beloved wife, Dianne, of 51 years and his wonderful, beautiful children and grandchildren, I would like to thank JOHNNY for his years of service. I would like to thank JOHNNY for his service to our State, our Nation. I wish JOHNNY health and happiness.

I hope the Senator takes some time to enjoy a beautiful and wonderful life in the State of Georgia. Senator ISAKSON has been very good to the people of the State of Georgia, and I am lucky enough, and just blessed really, to call him a friend and a brother. I thank him so much.

Madam Speaker, it is almost difficult to yield back the time when I speak of this good and great leader from the State of Georgia. I thank JOHNNY for his service. I will come over and meet you, brother.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I wish all of America could be here to see that, two icons from Georgia embracing. What a wonderful sight that I think is representative of the days of the past and the days to come and how we should work together. Thank you both so much, not just for what you did, but for who you are.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. GRAVES).

Mr. GRAVES of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative SCOTT for yielding and for coordinating this hour of tribute to a dear, dear friend and how humbling it is to follow my good friend, Representative LEWIS, who swore me in just the same, JOHNNY, just over 9 years ago, right here in this same spot.

I know this would certainly take more than an hour, and I know this is a Georgia delegation moment, but, Senator, I am certain that if the House would allow that, Member after Member from State after State would come down here and pay you tribute, just the same as we are today.

As Members, we get up each and every day and we work hard to make sure our constituents have a great place to live and provide for their families. And it is not often that we have the opportunity to share about the impact that a single person might have made on our very own lives.

Today is one of those rare occasions for me, and I get to do that today through the recognition of one of Georgia's giants. And I am going to do this today, Senator, take the opportunity to share of our first interaction, my first introduction, my introduction to Senator ISAKSON.

It was November 6, 1990, and I was just your average 20-year-old college student. I was apolitical. I was just looking for a free meal that night. I was an idealist, very open-minded, and I was invited that night by my roommate to attend a political gathering. And my roommate just happened to be the son of Freddie Stevenson, who is a dear friend of ours, Senator.

And that was my very first political event ever that I had attended, and it happened to be the gubernatorial election night celebration, or that is at least what I anticipated that night. I can remember that evening as if it were yesterday, and I know the Senator can, as well, as can so many others.

As a north Georgia country boy, I didn't grow up in wealth or politics. I just worked hard every day just trying to get through each and every day.

But that night I was impacted. There was a lot of energy. There was excitement in the room. And that is infectious, I know it is, but that is not what it was about that night. I was impacted more so than anything by a single person, a person I didn't even know yet, a person that I would soon get to know very well, though.

You might suggest that I was impressed by the Senator's resume, his history and what he had done. I mean, after all, we glossed over what the Senator has accomplished, but he has served in the Georgia Air National Guard. The Senator has 14 years in the Georgia House as a minority leader. The Senator was co-chair of a Presidential campaign, president of one of the largest real estate companies in the country, and, yes, as has been mentioned, he was a Georgia Bulldog. All of that by 1990. That is impressive, but that is not what captured me that night.

I was totally unaware of all those things. Nor could it have been his future, because none of us knew, none of us knew what might be yet. That was so many years ago.

The fact that JOHNNY would one day run and be elected to the State Senate, that he would be a candidate for U.S. Senate in 1996, he would head the State School Board, be elected to the U.S. House in 1999, sworn in by the great JOHN LEWIS, and then 5 years later elected to the United States Senate as our senior Senator.



There was something so much more, JOHNNY. There was so much more than that, Senator, that we had yet to know. I mean, it was more than the Senator's resume. It was more than the Senator's title, and it was more than what the Senator was going to accomplish that stirred me or that stirs any individual.

It was on that night in 1990 where a man I had never met with a name I certainly couldn't pronounce with a history that I didn't know or a future yet untold, he caught my attention. My first true interaction, my first impact by a political figure in my life was that night in 1990.

The results were not what the Senator had hoped for at the time or what the Senator had worked for, and yet, he was in a room of friends and supporters and had to address them that night.

Now, if you were an onlooker like me, a 20-year-old college student, what do you expect? You expect maybe there is going to be bitterness, there is going to be regret, there is going to be some blaming, there is going to be some divisiveness. That certainly sounds familiar, certainly today. But it was different.

Instead, JOHNNY ISAKSON, he took the stage with grace, with respect, with dignity, with vision and with a confidence that I never expected in a person. And whether the Senator knew it that night at that time, he chose to impact, and he chose to inspire. He chose to inspire me.

I know the story is not unique to me. I know it is not. There are 45 years of stories like that. I just happened to be one. He was paying forward before it was even a thing to do. And now 29 years later I can stand before each of you, I stand before you as one who served in the Georgia House for 7½ years and now in my 10th year here in Congress and a future still yet untold. I get to stand before the Senator and say, "thank you."

I thank Senator ISAKSON. I thank him for caring. I thank him for being an example of what is needed so much today. It is with deep gratitude that I get to pay tribute in his farewell. To the one who might have lost an election in 1990 but won the trust of a 20-year-old college student that night, a true fighter for Georgia, a great statesman, and a dear friend, thank you so much, and may God bless the Senator in the days ahead.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BISHOP), my friend and colleague.

Mr. BISHOP of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I thank my colleagues for this Special Order giving tribute to a good and great man.

Winston Churchill once said, "You make your living by what you get. You make your life by what you give." My friend, JOHNNY ISAKSON, has given so much to so many for so long. He has truly made a life.

JOHNNY ISAKSON has been a true statesman in his remarkable career as a public servant for Georgians. I first met JOHNNY in 1977 where we served together in the Georgia General Assembly. We developed a friendship which has endured through our work together in the State House, the U.S. House of Representatives, and during his service as our U.S. Senator from Georgia.

Throughout his career, he has not viewed issues from a partisan perspective, but for the good of all Americans. JOHNNY served as a Republican in both chambers of Georgia's State legislature, but he was appointed by Georgia's Democratic Governor Zell Miller to be the chairman of the Georgia State Board of Education. His integrity, his kindness are invaluable qualities in a legislator and have no doubt been a defining measure of his success.

I am honored to call JOHNNY my friend. We will miss him in the delegation. His loss will be felt deeply, but we can all agree that he is very much deserving of a happy retirement spent with his wife, Dianne, their children, and grandchildren, and we wish you the best, JOHNNY.

The poet said:

Isn't it strange how princes and kings,  
and clowns that caper in sawdust rings,  
and common people, like you and me,  
are builders for eternity?  
Each is given a list of rules;  
a shapeless mass; a bag of tools.  
And each must make your life as flown,  
a stumbling block, or a stepping stone.

The people of Georgia, the people of our Nation, and, indeed, people all across the world are so blessed that you have used your life and your career not as a stumbling block but as a stepping stone for a higher, better quality of life for human kind. Thank you, and God bless you.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I want to thank Senator ISAKSON, as well, for his service to our Nation's veterans and his role as chairman of the Senate Committee on Veterans' Affairs. He served our military veterans faithfully for many, many years.

I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS), my friend and colleague, one of the men who serves us in multiple capacities, both in the Air Force and as a Member of Congress.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Thank you, Mr. SCOTT, for yielding. To be here, to hear just the accomplishments of Senator ISAKSON. He's one of the people that as you go along you find in life that you have to know him by title or you have to know him by last name, in the State of Georgia when you say, "JOHNNY," everybody knows who you are talking about, especially when it comes to our politics.

And for me to rattle off everything that has already been said, it is breathtaking what you have done and what you have accomplished from business to career, and those are the things that are worthy of the page in your life.

But for many of us here, just as my friends were saying earlier, the Senator

has a personal attachment to many of us, whether he realizes it or not. For those of us who come forward in public service, you need role models and mentors, and you hear about those who succeeded and failed and succeeded and failed, which is something many of us have to get used to, whether we want to or not.

For me it is watching the Senator in the times when probably he didn't know he was being watched. There were times when I watched the Senator, as a young person in the State House in Georgia going to a meeting and they would recognize him and say, you know, JOHNNY is here, would he like to say a few words?

And for most of us, it is struggling just to come up with a couple words that actually sound good together, much less sentences, but JOHNNY ISAKSON would stand up and for the next 5 minutes rattle off a speech that you would have sworn had been honed for years, and it touched the very soul of everybody there.

□ 1600

I was in awe. And I watched him do it so many times. He listened. In this business, that is pretty impressive. That is why he got stuff done.

I remember, every time I would come to him, there would be times when I would be asking a question, and I would go along, and he would listen and answer the question. I went away feeling better just by being with him.

I remember when I talked to him right after he announced to us that he was going to leave a big hole in our delegation. The first thing he said to me when I picked up the phone, as he did almost every time, was, "Doug, thank you. You are doing a great job," even when I knew that probably wasn't true.

When you understand, though, what it takes to lift people up, you leave a mark. You leave a special mark.

For those of us in politics who struggled many times over the past few years to go into groups that would call us names and not like us even when they supposedly were on our side, I watched what he did. He would go into those groups and sneak in the back after the meeting started. They would see him there. They would recognize him, and he stood and spoke. He never backed up. He never backed down. But he made a lot of converts simply by being there.

For those of us in public service, if he showed me or showed anybody anything, it is that being in the room, being a participant, listening to people, and caring about them, even if we disagree with them, is the largest step we can take to make sure that we have a union that matters.

From me and my house, for a profession that many have taken on that needs role models, we stand on his shoulders. He is the giant in the room, from our perspective of watching what happens and how it happens.

When I got to Washington, DC, I knew the one thing that I wanted to do

was actually pass legislation because I had heard him say one time before: Why do we come up here if we don't get anything done?

Madam Speaker, Johnny is far beyond the policy. He went to the heart of people, and it will be missed in this place. But it is alive now, and we turn to him and that vision more than anything.

Of course, as Senator ISAKSON knows, I still represent part of Athens and Clarke County. He is a Georgia graduate, and as we say around those parts, "You are a damn good Dawg."

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. COLLINS for his comments.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. MCBATH), my colleague.

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. I am so glad that we are gathered here today to honor our colleague.

It is an honor to represent Georgia's Sixth District here in Congress, and it is truly an honor to hold the seat that Senator ISAKSON once held.

Senator ISAKSON has spent decades in service to the State of Georgia and to our great Nation. His legacy has left an unforgettable mark on Georgia and the United States Senate.

He is known in our community for being a friendly neighbor and for being a truly good man, and I am honored to call him my friend. We share a passion, a passion to make Georgia the best place to live and to start a family. We share a dedication to making America a more perfect union.

I know that I have not been in the Georgia delegation very long, but I thank the gentleman for putting people over party and for his commitment to the best policy, which is not always easy politics.

We live in an age where loyalty to partisanship has too often come at the expense of the American people, and we live in an age where "compromise" has become a dirty word. We live in an age where the American people have become disillusioned with the American Government.

Senator ISAKSON has defied that age. Senator ISAKSON has always been open to that tough conversation, and he has always been open to finding common-sense solutions to forge uncommon ground.

That is why I am so proud to follow in his footsteps as the Representative from Georgia's Sixth Congressional District. It is why I work so hard to make sure that we are passing bipartisan bills, bills that will help protect the communities that we truly love.

Madam Speaker, I thank Senator ISAKSON. I thank him so much for his service to the people of Georgia and his service to the freedom of our country. Godspeed to my friend. God bless.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for her remarks.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. WOODALL), my friend and colleague.

Mr. WOODALL. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

I am enjoying listening to the partnership conversation. I want to come from a different perspective, though. I want to talk about the partisanship conversation.

When I was 6 years old and Senator ISAKSON was elected as a Georgia House member, it was 23 out of 180 members of the house, as I recall. I don't know how many there were before he got there, but being a Republican in Georgia in 1976 was not a popular thing to do.

I think about all the things that we want to do together in this body. I think about folks who say, "Oh, we can't do that. It is too hard. It is going to take too long. Let's do something today, but let's not focus on those long-term goals."

You might think that when Ronald Reagan was elected in 1980, that that was a big jump in Georgia. As I recall, there were still 23 members in the Georgia House in 1980, 23 out of 180.

Somebody had to be the first one to stand up.

We talk about partisanship in this institution, Madam Speaker, like it is a bad thing. What I have always loved about the Senator is that he has never been embarrassed to be a Republican. He knew what he believed, and he knew why he believed it.

Now, the Senator might not like the way someone else expresses their Republican values, but he led with his heart. He can sit right beside a Democratic hero like JOHN LEWIS, and I can't tell the difference when it comes to Southern gentility, but he will never be embarrassed to share who he is as a Republican.

That is what it takes to grow from 23 members in a 180-member body into the institution that TOM GRAVES had an opportunity to serve and into the institution that so many of our colleagues had a chance to serve.

We talk about bipartisanship as that Holy Grail. It requires partisanship to get there, and but for the example that Senator ISAKSON set, we wouldn't have the Republican Party in Georgia, and we wouldn't have Isakson values in that party.

I talked about partisanship, Madam Speaker. I want to talk about people as the second part of that.

I have always imagined the roughest part about being a United States Senator is that one might lose that one-on-one contact that one has had. In a congressional district, we can get to know people. We can be with them in the community.

Senator ISAKSON's entire career has been about people. I watch him when he walks into a room. Folks that I ought to know who they are because I have worked with them but I just can't remember, I see him go up and greet them by name. Folks that have come into the room from all different congressional districts, he has a relationship with them, maybe from back in

1976 when he was trying to grow the party across the State, maybe from back when he was leading the State Board of Education, maybe from back in the Sixth District, maybe from his time as a United States Senator. He has always put people first.

I see that in every speech he has given in Gwinnett and Forsyth Counties. He will stand up and always thank the staffers who are working for him.

It is his Academy Day that I enjoy the most. That is my favorite time that we spend together each year.

If people don't know, Madam Speaker, the Isakson Academy Day is a statewide event that brings all the young men and women who love an opportunity—they could do anything they want to with their life, but they want to serve the United States of America. They want to be the future generation of leaders. Even as young as seventh, eighth, and ninth grade, they come to this event that Senator ISAKSON puts together.

Talk about all the lives that he has changed here in this institution, don't even get started on the number of lives he has changed as it relates to leadership and opportunity to serve through his Academy Day.

I think about him being a Republican's Republican. I think about Reva Jennings in Forsyth County. Senator ISAKSON knows Reva. She is hard core. For folks who don't know, Madam Speaker, Forsyth County is one of the most conservative counties in the State of Georgia—a conservative State, a conservative county.

Reva Jennings has been building that Republican Party up there for as long as anyone can remember. We lost her in an untimely way.

But while everybody loves us on our way out the door, Senator ISAKSON might remember a tough primary season or two where folks might come and say: Johnny, why aren't you more angry about this? Why aren't you doing this?

As Republican primary seasons are, we tend to eat our own. Reva Jennings, the first time I met her, was fielding one of those questions. Somebody came up and said: We have to get somebody to challenge that JOHNNY ISAKSON in the next primary. He is soft, for a Republican.

Now, we know Reva. She doesn't have any softness in her. She went right to Senator ISAKSON's steel backbone. She went right after it. She took it to that whole crowd of Republicans, saying: You can poor-mouth anybody you want to in this town, but you cannot poor-mouth JOHNNY ISAKSON because he has done more for the Republican Party than anybody else in this State has, and let me tell you how.

It is not hard to find detractors out there these days. It is hard to build those lifelong friendships that create that gift of relationship that Senator ISAKSON has offered so many.

He has offered it to me. I am grateful to him for it. I wouldn't be standing

here today but for the work he has done over those years, and I thank Senator ISAKSON for that.

Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. SCOTT for yielding.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. CARTER), my good friend and colleague.

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative SCOTT for putting this together. Indeed, it is something well deserved.

I rise today to recognize a great Georgian and a great Senator.

I have been blessed in my life. I am the grandson of a tobacco farmer and the son of a paper mill worker, and here I am, walking the Halls of Congress.

In the short period of time that I have had to serve here, I have witnessed many great things. I got to listen to the Pope, something I never thought I would have the opportunity to do, one of the great religious leaders in the world, right here in this room.

But when I think of what I saw just a few minutes ago, when I saw not only two great Georgians but two great Americans, JOHN LEWIS and JOHNNY ISAKSON, embrace, I pinch myself sometimes. How did this happen to me? How did I get to witness all of these great things in my life?

Madam Speaker, I thank both of these gentlemen.

Madam Speaker, I thank especially Senator ISAKSON. I have been fortunate to call him a friend and a mentor for many years. I have had many political mentors in my life: Tom Triplett, Tom Coleman, just to name a few, and JOHNNY ISAKSON.

I can remember hearing the story from the then-minority leader of the house of representatives in the Georgia statehouse, when Senator ISAKSON would tell the story of leading such a small group that General Custer had had better odds than he had at that time.

□ 1615

I will never forget that. It taught me perseverance. It taught me to always work hard and to continue on. I have always looked at that and admired that in you, and I appreciate it very much.

Your dedication to our State and our Nation has truly been unmatched. It is something that I have admired throughout all my time in public service.

Senator ISAKSON, you are one of the greatest Georgians to ever serve and one of the only Georgians—in fact, the only Georgian—to have ever served in the Georgia State House, in the Georgia State Senate, in the House of Representatives, and the United States Senate. I got three out of four. I don't know if I will ever make it across over here, but if I do, I am going to catch you because I have had the honor, as well.

At each of those levels that you have served, you have been successful in ad-

vancing policies for the betterment of the State of Georgia and for the United States of America. I think that is what is so very important. Everywhere you have been, every step of the way, it has always been for the people, always been for the betterment of our State and of our Nation.

During a time in our political history in which Americans seem to be increasingly divided, I have always looked to you. One of the most important achievements I think that you have made is to build bipartisanship, to reach across the aisle, to come together.

I hear my staff tell the story of you don't hear about Senator ISAKSON being involved in a big fight over in the Senate, but, in the background, he is in a knife fight and he is winning.

That is what we all aspire to do. We all want to be known as statesmen. We all want to be successful and win our matches. But you are, and we don't even know about it most of the time.

For example, you have always been a staunch supporter of our Nation's veterans. I think that is extremely important for all of us to remember. You were chair of the Veterans' Affairs Committee for so many years.

I have heard the stories of problems at the VA and of Senator ISAKSON picking up the phone and calling the family member and apologizing. Now, this is the chair of the Senate Veterans' Affairs Committee calling someone and apologizing for them having a problem at the VA center. Can you imagine? But that is what we admire.

The overhaul to the VA Veterans Choice Program, modernizing VA hospitals in the MISSION Act, all of these signed into law as a result of your efforts.

Every year for over a decade, Senator ISAKSON has held a barbecue in the Russell Building to feed his colleagues from both sides of the aisle.

Now at retirement at the end of this year, the State of Georgia, the United States of America, loses one of its great political assets. I know you have made the point that you are going to sprint through the finish line, and that is important.

I want to thank you, Senator, for your service to our State. I want to thank you for your service to our Nation. I want to thank you for the example that you have set for people like me. Thank you for always being a step above the political infighting in order to do what you truly felt was best for Georgians.

As you continue to do what is best for your health, you and Dianne will always be in my thoughts and prayers. Thank you, Senator, for your service to our country. God bless you.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, may I inquire as to how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia has 18 minutes remaining.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gen-

tleman from Georgia (Mr. LOUDERMILK), my friend and colleague.

Mr. LOUDERMILK. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative SCOTT for his time here, and I thank him for organizing this.

This is a moment that I am sure all of us are having mixed feelings. There have been a lot of accolades given here today to Senator ISAKSON, a lot of talk about his accomplishments, which are absolutely many.

What a lot of people don't understand about Georgia is we have legends. There are legends from Georgia that, if you go to any history book or you talk to anybody, they will recognize those names as Georgia.

James Oglethorpe is one of those, the founder of Georgia. Sam Nunn, Zell Miller, JOHN LEWIS, Dr. Martin Luther King. Of course, everybody knows Vince Dooley, the legendary coach of the University of Georgia. Others, like Tom Murphy, the longest serving speaker of the house in the Nation, who served in the Georgia State House, that I know Senator ISAKSON served with when he was in the State house.

I believe that JOHNNY ISAKSON is one of those legends, as well. As was mentioned, he is the only Georgian in the history of our State, in the history of this Nation, to serve in both houses of the State legislature and both Houses of the United States legislature, an accomplishment no one else has ever achieved.

Now, the one thing I know about Senator ISAKSON is the character of the man, that he didn't accomplish those things because it was a personal goal; it was because of his heart of service.

One thing that I have been able to consistently and honestly say about Senator ISAKSON is that he is a statesman. That is something that seems to be lost in the line of politics today, those who are true statesmen.

There are some things about him and things about statesmen that are common across the board. One is truthfulness. I can tell you that JOHNNY will tell you the truth, even if it is something you don't want to hear; but, yet, he will tell you in a way that you will appreciate, because he is doing it to uplift you and to make you better, not to draw you down.

Faithfulness, he has been faithful to his faith, his God, his family, his political beliefs, his party, but, more importantly, this country and the institutions that he has represented.

Another is trust, that is something that is lacking in modern politics. But I can tell you this: JOHNNY ISAKSON has never ever told me something that I ever questioned after that. If he told you he was going to do something, it was going to happen.

Loyalty is another area. He has always been loyal to those who are his friends, for those he represents, for his nation, and for his State.

Commitment, he is a very committed person to those things which he believes in.

Civility is one of those that really is lost today; but, as many have spoken here today, he has not only reached across the aisle, but he has reached across the State to try to bring civility back into politics.

And the last one, which I think is most important to me, is friendship. The mark of a statesman is all of those, but mostly friendship.

I was in another Member of Congress' office recently, and, Senator, there was a poster. It made me laugh. There was a poster on their wall that said: "If you want a friend in Washington, get a dog." Well, I don't think that Member ever met JOHNNY ISAKSON, because he is a friend not only to me; he is a friend to Georgia. He is a friend to all of us. He is a friend to the United States.

Senator, God bless you. Thank you for your service to our State. Thank you for your service to our Nation. You will be missed.

I am so honored to be able to say I am a friend of a legend from Georgia.

God bless you.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I would remind my friend and colleague that Senator ISAKSON is a Dawg; he is a Georgia Bulldog.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN).

Mr. ALLEN. Madam Speaker, I thank Mr. SCOTT for organizing this time to honor, as said here many times, a legend. Of course, I never thought I would be standing in front of two Georgia legends as I speak specifically about one. But I do rise today to honor my great mentor and friend, Senator JOHNNY ISAKSON, along with greetings to Dianne and your wonderful family.

I was there last Saturday to witness your beloved Bulldogs beat my beloved Auburn Tigers. Congratulations on this. I just hope and pray that they will go all the way for you. I think that would be a great tribute.

JOHNNY has been a champion for the State of Georgia for decades, a reflection of his many years of service, as has been mentioned about all of the accomplishments, a life of political service. And, also, a mention about his influence on education.

When I was first elected, I had not been in politics before and I didn't really know how to get things done up here. But I, in my service on the Education and Labor Committee, was attracted to a bill called the Every Student Succeeds Act and worked feverishly to get that bill passed in the House by a margin of a mere five votes, 218-213.

Well, it just so happened that sometime later, as we got together in Georgia for lunch, JOHNNY was asking me about that legislation. I told him, I said we are going to return control to the States; we are going to try to get the Federal Government out of the classroom so that our teachers can have more time to teach. He quickly became a champion in the Senate and helped garner bipartisan support.

Now, this is the way things should work. That bill, the Every Student

Succeeds Act, then passed the Senate 81-17 and went to a conference committee, all because of the influence of this incredible man. When that version then came back to the House, I am standing right there looking at our ranking member, and that bill passed in this House 359-64.

I had never seen anything like that, JOHNNY, and it is all owed to you, and the impact on education is going to be felt throughout this Nation. It is quite a difference, and it shows the depths of your influence in these Halls of Congress.

And, of course, throughout your service, you have demonstrated the true meaning of servant leadership by always putting the needs and priorities of Georgia first. In fact, the greatest servant leader in history said: There is no greater love than to give your life for a friend. You have given a big part your life to this country, and we are thankful for it.

As someone who came from the business world but had not served in public office before, I am thankful for your leadership. Georgia has been named the best State to do business in for the last 7 years, and it is no coincidence that you had a lot to do with it.

I know that I can always call on you for sound advice and guidance. Even though you are retiring this year, I hope you know that we will still be reaching out to you for advice. We will deeply miss you and your impact, and it will be missed for generations to come.

There is no doubt that Georgia has big shoes to fill, and I think our delegation is up to the task, which is a testimony to your leadership and an example to me and my colleagues.

JOHNNY, please know that we will do our best to make you proud and honor your legacy. Robin and I wish you and Dianne all the best during this next chapter in your life.

God bless you and your family.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. FERGUSON), my colleague, a fellow Bulldog and Georgia Beta alumni.

Mr. FERGUSON. Senator ISAKSON—that feels a little formal saying it. JOHNNY, as a constituent, is how I know you. I want to thank you so much for your dedicated service to our State.

As others have talked about their first meeting with you, I remember mine fondly. Not unlike my colleague, Mr. GRAVES, it was at the University of Georgia. I was a freshman, sitting on the steps of a fraternity house, completely clueless about the world, not having an understanding, self-absorbed.

I remember sitting on the steps as you came—I had no idea who you were—and you talked to us about a brighter future. You talked to us about what it meant to be a Georgian.

□ 1630

I remember, when you left, thinking two things from that moment, the first

is: That is maybe the nicest person that I have ever heard from in my entire life.

Secondly, I was pretty touched that someone was looking out for my future that didn't even know me.

Over the years as I watched you and began to follow you, I saw that play out firsthand. I saw how important the State of Georgia was to you, and what made it important was the millions of Georgians that you love and care about; the ones that you don't know; the ones that you do know; and the ones that are yet to come.

Your unwavering commitment to make our State and this Nation a better place for all of us is something that can never be forgotten.

You have set a standard for being a gentleman and a statesman that we should all follow. It is pretty remarkable that we, as the Georgia delegation, are getting to sit here today and not only speak to you, but our dear colleague, JOHN LEWIS, as well. Because many of those same things that we say about you, we have to say about our colleague, Mr. LEWIS.

There is a genuine love for our Georgians, a sense of decency, a sense of optimism, the desire for a bright future. All of those things come through, not just in your words, but in your actions.

I want to thank you for your 40 years of service to making our lives better. I am not exactly sure what piece of legislation you took up shortly after you met me, and I had the chance to meet you and heard from you on the steps of a fraternity house in Athens, Georgia, but I feel confident that whatever it was, it made my life better many years later. I thank the gentleman for that.

We ask that God continue to bless you and Dianne and know that we owe you a debt of gratitude that we will never be able to repay. Thank you and God bless you.

Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia. Madam Speaker, in the last few minutes, I want to thank all of my colleagues who joined us this afternoon, especially JOHN LEWIS, another icon from Georgia.

Certainly, America and the world are better off because of both of these men. I think the strong bipartisan presence here lends to the extraordinary impact that Senator ISAKSON has had on our delegation and the great respect that we have for his service to our State and our Nation.

Senator ISAKSON, I have been told that I can't call you JOHNNY on the floor, but if I could, I would say: JOHNNY, we love you. Thank you for your service to the great State of Georgia. America and the world are better places because of the service that you have provided to our Nation and your fellow man.

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

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1309, WORKPLACE VIOLENCE PREVENTION FOR HEALTH CARE AND SOCIAL SERVICE WORKERS ACT; PROVIDING FOR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PERIOD FROM NOVEMBER 22, 2019, THROUGH DECEMBER 2, 2019; AND PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULES

Mr. DESAULNIER (during the Special Order of Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia), from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 116-302) on the resolution (H. Res. 713) providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1309) to direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an occupational safety and health standard that requires covered employers within the health care and social service industries to develop and implement a comprehensive workplace violence prevention plan, and for other purposes; providing for proceedings during the period from November 22, 2019, through December 2, 2019; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE MONTH

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the gentlewoman from New Mexico (Ms. HAALAND) is recognized for 60 minutes as the designee of the majority leader.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Native American Heritage Month. And as part of this acknowledgment, I wish to state that we are on Indian land. The Nacotchtanks, known for trading right here throughout the Chesapeake area, were the original inhabitants of the land we are standing on right now.

I am a proud member of the Pueblo of Laguna in the great State of New Mexico. My mother raised me to be a Pueblo woman, and as such, I have an obligation to my people and the quest of all Native American communities to safeguard our cultures and traditions and do all I can to ensure that our people have a government that lives up to its trust obligations.

Trust obligations were promises made to all of our Tribes in exchange for the tens of millions of acres of land that became the United States of America. As a child, I was taught to value our open space, our land, our water, and animals.

In spite of the tremendous hardships my grandparents faced through their experiences in living through the Indian boarding school era, the assimilation era, and being at the forefront of moving our people into the modern era, I am here to advocate for the issues and policies that will offer a clean planet and opportunities now and for future generations.

I am the product of generations of people who planted and harvested since time immemorial. My ancestors cared for the land, respected our air and our water, and passed down those responsibilities to their future generations.

It is because of my people and the first people on this continent that we stand here today on this floor. In fact, our Constitution was largely influenced by the Iroquois Confederacy. Tribes here on the East Coast had official relationships with the crowned heads of Europe.

When we talk about Native American history, we must recognize that Native American history is American history, and throughout this history, our ancestors held fast to a belief that our people would endure.

We are reminded of our resilience by people like: Joy Harjo, from the Muscogee Creek Nation, the first Native American poet laureate in our country's history, named just this year.

Our colleague, SHARICE DAVIDS, my sister, as one of the first Native American women elected to Congress in our country's history.

Ruth Anna Buffalo, is a citizen of the Mandan, Hidatsa and Arikara Nation from North Dakota, a State legislator who is fighting to end the crisis of missing and murdered indigenous women and to make her State more equitable for its indigenous citizens.

Tommy Orange, a Cheyenne and Arapaho award-winning writer from Oakland.

Tatanka Means, a Navajo actor and activist, and so many more.

This month is set aside to celebrate the contributions that Native Americans have made to our country and to recognize that there is so much more that the Federal Government must do to ensure that Native nations have every opportunity afforded to every American, which includes healthcare, education, public safety, housing, and economic development.

Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. KILMER).

Mr. KILMER. Madam Speaker, I thank Representative HAALAND, not just for giving me some time to speak, but for being such a terrific leader and being such an important voice, both for her district, and for people all over this country.

She, along with SHARICE DAVIDS, are two superstars of the freshman class who have been just terrific in adding their voices to this body.

I also want to recognize GWEN MOORE who has just been a tremendous champion on behalf of Native Americans and has been a real leader on issues like the Violence Against Women Act and has made a tremendous amount of progress for Native Americans throughout this country.

As was mentioned, November marks Native American Heritage Month, a time to honor the first Americans. I am proud to represent 11 Tribes that have called my region home since time immemorial.

Each of these sovereign nations has their own unique culture and tradition and stories that add important threads to the fabric of our Nation.

I think about some of the most extraordinary moments that I have had as a Representative:

Visiting with the Quinault Indian Nation along with the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and having conversations about some of the civil rights challenges, not just facing the Quinault Nation, but Native peoples throughout this country.

Visiting the Makah Tribe during Makah Days, and going on a hike with the then-chairman of the Tribe, going out to the northwestern tip of the continental United States. My daughter was with us and she asked the Tribal chair: "Is this the end of the world?"

And he said, "We consider it the beginning of the world."

Visiting the Quileute Tribe and participating in their festival out in La Push, which is one of the most beautiful places on the planet.

Visiting with the Hoh Tribe and celebrating a water project that that Tribe had led the way on and touring with their Tribe and seeing some amazing assets and also seeing some of the real challenges that they have.

Just recently visiting the Chehalis Tribe, seeing some of their enterprises and seeing the value of the work that they do, how much it contributes to the local economy there, and how much it means to their ability to provide services to their Tribal members.

Visiting the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe and visiting their ancestral lands and seeing the dam removal project that occurred there that is giving new birth to the environment there in that region.

Visiting with multiple generations of the Jamestown S'Klallam Tribe, visiting their leaders and hearing about the important role that fishing and shellfish growing has meant for their Tribe for generations and generations.

Visiting the Port Gamble S'Klallam Tribe just this past year and hearing about some extraordinarily innovative work that they are doing to try to reduce recidivism in our criminal justice system and give people a second chance.

Sitting down just this past year for lunch with the leaders of the Skokomish Tribe in a beautiful Tribal center and hearing about some of the challenges that their Tribe faces and some of the opportunities that they have.

Visiting with the Squaxin Island Tribe, visiting their child development center and seeing the investments that they are making in kids and in future generations.

Developing a friendship with the Suquamish Tribe with their chairman, Leonard Forsman, who has come into this Chamber for the State of the Union, who has beaten me in basketball, and hearing him speak passionately about treaty obligations.

I could talk about others, the Tulalip Tribe that recently hosted an important conversation about protecting Puget Sound and honoring Billy Frank Jr.

Madam Speaker, the Snoqualmie Tribe, from your district, visited with me just today. That is a Tribe that is very important in our region, and in their ancestral homelands is where I almost proposed to my wife before I chickened out.

These communities have shown us the importance of caring for iconic natural resources like salmon and shellfish that are found throughout the Pacific Northwest and have fought to protect our land and waters, not just for themselves, but for future generations.

They have shown all of us the importance of honoring and respecting the role of our elders, and never forgetting the time-honored traditions that are passed down.

They have defended our freedom by putting on the uniform of the United States military. They play a key role in driving our local economies.

This month, Native American Heritage Month, reminds us that we have an opportunity to build a foundation of cooperation as partners to secure a brighter future for Tribes, not just in the Pacific Northwest, but all around this country.

Unfortunately, the Federal Government has failed to uphold the promises made to these communities far too often. So, today, as we mark Native American Heritage Month, I want to affirm my commitment, and I think all of my colleagues want to affirm their commitments, to ensuring that the Federal Government honors its treaty and trust obligations.

I am grateful that earlier today the House Natural Resources Committee held an oversight hearing on the recent U.S. Commission on Civil Rights report called: "Broken Promises: Continuing Federal Funding Shortfall for Native Americans."

A couple of years back I called on the Commission on Civil Rights to produce this report, to give Congress a roadmap for how to meet its treaty and trust obligations for Indian Country. I am proud to see Congress taking concrete steps to address the recommendations outlined in this report.

The decisions we make today should be with an eye toward how they will affect our children seven generations into the future. So I want to invite those at home and my colleagues to join us in celebrating the history and culture of our Tribes and all Tribes around this country.

Let's recommit to working with our Tribal partners to make a brighter future for all.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Wisconsin (Ms. MOORE), my friend and colleague.

Ms. MOORE. Madam Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman from New Mexico for yielding.

I am so very pleased to join my colleague, DEB HAALAND, as one of the first Native American women—it is about time—to join this body in celebrating Native American Heritage Month.

It is fitting here in November, as we think about Thanksgiving, to celebrate Native American Heritage Month, considering the welcoming of foreigners to this land first inhabited by the Native peoples.

This month really allows us the opportunity to formally remember the great contributions that Native Americans have made, and they continue to make to bridge our communities and to improve our Nation.

All you have to do is walk right down the street to the Smithsonian National Museum of the American Indian to just get a glimpse of the many ways that Native Americans have contributed to the fabric of our Nation, despite the many hardships, the broken promises, and trials they have faced.

□ 1645

Indeed, as you walk through that museum, you will see the dozens and dozens and dozens of documentation of the treaties that have been executed and violated in this country.

But the rich culture and heritage of Native Americans have still come through all of these hardships. They have been an indelible and undeniable impact on the American way of life. I am reminded of that every single day in my community.

In fact, I hail from Wisconsin, where Earth Day was inaugurated by the late, great Senator Gaylord Nelson because, indeed, one of the things we have learned in Wisconsin from our Native community is to have stewardship over our environment, one of the legacies of the Native peoples.

My home State is proudly home to 11 federally recognized Native American Tribes, and I am so proud of the many contributions that these Tribes have made to the cultural and economic richness of my State. In fact, the city of Milwaukee, which I represent, has a name that is derived from some of the Native brothers and sisters who inhabited the region: the gathering place by the water, the beautiful land, or the pleasant land. In fact, the host committee from the Democratic National Convention is called the Good Land Committee.

These Tribes have helped refine and strengthen our State. In my home city of Milwaukee, the Forest County Potawatomi Foundation has not shied away from helping to address some of the most intractable problems facing our communities, including high unemployment, access to basic and higher education, ensuring better access to healthcare, and reducing health disparities, among other things.

I am so inspired by the dedication of the Forest County Potawatomi to invest in Milwaukee and to give a helping hand to those serving the most vul-

nerable in the broader community, from young children to seniors in our community.

In my life as an elected official, first at the State level and now in Congress, I have had so many wonderful friends and allies in the Tribal community. As a matter of fact, I grew up in a community where I had many friends, and I learned so many things from my Native friends.

I am extremely honored to now serve in this body with the first Native American women—what a difference one session makes—who have been elected to this body and to be able to work across the aisle, even before they arrived, with concerned colleagues with Native backgrounds, such as Mr. COLE and Mr. YOUNG, on legislation to address the needs of Native Americans.

Madam Speaker, I want to take just a few seconds, if the gentlewoman from New Mexico will indulge me, to reinforce my commitment to the first peoples of this Nation. As they are citizens of this Nation, I want to remind the body that Native people are dual citizens. Because of their treaty rights—and it is in the Constitution—they are sovereign nations, and we ought to double down on our efforts of the Federal Government to fully live up to these trust obligations.

Unfortunately, the history of our country is not the same as our aspirations. Our country's policies toward our Tribal communities is not a proud one. It actually is quite horrifying, which is why remembering, commemorating, and celebrating our Native brothers and sisters is so important, in order to remember the great things but also to remind us of where we have fallen short so that we learn from our past and that our history never repeats itself.

You have heard some of the things that my sister DEB HAALAND has talked about here. She talked about the abrogation of families and moving Native American people into assimilation programs. Part of that legacy has come to pass because we have not protected the sanctity of our Tribal obligations, respected sovereignty, and promoted the political, economic, and social self-determination for Native American communities. This is of paramount importance if we are not to repeat the same negative legacy.

As we celebrate this month, let us rededicate ourselves to the numerous bills and initiatives that can help make a difference to our Native brothers and sisters. Let this not be just some moment, some little 5 minute or Special Order talking about how wonderful Native Americans are.

One of our key legislative priorities this year is a strong reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act. For too long, non-Native men could assault Native American women with impunity. The Violence Against Women Act that passed the House earlier this year, sitting over in the Senate graveyard, would take more steps to end this



scourge by empowering Native law enforcement and Native courts to protect Native American women and children from domestic violence.

The need for affordable housing in Indian Country cannot be overstated. Some of the poorest and most remote communities in this country are Native American communities. Native American elders and children are living in deteriorated housing with mold and structures that cannot protect them against the harsh environment.

NAHASDA, the Native American Housing Assistance and Self-Determination Act, provides Tribal governments the ability to provide safe and affordable housing to Tribal communities that is consistent with their status as sovereigns. We need to stop punting and finally undertake a real reauthorization to unlock the potential of these programs to improve housing for all Native Americans. I continue to work with House and Senate colleagues to find a path forward so we can finally have this program reauthorized.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL).

Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL. Madam Speaker, each November, we take time to reflect upon the lasting contributions of Native Americans in our country. The rich traditions and history of indigenous peoples shaped our Nation's democracy and cultural fabric long before the writing of the Constitution.

Today, they continue to impact all facets of American life and have endured despite centuries of injustices. We must remain mindful of our past failures while moving forward to build a peaceful, mutually sustainable relationship between our government and Tribal nations.

At home, in Florida's 26th Congressional District, it is an immense privilege to work with the Miccosukee Tribe in Florida. The Miccosukee people are dedicated to the protection of their homeland, the Florida Everglades, and have been a crucial partner in the fight for clean water and the restoration of the natural flow of water from the Kissimmee River to the Florida Bay.

I am proud to have the Miccosukee Tribe in my district, and I am so grateful for their vital participation in the protection and the prosperity of south Florida. As our country faces new challenges, we should strive to include indigenous voices in our national conversation.

This month, let's commit to honoring the legacy of Native nations and celebrating the indispensable contributions of the first Americans.

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Hawaii (Mr. CASE).

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

Mr. CASE. Madam Speaker, I deeply appreciate my friend and colleague from New Mexico leading this Special

Hour and yielding me time to join in recognizing November as Native American Heritage Month, a time for us to reflect on and celebrate the rich histories and diverse cultures of our Nation's indigenous peoples.

It is said that cultural heritage is the sum total of the unique ways of living of a culture handed down from generation to generation, be they customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions, language, and values, all amounting to a distinct identity and integrity as a people.

By that measure, most Americans have some familiarity with the rich cultural heritage of the indigenous peoples of the continental United States and Alaska. It is indeed gratifying to listen to my colleagues speak of the rich diversity within our continental United States, from New Mexico to Florida to Washington and Wisconsin.

As we celebrate the heritage, identity, and integrity of these great peoples this month, I want to highlight that of another indigenous peoples of our country, the Native Hawaiians.

Because of Hawaii's geographical distance from the U.S. mainland and our unique history with the United States, most Americans are not aware of the almost 600,000 among us who identify, in whole or in part, as Native Hawaiian. Some 50 percent still live in my home State of Hawaii, and I am deeply humbled to represent a native group with such a deep and rich heritage all its own.

Today's Kanaka Maoli are descendants of the original voyagers who made the incredible journey from Kahiki, today's Tahiti and the Marquesas, somewhere around 1,500 years ago, a full 1,000 years before the universally recognized indigenous peoples of New Zealand, the Maori, arrived in Aotearoa.

By the arrival of the West through Captain Cook in 1778, Native Hawaiians had already long developed, practiced, and handed down a truly unique cultural heritage, from their own language, dance, and music to customs and practices, values, and religion. They were truly their own people, in every sense of the word.

However, like virtually all other indigenous peoples throughout our country and world, the Kanaka Maoli endured cultural marginalization and discrimination to the point that, by the middle of the 20th century, their cultural heritage was at risk for extinction, as has happened with most other indigenous cultures throughout our history.

Beginning in the mid-1960s, though, a renewed interest in traditional Hawaiian arts and culture began to emerge, driving deep cultural pride and resurgence. The ranks of prominent Native Hawaiians include figures such as George Na'ope, a kumu hula who, with others, brought back the study and practice of ancient hula. I had the honor of presenting "Uncle George" as a 2006 National Heritage Fellow here, our Nation's highest honor in folk and traditional arts.

The Hawaiian language itself had virtually disappeared after statehood. But in 1982, a small group of Hawaiian language educators came together and formed the Punana Leo preschools, which focused on nurturing a new generation of Native Hawaiian speakers through education in the Native Hawaiian language, the *Olelo*. The first school was established in 1984 in Kekaha, Kauai. Today, there are many such schools and thousands of Native Hawaiian language speakers.

Another ancient practice prominent in the Hawaii renaissance was the art of Polynesian voyaging. Hundreds of years had passed since the last voyage, and the ancient ways of navigating had been lost. But in 1975, the Polynesian Voyaging Society built the *Hokule'a*, a traditional outrigger canoe first captained by Elia Kawika David Ku'ualoa, whose mission was to follow in the footsteps of Native Hawaiians and sail unaided across Polynesia.

Today's voyaging canoes sail freely across the Pacific and even around the world in the ancient ways, an amazing symbol of cultural recovery.

These kanaka are just a few of the tens of thousands of Native Hawaiians and others who simply decided that the rich cultural heritage of the indigenous peoples of Hawaii would not die but would be carried forward into generations to come. Their stories, and the story of all Native Hawaiians, should not be left unrecognized by this Congress, either today or in the laws of our country focused on indigenous peoples.

I am honored to recognize them and their special contributions and legacy to our great country and to join all of my colleagues who advocate so forcefully for our indigenous peoples.

Madam Speaker, again, "mahalo nui loa," thank you very much, to the gentlewoman from New Mexico for bringing us together to celebrate Native American Heritage Month. May all Americans reflect on the diverse cultural legacy gifted to all of us by all indigenous peoples of our Nation.

□ 1700

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, this Native American Heritage Month, let us pay honor and respect to those who came before us. Let us never forget the genocide and racism that is so much of our history. Let us all work together to ensure that the future for the Native Americans and Native Hawaiians in our country is as promising as it is for any American living here currently.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. HAALAND. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the subject of my Special Order.

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

There was no objection.

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

## HEALTHCARE COSTS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 3, 2019, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. SCHWEIKERT) for 30 minutes.

Mr. SCHWEIKERT. Madam Speaker, my wife accuses me of not being able to speak without a chart, so now, when I am home, I walk around with a chart for my 4-year-old, trying to explain what being a good girl is. So far, it is not working.

We try to do this every week, but tonight, I am going to try to put some more details into last week's presentation.

The reason I have this first board up is, once again, to show the math on the single biggest threat, I believe, to our country and to our society and the absurdity that this body isn't dealing with it.

If you look at this chart, this is from the Manhattan Institute. It is now several months old. It is the 30-year window. I am going to try to make this all make sense.

If you remove Social Security and Medicare, we have \$23 trillion in the bank 30 years from now. If you pull Social Security and Medicare into the numbers, you see up on the top line, you are \$103 trillion in debt.

If you, then, normalize it for, I believe, inflation-adjusted dollars, constant dollars, it is like \$83 trillion in debt. You are a couple hundred percent of debt to GDP. You have blown up the society.

Why can't we just have an honest conversation that our debt driver is demographics? It is the healthcare portion of the demographics. How do we have a revolution here around the cost, the availability of healthcare, instead of the absurd conversation we have around this place all the time where it is about the financing?

Once again, let's be honest, the ACA, what many know as ObamaCare, was substantially a financing mechanism, who got subsidized, who had to pay. Our Republican alternative was a financing mechanism. It was about who had to pay and who got subsidized instead of what to pay. The what-to-pay discussion is so difficult because you really do challenge a lot of our vested interests, a lot of our friends, a lot of our preconceptions.

Just as a quick thought experiment to have this make sense, I think Republicans and Democrats both sort of like the idea of telemedicine. Okay, great. But most of us end up thinking of telemedicine as I am going to grab my phone and talk to a nurse or a doctor. You haven't thought it through that, the fact of the matter is, where the technology is at today, you should have one or two body sensors on, and you should be talking to an avatar that is reading your body sensors that is doing an algorithm that can give you incredibly accurate information. That would crash the price of that telemedicine.

But that is hard because that isn't the model that we all think of. We don't future-proof our thinking of understanding where the technology is today. If we don't do that, we don't hit the cost breakthroughs.

As you look at the math here, you will start to see about two-thirds—actually, in some ways, it becomes three-quarters if you work through some of the math—of the next 30 years is Medicare. It is the unfunded liabilities in Medicare of what we are going to spend and what it would cost to finance it.

Remember, the next 5 years, just the growth of Social Security, Medicare, healthcare entitlements equals the entire Defense Department. Every 10 years—that is two full Defense Departments—is just the growth.

The next 10 years, 91 percent of our spending growth will be Social Security, Medicare, and healthcare entitlements. Is that Republican or Democratic? It is just demographics.

It is one of my great heartbreaks: The Ways and Means Committee, about 3 weeks ago, moved a piece of legislation called H.R. 3—and I am going to try to tie this in on why the mechanism in that bill is so bad for the future disruption in healthcare to crash the price and make us all healthier.

The advertised headline is: H.R. 3 is about reference pricing U.S. pharmaceuticals to the five key European countries, and we will adopt their pricing mechanism.

Do understand the revolution we are on the cusp of. A few years ago, this body, with a Democratic President and a Republican Congress, passed something called the Cures Act. We created new channels and other ways to finance some speedier approvals for the drugs that are often referred to as biologics.

We have the cure for hemophilia here. We are going to talk about cystic fibrosis and other miracles that are here. Remember, 5 percent of our brothers and sisters, the chronic population—that 5 percent—is the majority of our healthcare spending. If you want to have a revolution in healthcare costs, do the two things I keep proposing over and over: adopt and legalize technology that allows us to be healthier. Legalize the data, the ability for the thing you blow into that tells you that you have the flu. Legalize it so it can order your antivirals.

The technology disruption is there to keep us healthy.

The other side is the revolution is here to cure our just horrible, debilitating diseases, but they are really expensive because we are dealing with very small populations and incredibly expensive research.

The miracles are here, and God forbid if H.R. 3 were to become the law, the model itself. As you dig in and dig in and dig in, you understand that many of the things that would help us crash the future price of healthcare get ripped away from us because those curative, revolutionary biologics, small

molecules, even some of the synthetic genome type pharmaceuticals, don't happen.

The logic is very simple, and we have seen this before in U.S. pharmaceutical manufacturing. If there is not the big reward for the really big risks, you remove the really big risks and just basically take today's pharmaceutical, make small improvements, small adjustments, and that is what you market. That is where we were 20 years ago, even 10 years ago.

The disruption really has happened just in the last few years because of what we did here in this body by getting the policy right and, also, technology.

Part of the thought experiment to understand what those who support H.R. 3—you have to understand what you are voting for or what you are pursuing.

Over the weekend, I was reading some of the mechanisms that are used in Great Britain. There is a formula. Let's say you had a new pharmaceutical. It is being presented to the folks who do the pricing in the National Health Service in Great Britain. How do they price it?

One of the key aspects of their formula is very simple. It says if this were to extend someone 1 year of healthy life, what is that worth? In Great Britain, it is \$38,000. If this pharmaceutical costs \$40,000 but were to give you 1 more year of healthy life, it doesn't get purchased.

We are going to import that formula? Look, we need to do something with pharmaceutical prices, but there are things we can do on the financing side, on the incentives of the capital that goes in, the healthcare bond that I have come over and over to this floor and talked about as the way to finance the really, really expensive disruptive pharmaceuticals.

When we are doing a reference pricing in this pharmaceutical, if it is in Great Britain, it can be sold only if it is under that \$38,000 for being healthy for a year. Is that really the reference pricing mechanism we are all ready to go for? It sounds great until you start to understand what is underneath it.

Let's walk through my incredible optimism of the technology cusp we are on the side of but, also, how this body is going to have to figure out how we make these cures available.

You all saw the news, and I just put up this board because it is something I care a lot about, cystic fibrosis—only about 30,000 Americans.

Some of the best efficacy drugs we have right now only take care of about 6, maybe up to 20 percent of the population. We have a breakthrough. We have a huge breakthrough, but it is going to be, at least the current model right now—and it is a combination of different drugs functionally built on decades of research. But it is going to be about \$311,000 a year.

If you suffer with this disease, does our society have a moral obligation to

you for you to have another healthy year where we have functionally found a discovery that helps basically stabilize a disease where you functionally drown in your own lungs? What is the moral obligation? Are you going to test that up against \$38,000 for 1 more year of good life? Because that is functionally what you are being asked to put into the formula.

Instead, shouldn't we be pushing for the next revolution of saying how we permanently cure these diseases so that 5 percent of our population, which is the majority of our healthcare spending, we start to cure our brothers and sisters?

One of the other very hopeful things from last year is a pharmaceutical combination that looks like it stabilizes ALS. The drug looks like it is going to be expensive. You may need one, two, or three shots a year, but it stabilizes you. The drug may be \$100,000 for that shot. It turns out that is dramatically less expensive than someone regressing with their ALS. I mean, if you have to put it on a calculator, it turns out this is a good investment. Do we intend to deny this drug?

How about the research that is going on in Arizona right now? Arizona State University, the biggest university in the country and my alma mater, has a major project going on right now. I will do my best to try to describe this the way a couple of the researchers and professors have described it to me.

We have all heard the CAR T therapy right now, where you can take a cancer you have and sort of see what titers—how your body is reacting to it. We figured out, with the CAR T process, let's give your body the immunotherapy. Let's grow those cells and go attack that cancer.

We figured out that we can cure lots of types of cancer. There was even a great article out a couple of weeks ago on heart scar tissue. It turns out it is more than cancer. We can do other things. This is wonderful.

But someone really smart a few years ago said, well, hold it. If we can build an immunotherapy—forgive me if I am mispronouncing it; I have had a lot of coffee today—that goes after a cancer, why wouldn't we figure out lots of different types of cancers, look at human body reaction, what the T cells say, and build a vaccine that says, hey, it turns out these 16, 17 immune responses to all of these different types of cancer, we could turn your body on, educate your body like a vaccine does, that if one of those cancer types popped up in your body, you already have your body's reaction ready to go and attack it.

It is brilliant because we know it is over here. We know we can do it on the individual cancers. Why not now turn it into a vaccine that covers dozens of different types?

They are working on it. This is incredibly expensive, incredibly high risk. The odds are it will not work. But if it does, what does it do to the health costs of this country?

Do we have a moral obligation to at least not rip this opportunity away? My fear is that bills like H.R. 3 do incredible violence to that future that is incredibly optimistic.

This slide is almost impossible to read, but this slide is about diabetes and the Medicare population. You remember how the first slide we were talking about that Medicare, in many ways, its cost—remember, when you pay your FICA tax, all we are collecting in that, all your government is collecting in that, is really the part A, the hospital portion. The other parts are general fund spending.

□ 1715

Turns out that 30-year projection, we found some data that was saying 30 percent of that looks like it is going to be diabetes costs.

Could you imagine a cure for diabetes?

Now, you have 1 and 2. We need to deal with obesity. We also need to finish the research that would allow pancreatic cells to start producing insulin, some way to reactivate the human body to basically make its own insulin.

That revolution we actually think we have going in a lab right now. It is incredibly expensive research, and multiple, multiple, multiple lines of this research have failed. But that single cure of diabetes would have the single greatest fiscal impact on this country's future.

Think about it. If I come to you and say: Hey, take a look. Just Medicare and Social Security over the next 30 years, it is like \$103 trillion of debt, of borrowing and interest costs. If adjusted for current dollars, maybe it is around \$83 trillion. Three-quarters of that, two-thirds of that, is just Medicare. If you cure diabetes, you reduce that by a third.

That is an example of are we about to destroy our own future for great political theater today on a formula that can't work, and there are dozens of ways to cheat, which I won't even go into today because I did that once before on the floor, walked through all the different ways you can cheat on H.R. 3.

This isn't Republican; this isn't Democrat. It is just science. It is demographics. It is math.

Why can't we come together, as a body, and say we need the disruption of technology over here to keep us healthy, and the disruption of technology over here to cure—we need to work out financing mechanisms and incentives to keep this going. And over here, we need to change a lot of laws, because a lot of this technology over here is actually illegal.

One of the reasons I come to this floor every week is we are trying to convince our fellow Members and anyone who is willing to listen: There is a path that our country does not have to fall off the debt cliff. There is a path our country does not have to wake up one day and have a debt crisis.

We have offered pieces of legislation, everything from how to manage parts of the debt, everything from long-term bonds to something called trills, which is like an equity interest in debt as a way to provide some stability, some robustness in the capital markets, all the way to actually building a layered policy that has everything from tax, regulatory, immigration, trade policies that maximize economic growth to incentives for individuals to be in the labor force—we have done lots of presentations on the floor of those—incentives to change the rules around technology, and that is partially what we are talking about today, incentives for older workers to not instantly lose benefits or not have their benefits decline where there is a disincentive not to work.

We need our brothers and sisters in the labor force because this next chart is really, really important. Remember, this is only 1998 to 2028, and it is a little hard at this angle.

But understand, if you and I were here, 1998—it doesn't feel like it is that long ago. If you were to look at the youngest quartiles, let's say the 16 to 24s, it was 15.9 percent of our population. In 8 years, 9 years, it is only 11½ percent of our population.

Understand the demographic winds we are driving into. And this is why so many of the economists, before we did the tax reform, came to us and said: DAVID, we know we need to fix the corporate Tax Code. President Obama has talked about this his whole time here. But you can't grow that much. You can't produce healthy labor markets because you are getting too old as a society.

Well, it turns out that is wrong. It turns out we are breaking almost all the rules of all the economic textbooks I grew up with. But this chart is critical to understand.

So, if you take a look at the top quartile here, which is 55 years and older—1998, it is not that long ago. That was 12.4 percent of the population. In 8 years, it is 25.2 percent of the population.

Do you see a trend here? Because I swear to you, it feels like Congress didn't know there were baby boomers that were going to start turning 65.

I swear to you, if you think about this place and the crazy debates we have, the childish math that is brought here, where people just make stuff up—I am sorry. It is one of our running jokes in our family that I went to Congress, a place that doesn't own a calculator.

This drives all our policy. This is what drives the costs in Social Security, Medicare. This is what drives our debt.

There are things we can do to grow the economy and provide, if we intend to keep our promises, but my fear is the immediate satiation of rage and politics in this body blinds us to the thing that is most important for all of us.

So, once again, when we did tax reform, we were told the two fragilities that were going to keep it from actually working. One was capital stock. Well, it turns out all the economists got that wrong. Turns out capital stock, Americans saved a lot more of the tax reform dollars than we ever modeled for.

Turns out that the repatriation—you saw the report, and this is from, I think, a full quarter ago—\$140 billion more came in than we ever modeled. And also, because we have such a healthy economy, capital is coming in from all over the world.

It turns out the United States is awash in capital. We broke the formula on capital stocks, so there is investable capital to invest in people and their ideas and the growth.

But the other fragility we ran into that all the fancy economists were telling us is labor availability: DAVID, you can't get, really, over 61 percent labor force participation next year. As a matter of fact, our model predicts we are going to start to fall under 60.

You have got to understand, we are getting so old, and there are so many problems with millennials and millennial males. And let's face it, we have to deal with the realities of opioid and other types of addiction in our society.

And they were right, except they were wrong on the actual numbers. We now have blown through 63—what was it?—63.3 percent labor force participation in the last report.

I know this is geeky, but it is a big deal. It is a demonstration that, if we can grow, if we can encourage our brothers and sisters to be in the labor force—and it does mean this body needs to change many of the rules to make it easier and not a fiscal cliff on someone's benefits to go into the labor force. We are going to have to adopt the technology that scares and creates disruption.

And the simple thought experiment I will give you, Madam Speaker: Did you go to Blockbuster Video last weekend? Of course not. It is sort of silly, but it is the same thing.

Doesn't it feel like we all woke up one night and, instead of going and getting the little silver disk, we go home and hit a button and we watch Netflix or HBO Go, now Disney.

The fact of the matter is, in that world, we allowed the disruptive technologies to become part of our lives. We need to do that same thing. We need to change many of the incentives for older workers to be in the labor force. And then the Holy Grail, which will be very difficult, is: Do we need to change some of the incentives within the benefits themselves?

Remember, these are earned benefits. We have a societal contract with those who have become older.

Are there incentives and things we can design into that to actually help on the demographic actuarial curve? There are, and we have actually talked about those on this floor.

So this chart here is just a very simple one to talk about labor force participation, and you have got to understand there is a math miracle here.

Is it possible to have 164,000 people enter a labor market when you are already down to 3.6 percent unemployment? I will tell you, lots of the economists would have said no. At that point, you have hit full employment. There are not even that many available workers. What we are seeing is workers who are not looking, so they are not in that unemployment number, coming back into the labor force.

That actually tells you we have this thing called elasticity. It also means the growth curve is still ahead of us. If we can hit that curve and keep rising, we can do amazing things.

And so, to the tie-in slide, I am trying to make the point—I know this slide is getting a little beaten on. I am trying to make the point for anyone who will listen, there is a path, but it is not a path where you get to do one or two shiny objects. We have to do all the policies together because they interlink.

What we do in tax reform has things to do with labor participation. Labor participation will have effects on your immigration needs and moving to a talent-based immigration system.

Well, it turns out those will actually have effects on family formation. It all ties together.

And this body, we are now in our 11th month, and we have done nothing. We have functionally done nothing of value for this country. We should be ashamed.

I have a 4-year-old daughter. The reason I ran again, the reason I am going to run again is I am going to find some way that her future will be better than mine. I will find some way to have our brothers and sisters understand the basic math, that there is a path.

But doing crazy, doing rage, doing anger, doing just theater doesn't get us anywhere. There is a path, and it turns out this stuff isn't Republican or Democrat. It is just good policy.

So, Madam Speaker, thank you for tolerating me, and, Dear Lord, I hope we are starting to make some progress here.

I yield back the balance of my time.

#### 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. 2071. An act to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to Indians; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

#### ADJOURNMENT

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

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 27 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow,

Wednesday, November 20, 2019, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

3006. A letter from the FPAC-BC, Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's interim rule — Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) Interim Rule [Docket No.: NRCS-2019-0020] (RIN: 0578-AA67) received November 13, 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.

3007. A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report of a violation of the Antideficiency Act, pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1351; Public Law 97-258; (96 Stat. 926); to the Committee on Appropriations.

3008. A letter from the General Counsel, Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs, Office of Federal Procurement Policy, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting two notifications of a designation of acting officer, a nomination, and an action on nomination, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3009. A letter from the Attorney-Advisor, Office of the Secretary, Department of Transportation, transmitting a notification of a designation of acting officer, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 3349(a); Public Law 105-277, 151(b); (112 Stat. 2681-614); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3010. A letter from the General Counsel, U.S. Merit Systems Protection Board, transmitting the Board's letter stating the findings of the audit of financial statements for fiscal years ending September 30, 2018, and September 30, 2017, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. app. 8G(h)(2); Public Law 95-452, Sec. 8G(h)(2) (as added by Public Law 100-504, Sec. 104(a)); (102 Stat. 2525); to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

3011. A letter from the Alternate OSD FRLO, Office of the Secretary, Department of Defense, transmitting the Department's final rule — Federal Voting Assistance Program (FVAP) [Docket ID: DOD-2019-OS-0103] (RIN: 0790-AI27) received November 14, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on House Administration.

3012. A letter from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod in the Aleutian Islands Subarea of the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 180713633-9174-02] (RIN: 0648-XY019) received November 14, 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.

3013. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Reallocation of Pacific Cod in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 180713633-9174-02] (RIN: 0648-XY006) received November 14, 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.

3014. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule

— Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Region; Commercial Closure for Atlantic Spanish Mackerel in the Northern Zone [Docket No.: 140722613-4908-02] (RIN: 0648-XS007) received November 14, 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.

3015. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator for Regulatory Programs, NMFS, Office of Law Enforcement — Headquarters, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's proposed rule — Requirements of the Vessel Monitoring System Type-Approval [Docket No.: 160908833-7999-01] (RIN: 0648-BG34) received November 14, 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.

3016. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Golden Tilefish Fishery; 2020 Specifications [Docket No.: 191007-0057] (RIN: 0648-XX009) received October 28, 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.

3017. A letter from the Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, NMFS, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's temporary rule — Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Exchange of Flatfish in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area [Docket No.: 180713633-9174-02] (RIN: 0648-XY041) received October 28, 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.

3018. A letter from the Deputy Assistant Administrator, NMFS, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule — Fisheries of the Northeastern United States; Summer Flounder, Scup, Black Sea Bass, and Atlantic Bluefish Fisheries; 2020-2021 Specifications [Docket No.: 191002-0052] (RIN: 0648-XH043) received October 28, 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.

3019. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0439; Product Identifier 2019-NM-037-AD; Amendment 39-19779; AD 2019-21-13] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3020. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0485; Product Identifier 2019-NM-064-AD; Amendment 39-19757; AD 2019-20-04] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3021. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — IFR Altitudes; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31282; Amdt. No.: 549] received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law

104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3022. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace, and Establishment of Class E Airspace; Spokane, WA [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0686; Airspace Docket No.: 18-ANM-10] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3023. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0583; Product Identifier 2019-NM-063-AD; Amendment 39-19780; AD 2019-22-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3024. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0866; Product Identifier 2019-NM-174-AD; Amendment 39-19789; AD 2019-22-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3025. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0582; Product Identifier 2019-NM-034-AD; Amendment 39-19769; AD 2019-21-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3026. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Aviointeriors S.p.A. Centaurus Passenger Seats [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0557; Product Identifier 2019-NE-17-AD; Amendment 39-19775; AD 2019-21-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3027. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0254; Product Identifier 2019-NM-011-AD; Amendment 39-19763; AD 2019-20-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3028. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Bombardier, Inc., Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0436; Product Identifier 2019-NM-014-AD; Amendment 39-19744; AD 2019-19-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3029. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of

Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0807; Product Identifier 2018-NM-003-AD; Amendment 39-19674; AD 2019-13-01] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3030. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Ipeco Pilot and Co-Pilot Seats [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0260; Product Identifier 2017-NE-13-AD; Amendment 39-19722; AD 2019-21-06] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3031. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2018-0690; Product Identifier 2018-CE-022-AD; Amendment 39-19761; AD 2019-20-08] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

3032. A letter from the Division Director, Division of Policy, Legislation, and Regulation, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting the Department's final rule — Modernizing Recruitment Requirements for the Temporary Employment of H-2B Foreign Workers in the United States [DOL Docket No.: ETA-2018-0003] (RIN: 1205-AB91) received November 15, 2019, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); jointly to the Committees on Education and Labor and the Judiciary.

## 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. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 3469. A bill to direct the Transportation Security Administration to carry out covert testing and risk mitigation improvement of aviation security operations, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-298). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 4402. A bill to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct an inland waters threat analysis, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-299). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 4713. A bill to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make certain improvements in the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 116-300). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi: Committee on Homeland Security. H.R. 4753. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from operating or procuring foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes (Rept. 116-301). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DESAULNIER: Committee on Rules. H. Res. 713. A resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1309) to direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an occupational safety and health standard that requires covered employers within the health care and social service industries to develop and implement a comprehensive workplace violence prevention plan, and for other purposes; providing for proceedings during the period from November 22, 2019, through December 2, 2019; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (Rept. 116-302). Referred to the House Calendar.

## PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. BEYER, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 5154. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include geothermal energy in the 30 percent energy credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER (for himself, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. BEYER, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 5155. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include waste energy recovery property in the energy credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama (for herself, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. PANETTA, and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 5156. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the credit for carbon oxide sequestration; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MOORE, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. BEYER, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. GOMEZ):

H.R. 5157. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for elective payments for energy property and electricity produced from certain renewable resources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MOORE (for herself, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. DELBENE, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ):

H.R. 5158. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for elective payments to Indian tribal governments for energy property and electricity produced from certain renewable resources; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. MOORE (for herself, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. BEYER, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. DOGGETT):

H.R. 5159. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to include home energy audits in the nonbusiness energy property credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER (for himself, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. HORSFORD, Mr. BEYER, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. EVANS, Mr. DOGGETT, and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 5160. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the energy efficient commercial buildings deduction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOMEZ (for himself, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. EVANS, Mr. BEYER, and Ms. SÁNCHEZ):

H.R. 5161. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for previously-owned qualified plug-in electric drive motor vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BEYER (for himself, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. MOORE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. KILDEE):

H.R. 5162. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a credit for zero-emission heavy vehicles; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PANETTA (for himself, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. BEYER, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DELBENE, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 5163. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide for a credit for zero-emission buses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DOGGETT (for himself and Ms. DELBENE):

H.R. 5164. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the alternative fuel refueling property credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania (for himself, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. GOMEZ, and Ms. MOORE):

H.R. 5165. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to extend the advanced energy project credit; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ (for herself, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. MOORE, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 5166. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for the labor costs of installing mechanical insulation property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEWIS (for himself, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. DELBENE, and Ms. JUDY CHU of California):

H.R. 5167. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a credit for qualified environmental justice programs; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois (for himself, Mr. SUOZZI, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Ms. MOORE, Mr. PANETTA, and Mr. BLUMENAUER):

H.R. 5168. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to submit a report to Congress regarding the Greenhouse Gas Reporting Program; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. SPANO (for himself and Ms. GABBARD):

H.R. 5169. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to improve the TRICARE program for certain members of the Retired Reserves of the reserve components; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. CARBAJAL (for himself, Mr. KATKO, Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 5170. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to modify the final rule relating to flightcrew member duty and rest requirements for passenger operations of air carriers to apply to all-cargo operations of air carriers, and for other purposes; to the

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 5171. A bill to permanently authorize the National Advisory Committee on Institutional Quality and Integrity; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama (for herself, Mr. MCKINLEY, and Mr. BRINDISI):

H.R. 5172. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to combat the opioid crisis by promoting access to non-opioid treatments in the hospital outpatient setting; 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 Mr. VEASEY (for himself, Mr. WRIGHT, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. CUELLAR, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. GRANGER, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. GOODEN, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. BABIN, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. VELA, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Mr. HURD of Texas, Mr. ALLRED, and Mr. OLSON):

H.R. 5173. A bill to authorize the National Medal of Honor Museum Foundation to establish a commemorative work in the District of Columbia or its environs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Armed Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 5174. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for a State-sponsored nonimmigrant pilot program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor, Ways and Means, Agriculture, Financial Services, and 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. CRAWFORD (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. BOST, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mrs. MILLER, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. PENCE, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BABIN, Mr. PERRY, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. STAUBER, Mr. BALDERSON, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. SPANO, Mr. MEADOWS, Mr. WOODALL, Mr. KATKO, and Miss GONZÁLEZ-COLÓN of Puerto Rico):

H.R. 5175. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide enhanced safety in pipeline transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, 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 Ms. JUDY CHU of California (for herself, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. CISNEROS, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. NEGUSE, and Mr. GRIJALVA):

H.R. 5176. A bill to amend the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a climate resiliency service corps to help communities withstand and respond to changes in the Earth's climate with respect to natural disasters, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mrs. BEATTY (for herself, Ms. MENG, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr.



COHEN, Mrs. DINGELL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. NORTON, and Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ):

H.R. 5177. A bill to amend the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act to permit services provided by grant recipients to include provision of sanitary napkins and tampons; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. BURCHETT (for himself, Mr. CASE, and Mr. WOMACK):

H.R. 5178. A bill to amend the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 to provide for procedures to meet a target ratio of public debt to gross domestic product, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, 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. GALLEG0 (for himself, Ms. HAALAND, and Mr. LUJÁN):

H.R. 5179. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish Tribal Wildlife Corridors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources, and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois (for himself, Ms. TLAIB, and Ms. JACKSON LEE):

H.R. 5180. A bill to amend the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956 to restore the separation between banking and commerce by prohibiting bank holding company ownership of nonfinancial assets, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 5181. A bill to amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to authorize the Attorney General to make grants to States and units of local government to deploy and implement gunfire detection and location technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Ms. SPEIER, and Mr. SOTO):

H.R. 5182. A bill to prohibit the Department of Defense from deploying strategic assets of the United States in the Republic of Turkey; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5183. A bill to exempt breastfeeding women from jury duty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN (for himself, Mrs. WAGNER, Ms. MOORE, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mr. ROUDA):

H.R. 5184. A bill to require the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to improve services for survivors of domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, or stalking and their families; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ (for herself, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. NADLER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. OMAR, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mr. COHEN, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, and Ms. TLAIB):

H.R. 5185. A bill to provide economic empowerment opportunities in the United States through the modernization of public housing, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. LOWEY:

H. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 3055; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. ROBY (for herself, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. BYRNE, Mr. PALMER, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, and Ms. SEWELL of Alabama):

H. Res. 711. A resolution recognizing and celebrating the 200th anniversary of the entry of Alabama into the Union as the twenty-second State; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. JEFFRIES:

H. Res. 712. A resolution electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives and ranking Members on certain standing committees of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. BRINDISI (for himself and Mr. BUDD):

H. Res. 714. A resolution recognizing addiction as a disease and supporting efforts to prevent, treat, and destigmatize substance use disorder and addiction; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CARTER of Texas:

H. Res. 715. A resolution recognizing Survivors Victory Day to celebrate and honor the victims and survivors of trauma; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. WITTMAN (for himself and Mrs. LURIA):

H. Res. 716. A resolution designating the National Center of Excellence for research in coastal flooding and recurrent flooding, a partnership among Old Dominion University and William & Mary, including the Virginia Institute of Marine Science and the Virginia Coastal Policy Center at William & Mary Law School; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

## CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 5154.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER:

H.R. 5155.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama:

H.R. 5156.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 5157.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. MOORE:

H.R. 5158.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. MOORE:

H.R. 5159.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BLUMENAUER:

H.R. 5160.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. GOMEZ:

H.R. 5161.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BEYER:

H.R. 5162.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. PANETTA:

H.R. 5163.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. DOGETT:

H.R. 5164.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 5165.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Ms. SÁNCHEZ:

H.R. 5166.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. LEWIS:

H.R. 5167.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois:

H.R. 5168.

121 Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

The Congress enacts this bill pursuant to Sections 7 & 8 of Article I of the United

States Constitution and Amendment XVI of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. SPANO:

H.R. 5169.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. CARBAJAL:

H.R. 5170.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

By Ms. DEAN:

H.R. 5171.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. SEWELL of Alabama:

H.R. 5172.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 1 of Section 8 of Article I of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. VEASEY:

H.R. 5173.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

#### ARTICLE I, SECTION VIII

By Mr. CURTIS:

H.R. 5174.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 4 of the Constitution

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H.R. 5175.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, specifically Clause 3 (related to regulation of Commerce with foreign nations and among the several States).

By Ms. JUDY CHU of California:

H.R. 5176.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8: The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States.

By Mrs. BEATTY:

H.R. 5177.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mr. BURCHETT:

H.R. 5178.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article IV,

Section 3, Clause 2. The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

By Mr. GALLEGGO:

H.R. 5179.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 18

By Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois:

H.R. 5180.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section VIII, Clause III

By Ms. KELLY of Illinois:

H.R. 5181.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8.

“To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execu-

tion 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 Ms. MENG:

H.R. 5182.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the U.S. Constitution.

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By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 5183.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clauses 17 and 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. O'HALLERAN:

H.R. 5184.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ:

H.R. 5185.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

#### ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 4: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 20: Mr. FULCHER.

H.R. 101: Mr. HUIZENGA.

H.R. 129: Ms. SPANBERGER.

H.R. 146: Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 307: Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 326: Mr. COHEN, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. TLAI, Ms. MOORE, Mr. SERRANO, and Ms. PINGREE.

H.R. 344: Mr. STAUBER and Mr. BANKS.

H.R. 510: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 578: Mr. CASE.

H.R. 587: Mr. FULCHER.

H.R. 784: Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. BAIRD, and Mr. FULCHER.

H.R. 827: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 838: Mr. PHILLIPS and Mr. TIMMONS.

H.R. 856: Mr. SPANO and Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 884: Ms. BONAMICI.

H.R. 935: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 959: Mr. BALDERSON.

H.R. 1008: Mr. CISNEROS.

H.R. 1043: Mr. VAN DREW, Ms. MATSUI, Mr. KIND, Mr. ABRAHAM, and Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 1083: Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 1106: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 1108: Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mrs. DEMINGS, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Ms. DEGETTE, and Mr. BABIN.

H.R. 1109: Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 1110: Mr. MCCAUL.

H.R. 1139: Mr. PHILLIPS and Ms. SCANLON.

H.R. 1154: Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mrs. BEATTY, and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 1166: Mrs. FLETCHER.

H.R. 1194: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 1375: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 1379: Mr. SMITH of Nebraska.

H.R. 1400: Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois.

H.R. 1407: Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mrs. LAWRENCE, and Mr. WATKINS.

H.R. 1411: Mr. SHERMAN.

H.R. 1425: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 1479: Mr. MEUSER and Mr. KELLER.

H.R. 1529: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H.R. 1530: Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana.

H.R. 1605: Mr. BARR and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.

H.R. 1614: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 1641: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 1679: Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 1695: Mr. NEAL.

H.R. 1717: Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 1730: Mr. FLORES and Mr. GREEN of Texas.

H.R. 1748: Ms. PORTER, Mr. TRONE, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 1854: Ms. FOXX of North Carolina.

H.R. 1869: Mr. GOLDEN and Ms. DEGETTE.

H.R. 1939: Mr. FITZPATRICK.

H.R. 1968: Ms. SHERRILL, Ms. SPANBERGER, and Mr. CUELLAR.

H.R. 1981: Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 2062: Mr. BUDD and Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 2073: Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. BROWNLEY of California, Mr. MOONEY of West Virginia, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 2074: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 2117: Mr. UPTON.

H.R. 2150: Mrs. LEE of Nevada.

H.R. 2191: Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H.R. 2207: Mr. CUNNINGHAM.

H.R. 2210: Mr. FERGUSON.

H.R. 2219: Mr. KING of Iowa.

H.R. 2222: Ms. CRAIG and Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 2231: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.R. 2237: Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 2258: Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 2264: Mr. TONKO and Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 2271: Ms. SCHRIER.

H.R. 2294: Mr. LATTA.

H.R. 2305: Mr. BRINDISI.

H.R. 2400: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 2402: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 2435: Mr. WITTMAN.

H.R. 2498: Mrs. WAGNER and Mr. LEWIS.

H.R. 2506: Mr. BYRNE.

H.R. 2508: Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 2511: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 2577: Mrs. BEATTY.

H.R. 2593: Ms. KENDRA S. HORN of Oklahoma.

H.R. 2603: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 2651: Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 2653: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H.R. 2655: Mr. ALLEN, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. CARBAJAL, Mr. CONAWAY, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. DUNN, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. GRAVES of Missouri, Mr. GRAVES of Georgia, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. MAST, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. STEWART, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. VAN DREW, and Mr. WALTZ.

H.R. 2683: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 2711: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 2746: Mr. SIMPSON.

H.R. 2863: Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL.

H.R. 2867: Ms. BARRAGÁN.

H.R. 2878: Mr. GRIFFITH.

H.R. 2881: Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 2895: Mr. RUPPERSBERGER.

H.R. 2903: Mr. BAIRD.

H.R. 2912: Mr. SWALWELL of California and Mr. HECK.

H.R. 2982: Mr. KIM.

H.R. 3006: Mr. STEIL.

H.R. 3077: Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. SCHIFF, and Mrs. KIRKPATRICK.

H.R. 3078: Mr. COOK.

H.R. 3138: Ms. VELÁZQUEZ.

H.R. 3162: Mr. SMUCKER.

H.R. 3165: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 3182: Mr. WALKER.

H.R. 3211: Mr. BEYER.

H.R. 3219: Ms. MENG.

H.R. 3266: Mr. MEADOWS.

H.R. 3297: Mr. STEUBE.

H.R. 3334: Mr. PETERS.

H.R. 3348: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.R. 3357: Mr. RICE of South Carolina.

H.R. 3374: Mr. NADLER, Mr. COSTA, and Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 3412: Mr. HUIZENGA.

H.R. 3414: Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 3489: Mr. CLINE.

H.R. 3495: Mr. ARRINGTON, Mr. PERRY, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. WALKER, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. BRADY, Mr. YOHO, Mr. OLSON, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. ESTES, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. STEWART, and Mr. BIGGS.

H.R. 3570: Mr. GARCIA of Illinois, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, and Ms. BARRAGAN.

H.R. 3584: Mr. EMMER.

H.R. 3593: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 3598: Mr. MAST.

H.R. 3632: Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. KIM, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. COSTA, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. SWALWELL of California, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. LOEBACK, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. TAKANO, and Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 3636: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 3654: Mr. CLEAVER.

H.R. 3665: Mr. CARTER of Texas.

H.R. 3749: Mr. CRENSHAW and Mr. TURNER.

H.R. 3757: Mr. LUCAS.

H.R. 3760: Ms. SHALALA, Mr. CLEAVER, and Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 3763: Mr. MEADOWS and Mr. MOULTON.

H.R. 3789: Mr. HURD of Texas.

H.R. 3801: Ms. HOULAHAN.

H.R. 3851: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas, Mr. THOMPSON of California, Mr. ADERHOLT, and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 3880: Mr. BALDERSON and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 3884: Mr. LEVIN of Michigan and Mr. HASTINGS.

H.R. 3932: Mr. GALLEGU, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Ms. JUDY CHU of California, Mrs. DAVIS of California, Ms. MOORE, Mr. SOTO, Mr. KILMER, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, and Mr. GOTTHEIMER.

H.R. 3953: Mr. TRONE.

H.R. 3973: Ms. TLAIB, Ms. DEGETTE, and Ms. PRESSLEY.

H.R. 3975: Mr. GOODEN and Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi.

H.R. 4002: Mr. PHILLIPS.

H.R. 4056: Mr. HOLLINGSWORTH, Mr. COLE, Mr. CISNEROS, and Mrs. MCBATH.

H.R. 4070: Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 4078: Mr. PAPPAS.

H.R. 4090: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 4107: Ms. JUDY CHU of California.

H.R. 4140: Mr. RASKIN and Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 4165: Mr. SWALWELL of California.

H.R. 4228: Mr. HASTINGS and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 4254: Mrs. NAPOLITANO.

H.R. 4256: Mr. GAETZ.

H.R. 4269: Mr. BLUMENAUER.

H.R. 4281: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 4282: Mr. CÁRDENAS.

H.R. 4301: Mr. CICILLINE.

H.R. 4304: Mr. BUCSHON.

H.R. 4307: Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia.

H.R. 4326: Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. COOK, and Mr. SPANO.

H.R. 4327: Mr. DESAULNIER.

H.R. 4331: Ms. CRAIG, Mr. PERRY, and Mr. RIGGLEMAN.

H.R. 4348: Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. COOPER, Ms. LOFGREN, and Mr. LEWIS.

H.R. 4436: Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. ESHOO, Ms. SCANLON, Mrs. TRAHAN, and Ms. MENG.

H.R. 4438: Mr. COLE.

H.R. 4456: Ms. STEVENS.

H.R. 4482: Ms. FINKENAUER, Mr. FORTENBERRY, and Mr. HARDER of California.

H.R. 4489: Ms. PORTER.

H.R. 4588: Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana.

H.R. 4589: Mrs. RODGERS of Washington and Ms. CRAIG.

H.R. 4691: Mr. HUFFMAN.

H.R. 4697: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 4701: Mr. SERRANO, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. ADAMS, and Mr. DEUTCH.

H.R. 4704: Miss RICE of New York.

H.R. 4729: Ms. DEAN.

H.R. 4736: Mr. HUIZENG.

H.R. 4738: Mrs. HARTZLER.

H.R. 4764: Mr. NEGUSE.

H.R. 4766: Mr. ROUZER.

H.R. 4773: Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H.R. 4779: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 4809: Mr. QUIGLEY.

H.R. 4810: Mr. BUDD.

H.R. 4870: Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H.R. 4874: Mr. KILMER.

H.R. 4890: Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ.

H.R. 4895: Ms. FUDGE, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. VELA, Mr. CRAWFORD, Ms. SPANBERGER, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. COX of California, Mr. ALLEN, Ms. CRAIG, Mr. BOST, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. ROUZER, Mr. HARDER of California, Mr. COMER, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LAWSON of Florida, Mr. DUNN, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. BAIRD, Mrs. AXNE, and Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia.

H.R. 4896: Mr. QUIGLEY and Mr. NADLER.

H.R. 4934: Mr. LOUDERMILK and Mr. GOSAR.

H.R. 4941: Mr. RIGGLEMAN, Mr. CRENSHAW, and Mr. KHANNA.

H.R. 4945: Mr. COLE, Mr. BUCSHON, and Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina.

H.R. 4963: Mr. SUOZZI.

H.R. 4984: Mr. CLAY.

H.R. 4988: Mr. PALLONE.

H.R. 4995: Mr. O'HALLERAN and Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire.

H.R. 4999: Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas.

H.R. 5004: Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 5011: Mr. BLUMENAUER and Mr. RUSH.

H.R. 5028: Mr. SOTO, Mr. CUELLAR, and Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York.

H.R. 5047: Ms. DAVIDS of Kansas.

H.R. 5065: Mr. SCHNEIDER.

H.R. 5080: Mr. GAETZ and Mr. SOTO.

H.R. 5081: Mr. CRENSHAW.

H.R. 5099: Mr. RASKIN.

H.R. 5104: Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. COURTNEY, and Ms. HAALAND.

H.R. 5118: Mr. LYNCH, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, and Ms. NORTON.

H.R. 5119: Mr. SMITH of New Jersey and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.R. 5124: Mr. LARSON of Connecticut.

H.R. 5132: Mr. SWALWELL of California and Ms. SCHAKOWSKY.

H.R. 5136: Mr. COHEN.

H.R. 5139: Mr. COHEN, Ms. WILSON of Florida, and Mr. LIPINSKI.

H.J. Res. 76: Mr. LARSEN of Washington.

H.J. Res. 78: Mr. SPANO.

H.J. Res. 79: Mr. DELGADO and Mr. SCOTT of Virginia.

H. Con. Res. 20: Ms. WILSON of Florida.

H. Con. Res. 27: Mr. LAMB and Mr. PHILLIPS.

H. Con. Res. 37: Ms. SLOTKIN.

H. Res. 69: Mr. HIGGINS of New York and Mr. WEBER of Texas.

H. Res. 133: Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. SMITH of Washington, and Mr. LEVIN of Michigan.

H. Res. 214: Mr. KILMER.

H. Res. 399: Mr. ARMSTRONG.

H. Res. 495: Mr. HECK.

H. Res. 538: Mr. COHEN.

H. Res. 579: Mrs. TRAHAN.

H. Res. 633: Mr. HUIZENG.

H. Res. 641: Ms. LEE of California.

H. Res. 654: Ms. KUSTER of New Hampshire and Ms. JAYAPAL.

H. Res. 678: Mr. BAIRD and Mr. CRENSHAW.

H. Res. 688: Mr. LOWENTHAL and Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER.

H. Res. 705: Mr. LARSEN of Washington and Mrs. TRAHAN.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 3 of rule XII, petitions and papers were laid on the clerk's desk and referred as follows:

64. The SPEAKER presented a petition of State Senator Beth Mizell of Louisiana, relative to a re-sending of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 36, supporting the #fixappratings initiative calling for accurate, third-party application (app) ratings and intuitive parental controls to better protect children from harmful online and mobile device content; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

65. Also, a petition of the Caddo Parish Commission, Shreveport, LA, relative to Resolution No. 81 of 2019, urging members of Congress, especially those who serve on the U.S. House and Senate Appropriations Committees, to protect funding for local public health services and prevention programs made possible by the Prevention and Public Health Fund; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

66. Also, a petition of the Caddo Parish Commission, Shreveport, LA, relative to Resolution No. 68 of 2019, urging Congress to increase funding for Second Chance Act Programs in the annual appropriations process; to the Committee on the Judiciary.



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 116<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 165

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 2019

No. 185

## Senate

The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. GRASSLEY).

### PRAYER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Today's opening prayer will be offered by Msgr. Anthony J. Marcaccio, of St. Pius X, from Greensboro, NC.

The guest Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Blessed are You Lord, God of all creation. You are the giver of every good gift, of life and liberty, of peace and prosperity, of wisdom, understanding, and right judgment.

We ask that in Your divine mercy, You would bless our Republic and especially the work of our Senators, that they may discern "all that is true, all that is honorable, all that is right, all that is excellent and worthy of praise" for our Nation.

In this moment, make us mindful of all that has brought us together as a country, and how it far surpasses that which can divide us, so in all things deliberated and done here, we may be preserved as one Nation under God. Amen and Amen.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The President pro tempore led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FISCHER). The President Pro Tempore.

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to address the Senate for 1 minute as in morning business.

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

### PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD FOR RENEWABLE FUEL STANDARDS

Mr. GRASSLEY. Madam President, a whole bunch of us Midwest biofuel Senators sent a cover letter with our comments to President Trump. Those comments were in regard to the biofuel rules that are out for public comment.

The President has been a supporter of biofuels and the EPA shouldn't undercut President Trump's support of RFS. I urge the EPA and Administrator Wheeler to adjust the proposed supplemental rule to account for actual waived gallons, using hard data from past practices, to send an unambiguous signal to the marketplace.

I am glad to have the opportunity to comment, and I encourage all farmers, biofuel producers, and anybody else interested in supporting the RFS to make their comments. Those comments should be along the lines of what was agreed to in the Oval Office on September 12, which the EPA regulations don't reflect properly.

So tell the EPA that you want the September 12 agreement agreed to. Go to regulations.gov or to the Iowa Farm Bureau or Iowa Corn websites before the deadline on November 27 to tell the EPA to stand behind the President's Oval Office agreement.

I yield the floor.

### RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority leader is recognized.

### APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, my colleagues are well familiar with my repeated calls for bipartisan progress in funding the Federal Government. For more than 2 months, as the appropriations process idled at partisan roadblocks, I pointed out just how straightforward this entire process could have been. With the road map ne-

gotiated in July by the President and the Speaker, and approved by each of the congressional leaders, we had the necessary commitments to move forward in good faith and avoid partisan riders that would stall the entire effort, but, of course, that didn't happen.

But failing to secure funding for the Federal Government before the end of the year is not an option. Chairman SHELBY continues to lead efforts to settle on subcommittee allocations that can earn bipartisan support. Today, these efforts are ongoing, and with our deadline to prevent a funding lapse rapidly approaching, I am encouraged that the House will apparently be voting today on a continuing resolution to keep the Government funded until December 20, while talks continue. These talks must continue because it is vital that we work in good faith to fund important priorities for the coming year, but what is needed in the near term is to keep the Government open for the next several weeks while this work goes on.

This is not rocket science. The House needs to send us the short-term funding bill which the Senate can pass and which the President will sign. That is the way to keep the government open while our important discussions continue to make progress toward closing out the appropriations process and getting full-year bills to the floor.

### NOMINATIONS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on another matter, for weeks Republicans have been trying to move forward significant bipartisan legislation for the American people. Senate Republicans are trying to get our Democratic colleagues to let us consider defense funding. House Republicans have tried to get Speaker PELOSI to finally allow a vote on the USMCA, and in both Chambers we have been asking Democrats to stop slow-walking the conference committee for the critical Defense bill, the NDAA.

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



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Alas, our Democratic colleagues have not been willing to budge on any of those things. As a result, while the Senate waits for the House to send us short-term funding legislation, we will spend our time on the personnel business.

Yesterday, we advanced the nomination of Justice Robert Luck, of Florida, to be a U.S. circuit judge for the Eleventh Circuit, with the support of a bipartisan majority.

Justice Luck brings an impressive and well-rounded legal record, including a clerkship on the Eleventh Circuit, service in the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Southern District of Florida, and years spent ruling from the State bench.

Today, we will also advance the nomination of Justice Barbara Lagoa, of Florida, also to serve on the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals. A graduate of Columbia University School of Law, Justice Lagoa has spent years practicing law, serving as a Federal prosecutor, and ruling from both the State appellate bench and the Florida Supreme Court.

I look forward to confirming both of these impressive nominees, along with Adrian Zuckerman, the President's nominee to serve as our Nation's Ambassador to Romania.

#### THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, on a final matter, I spoke yesterday about the courageous people of Hong Kong who are standing up to Beijing and speaking up for their freedoms. But Hongkongers are not alone in bravely speaking up at this time. The Middle East continues to be swept by widespread and cross-sectarian demonstrations.

In Lebanon, in Iraq, and in Iran, millions are demanding a better future, greater justice, less corruption, and more democracy from their governments. These protests expand three countries. Each is unique, but one common thread connects them: Iran.

For years, Iran has systematically sought to undermine the territorial integrity and manipulate the politics of countries all across the Middle East. Nowhere is this more apparent than in Lebanon and Iraq, where Iranian proxies have challenged the very sovereignty of the state.

In Lebanon, Iran backs Hezbollah, the terrorist group that has become a dominant political player. Hezbollah has become a state within a state. Its weapons and fighters do not work to defend the Lebanese state but to embroil it in Syria's civil war and imperil its security by threatening Israel with precision rockets.

In Iraq, Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps has spent years sponsoring Shia militias and proxies that are more loyal to Tehran than to Baghdad or to the people of Iraq.

In both of these countries, Tehran has used and promoted the use of force

to acquire power and to acquire influence. A few weeks ago, the leader of Iran's terrorist Quds Force reportedly flew to Iraq for secret meetings to guide Iraqi leaders through the protests there.

Here is what this Iranian thug told the Iraqis: "We in Iran know how to deal with protests." Enough said.

Well, a violent crackdown on peaceful protesters is not going to resolve anything. What Iraqi and Lebanese leaders must do is stop listening to the poisonous advice of Iranian tyrants, who are losing their own grip on their own people, and start addressing their own citizens' demands for transparency and reform.

Iraq and Lebanon should give their people what they want—less corruption, less malign foreign influence, more opportunity, and the rule of law.

That is the path forward for Iraq and Lebanon. Commit to prosperity and pluralism at home, combat corruption and injustice within all sects and confessions, protect the sovereignty of your country, pursue peace with your neighbors, and enjoy support from the United States as well.

I would note that in contrast to Hezbollah's thugs, Lebanon's Armed Forces by most accounts continue to be one of Lebanon's few institutions of national unity. The LAF has respected the rights of protesters, protected them from violence, and sought to de-escalate tensions on the street.

I know the U.S. military believes its training and partnership with the LAF is paying off, helping it to be a more professional and responsible security force.

So while these events transpire in Iraq and Lebanon, the Iranian people themselves are also engaging in their own demonstrations. Iran used to be a moderate, open, and prosperous society. It could be again. Now tens of thousands of Iranian people themselves are raising their voices in righteous anger at what has become of their living conditions and their country. The Iranian people are feeling the pain inflicted by the brutality, selfishness, and extremism of their ruling class.

The regime seems to be doing all it can to put a stop to this. Reports over the weekend indicated an enormous, unprecedented internet blackout aimed at keeping Iranians in the dark and suggests Iranian leaders are threatening yet another violent crackdown against their own citizens.

But Iran's leaders know exactly what must be done to alter the course of their once-great country and unlock a better future for its citizens. Iran needs to stop pursuing nuclear weapons and long-range missile capabilities, stop supporting terror and cyber offensives, stop causing bloodshed to weaken its neighbors, and stop the horrific mistreatment of its own people.

There is an entire civilized world full of diverse nations that get by just fine—just fine—without engaging in any of these rogue state activities. Iran

engages in all of them. Iranian leaders will either listen to their own citizens and start behaving like a normal nation or they will be treated more and more like the backward pariahs they have become.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

#### RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader is recognized.

#### HONG KONG

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, over the past few days and weeks, reports about the democratic protests in Hong Kong have grown more and more troubling. The authorities in Hong Kong have cracked down violently on some of the protesters, firing hundreds of rounds of tear gas at a local university and even using lethal force in a few tragic situations. As many have observed, some of the pictures coming out of Hong Kong are reminiscent of a war zone.

Yesterday, the Chinese Communist Party dealt another blow to Hong Kong's special status, criticizing the ruling by the territory's High Court that reversed the Hong Kong Government's ban on masks. The Communist Party declared that only the Chinese legislature has the right to decide whether Hong Kong's laws are consistent with the Hong Kong basic law and that no other authority has the right to make these judgments. That assertion by the Chinese Communist Party is a direct assault on Hong Kong's judicial independence. Make no mistake about it, this Communist Party is cruel and relentless in cracking down on any dissent in every part of China. What they are doing to the Uighurs at the other end of the Chinese country—far away from Hong Kong—is just brutal and awful.

We in the United States stand in solidarity with the democratic protesters, who have every right to assemble and petition their government for the rights of the citizens of Hong Kong. The administration and the President himself should voice their support for the protesters in Hong Kong, which would send an important message to the Chinese Communist Party not to get involved or in any way escalate the situation. Secretary Pompeo's call for calm yesterday is weak tea—not close to enough. Beyond the Presidential statement, there are actions we can take here in Congress because, frankly, I have been very disappointed that the President, in this dramatic situation

with Hong Kong, does not do what Democratic or Republican Presidents have done in the past in standing up for human rights and democracy. He has not done that. He doesn't seem to care. As we know, he seems more eager to please dictators than to please those who are fighting for democracy.

Congress can act. We have a bipartisan bill in the Senate that has many cosponsors, including the senior Senators from Florida and New Jersey and from Maryland as well, that would reaffirm our steadfast support for Hong Kong's autonomy, democracy, and respect for human rights. It would amend the Hong Kong Policy Act in order to give us the tools to safeguard and protect Hong Kong's democracy and autonomy and hold accountable those responsible for the abuse of the human rights of the people of Hong Kong.

There is no objection to this bill on the Democratic side of the aisle. We believe the Senate should pass it. If there are objections on the Republicans' side, let's take a few days and work through the bill on the floor. We haven't done much legislation. Here is a place at which we can come together in a bipartisan way. So, if there are no objections, great. Let's pass it this afternoon. I believe the Senator from Florida will make a unanimous consent request in that regard. If there are objections, I urge the Republican leader, who has spoken out and defended the protests, to take a few days. Let someone try to invoke cloture—it will fail miserably—and let's vote on this. Then, maybe, the House will pass it. That would be something, I think, that would happen and with the President as well.

In addition, the Senator from Oregon, along with some others, has a bill that U.S. companies shouldn't sell lethal types of equipment to the Hong Kong police that have been used on the protesters. I would hope we could find a way to work that proposal into this bill or, maybe, we could make a unanimous consent request alongside it.

Nonetheless, we should pass the bipartisan bill in the Senate, reconcile it with similar legislation in the House, and quickly send it to the President's desk. It would be the strongest action Congress could take immediately to demonstrate Americans' support for the protests in Hong Kong. It would send a strong and clear message to the ruling party in Beijing. It would make a real difference.

The words on the floor the Republican leader mentioned yesterday were good but were not sufficient. Again, I urge him to move on this legislation, if we can, by unanimous consent. If not, let's have a debate on the floor so the handful of Senators who might try to block it are thwarted, and the bill will move forward.

#### IMPEACHMENT

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, this morning, during the House's im-

peachment inquiry, the American people will hear more important testimony from LTC Alexander Vindman, of the National Security Council, and from Jennifer Williams, an adviser to the Vice President.

Regrettably, some Republicans, including one in this Chamber, have tried, without evidence or substantiation, to undermine, to call into question, and to smear the credibility of the witnesses, including of Lieutenant Colonel Vindman—a Purple Heart recipient who has spent his life in service to our country. The attacks on the witnesses are painful and wrong. They are reminiscent of the actions of a brutal country, not of the democratic Republic that we are.

I hope everyone will treat these witnesses with respect and listen to their testimony with an open mind. Whether they agree or disagree with their testimony, it is unbecoming of any Senator to smear these patriots. The House has a responsibility to seek the truth and uncover all of the facts, and if it comes to it, the Senate has a responsibility to examine the evidence and render impartial judgment.

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, finally, on infrastructure, as the impeachment inquiry continues, the Democrats in both Chambers continue to do the work of the American people. Just last week, my colleagues in the House discussed a proposal for a very significant investment in infrastructure. At the very beginning of the Trump administration, the Senate Democrats proposed a trillion-dollar infrastructure plan that would create 15 million jobs.

At our meeting at the White House, I mentioned this to President Trump and asked him to join us in either supporting our bill or in working to modify it in a way that he might be able to support it. At the time, after promising over and over again in his campaign that he would pursue a major overhaul of our Nation's infrastructure, we had hoped President Trump would have worked with us on specific legislation. Unfortunately and typically, after 3 years into the Trump administration, instead of working with the Democrats, President Trump has done next to nothing. Earlier this year, the President walked out of a meeting on infrastructure that was held between him, Speaker PELOSI, me, and some other Congressmen and Senators. We haven't heard from him on the issue since.

Meanwhile, Leader MCCONNELL has turned the Senate into a legislative graveyard and seems uninterested in any bipartisan, bicameral legislation. It is so typical of this administration—of President Trump. He campaigns on infrastructure and has commercials running right now that say the Democrats are not doing anything on infrastructure when he is the one who is doing nothing. He has an amazing

penchant for looking at his own faults and then of pointing the finger at others and saying those faults are theirs. It is glaring on infrastructure.

The idea that the House impeachment inquiry is some sort of distraction from other issues is plain wrong.

President Trump, we are doing nothing here in the Senate. Come talk to us about infrastructure, and we can get something done.

The Democrats in the House and the Democrats in the Senate are willing to work with our Republican colleagues right now. We have over 200 House-passed bills we could consider here on the floor and have plenty of bipartisan Senate bills besides—from bills to lower the cost of prescription drugs to election security, to the Violence Against Women Act. We would like to work on a large infrastructure bill as well. It is entirely up to President Trump and Leader MCCONNELL to decide if we are going to make progress on a topic like infrastructure or if the Senate, under MCCONNELL's leadership, will continue to be a graveyard for commonsense ideas to help so many millions of Americans.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

#### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Robert J. Luck, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The majority whip.

#### DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. THUNE. Madam President, our most fundamental responsibility as Members of Congress is to provide for our Nation's defense, and a big part of that is ensuring that our men and women in uniform have the resources



they need to defend our country. That means, of course, that we have to ensure that our military receives adequate funding to meet today's priorities and to prepare for the threats of tomorrow. It also means we need to ensure that our military receives timely funding.

Our military doesn't just need sufficient funding to cover defense priorities; it also needs to receive that money on time, on a predictable schedule. That means passing the Defense appropriations bill before the end of each fiscal year instead of forcing the military to rely on temporary funding measures that leave the military in doubt about funding levels and unable to start important new projects.

Right now, we are almost 2 full months into the 2020 fiscal year. We should have passed the Defense appropriations bill by the end of September, but we didn't because, unfortunately, our Democratic colleagues were unable to resist the chance to pick yet another fight with the President. This wasn't supposed to happen. At the end of the summer, the congressional leaders of both parties and the President reached an agreement on funding levels for 2020 and 2021. The leaders also agreed on a number of guidelines for appropriations bills, including a ban on poison pills intended to derail appropriations legislation. The idea behind this agreement was to pave the way for the timely passage of appropriations bills and to prevent the kind of situation we are in right now—almost 2 months behind on passing defense and other funding. Unfortunately, the Democrats chose to renege on this agreement.

The Senate Democrats are currently holding up defense funding by insisting on the type of poison pills they promised to forgo just a few months ago. The leader has attempted to bring up the Defense appropriations bill twice, and both times the Senate Democrats have filibustered the legislation. It is deeply disappointing. I understand that my Democratic colleagues are looking for any opportunity to pick a fight with the President, but funding for our men and women in uniform should not be subjected to the Democrats' partisan whims.

Thanks to the Democrats, right now, our military is operating under a continuing resolution that leaves the military short of the funding it needs for the 2020 fiscal year. That has real consequences. In addition to leaving the military underfunded, a continuing resolution prevents the military from starting key projects that will help to ensure our men and women in uniform will be prepared to meet the threats of the future. The Pentagon can't start new procurement projects. New research and development initiatives that keep us a step ahead of our adversaries are put on hold. All told, under a continuing resolution, the military's purchasing power is reduced by, roughly, \$5 billion each quarter.

To put that in perspective, that is the equivalent of losing out on about 56 Joint Strike Fighter planes, depending on the variant, every 3 months. That \$5 billion the Pentagon is going without is urgently needed funding for critical military priorities. The longer the Pentagon goes without this funding, the greater the consequences for our military preparedness.

Playing politics with our national defense is unacceptable. We owe our men and women in uniform timely, reliable, and adequate defense funding, and we owe every man, woman, and child in the United States the same thing. The safety of every person in this country depends on the strength of our military. I hope that at least some of my Democratic colleagues will see their way to joining the Republicans in getting this year's Defense appropriations bill to the President's desk. It is time to get our men and women in uniform the funding that they need and that they deserve.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SCOTT of Florida). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### E-CIGARETTES

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, on September 11, President Donald Trump held a press conference with the First Lady in the Oval Office. He announced that his administration would finally be taking bold action to combat our Nation's youth vaping epidemic. The epidemic is what the Food and Drug Administration characterized as the vaping that is going on in schools across America today—not just high schools, where 27 percent of the students are currently vaping, but middle schools and grade schools as well.

Seated next to the President on September 11 in the Oval Office was the First Lady. On the other side was the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services, Alex Azar. Directly across from the President was then-Acting Commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration, Dr. Ned Sharpless.

At the press conference, President Trump stated:

We have a problem in this country . . . and it is called "vaping"—especially vaping as it pertains to innocent children. . . . And we're going to have to do something about it.

Then Secretary Azar said:

An entire generation of children risk becoming addicted to nicotine. . . . So with the President's support, the Food and Drug Administration intends to finalize a guidance document that would . . . require that all flavors other than tobacco flavor would be removed from the market.

This would include mint and menthol flavoring, as well as candy flavors, bubblegum flavor, fruit flavor, and alcohol flavor.

Explaining why this action was necessary, the Acting FDA Commissioner, Dr. Sharpless, said:

Flavored e-cigarette products drive childhood use.

Secretary Azar and Acting Commissioner Sharpless committed to finalizing this guidance, in their own words, within "a couple of weeks." Yet here we are more than 2 months later with no e-cigarette flavor ban in place.

What is worse, now there are reports that President Trump has decided to reverse himself, to break the promise he made to American families, as a direct result of lobbying from big tobacco and big vape companies. We know whom this President is hearing from. He is hearing from JUUL, the company primarily responsible for today's youth vaping epidemic. He is hearing from Altria, the big tobacco company that just bought a major stake in JUUL. He is hearing from the Vaping Technology Association, a lobbying organization that represents vaping shops nationwide. It makes sense that these companies would want the President to reverse himself, to break his word to American families, because they make profits on the backs of our kids, just like Big Tobacco did for so many years.

Today, almost 30 percent of all high school-aged children are vaping. That is more than 5 million kids. Where did they come up with these numbers? From this administration's report to the American people. Four percent of adults are vaping and up to 30 percent of high school kids. When they show these pictures of adults walking around with buttons that say "We vape and we vote," it is a tiny sliver of America. The kids should be wearing buttons that say "We vape, and our health is at risk."

Over the last 2 years of Donald Trump's Presidency, the number of children vaping has increased by 135 percent. More than 1 in 4 high school kids are using e-cigarettes, and more than 1 in 10 middle school children are following their example. Kids are using these products because of the cool, sleek designs of devices like JUUL and because of the flavors designed to appeal to just kids. Listen to them: cotton candy, unicorn milk, cool mint, mom's sugar cookie, and, of course, menthol.

According to the Food and Drug Administration, more than 80 percent of children who vape started with flavored e-cigarettes. Does anyone believe that these vaping flavors are actually intended for a 50-year-old chain smoker looking to quit cigarettes—flavors like Farley's Gnarly Sauce, Bubble Purp by Chubby Bubble, Blue Razz by Candy King, and Cotton Candy by Zonk? Do you honestly think a 50-year-old trying to break a tobacco cigarette habit is going to buy Cotton Candy by Zonk flavoring?

Every single one of these products is on the market today without review or authorization from the Food and Drug

Administration. That is because under President Trump, the FDA decided to delay regulation of these products for years. And while the FDA dithers, children get addicted. As a result, it is the Wild Wild West out there with respect to unapproved, unregulated, dangerous, and addictive vaping products, and it is our kids who are paying the price.

Despite what Big Vape says, these products are not safe. In recent months, we have seen thousands of illnesses and 42 deaths associated with vaping, including four in Illinois.

Two weeks ago, a woman came up to me and said: You don't know me. I am a nurse. And she gave me the name of the hospital. She said: I just want to tell you, I was there when that 22-year-old man died last week from vaping. He had been in our hospital for months waiting for a lung transplant because of the damage he had done to his lungs by vaping. He couldn't find a donor, and he died.

There are other known dangers associated with e-cigarettes and nicotine. Nicotine is a toxic, highly addictive substance that raises blood pressure and spikes adrenaline, increasing the risk of heart disease. Nicotine can have short- and long-term negative health impacts on the developing brain. Kids who use e-cigarettes are more likely to transition to tobacco cigarettes, and those kill 480,000 Americans each year. There is hardly a family in this country who hasn't been touched by tobacco-related death and disease.

A Dartmouth study shows that e-cigarette use leads to 81 new smokers for every 1 smoker who quits. Don't buy the pitch from JUUL that you ought to be vaping so that you can get off of tobacco cigarettes. It is running just the opposite—kids starting on vaping and converting to tobacco cigarettes.

What do we know about e-cigarettes? They are predominately used by our children. Flavors play a major role in hooking kids on nicotine. Nicotine use harms the developing brain, and kids who vape are more likely than their peers to transition to tobacco cigarettes.

Now let's consider what we don't know about e-cigarettes. We don't know whether they are safe. We don't know whether they actually help adult smokers quit. We often don't know what the ingredients are in those devices.

E-cigarette flavors need to come off the market unless or until they can prove they have a public health benefit—and good luck to that.

The President of the United States, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the head of the Food and Drug Administration all told us on September 11 that they were on the side of kids and families and public health, and they promised us they were going to do something about it. Today, I am sending the President a letter asking him to keep his word, to ban e-cigarette flavors, which threaten our kids with a lifetime of nicotine addiction, illness, and, sadly, even death.

Along with families nationwide, I am hoping the President cares more about children than he does about the lobbying pressure from big tobacco and big vape companies. Just because they can buy an ad on FOX TV does not mean they are right.

For goodness' sake, Mr. President, stick with your promise of September 11. Protect our kids from this vaping epidemic.

I ask unanimous consent that my letter to the President be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

U.S. SENATE,

Washington, DC, November 19, 2019.

Hon. DONALD J. TRUMP,  
President of the United States,  
The White House, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: As President of the United States, you have a responsibility to put the health and safety of our people—especially our nation's children—above all else. On September 11, 2019, you were poised to do just that, announcing a long-overdue plan from the Oval Office to quickly ban all non-tobacco flavored e-cigarettes, including flavors such as cotton candy, sugar cookie, fruit medley, cool mint, and menthol. Sitting alongside the First Lady, Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary, and then-Acting Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Commissioner, it had all the trappings of a made-for-television event you seem to relish.

Along with all major public health, education, and parent organizations, I praised this move because e-cigarettes—and their accompanying kid-friendly flavors—are reversing decades of hard-fought progress our nation has made in reducing youth smoking rates. And now, along with all major public health, education, and parent organizations, I have watched in horror over the past two months as you have seemingly caved to Big Tobacco and Big Vape lobbying pressure, breaking your promise to address our nation's youth vaping epidemic.

Here is what we know about e-cigarettes: We know that, in the past two years of your presidency, our nation has experienced a 135 percent increase in youth use of e-cigarettes.

We know that five million children are now vaping, including more than one in four high-school students and more than one in ten middle-school students.

We know that nearly 30 percent of children under the age of 18 are now vaping, compared with less than 4 percent of adults.

We know that JUUL has fueled this youth public health "epidemic," as it has been defined by every major federal health official in your Administration.

We know that e-cigarette flavors—including mint and menthol—are why children first try and become addicted to e-cigarettes.

We know that more than 2,000 Americans have recently been sickened as a result of vaping. We also know that, to date, 42 people have died—including four in my state.

We know that not a single e-cigarette product available for purchase today is on the market with authorization from the FDA.

Finally, we know that your Administration has completely abdicated its duty to protect the public health by repeatedly delaying and refusing to regulate any of these dangerous and addictive products.

Here is what we do not know about e-cigarettes:

We do not know the short- or long-term health impacts of using these products, espe-

cially in children (though we do know that use of nicotine in the developing brain has many negative and long-term health consequences).

We do not always know what ingredients—beyond nicotine—are in e-cigarettes and the accompanying flavors, nor do we know the short- or long-term health impact of the use of those ingredients. We do not if e-cigarettes and flavors actually help adult smokers quit cigarettes (though we do know that e-cigarette use leads to 80 new smokers for every one smoker who reports quitting).

We do not conclusively know why so many people who vape are getting sick and dying.

We do not have answers to these questions because the tobacco and vaping industries—shrouded in secrecy and deception—have refused to conduct the much-needed clinical trials and studies, instead preferring to keep the health consequences a secret. Perhaps even more concerning is that your FDA—the federal agency responsible for regulating tobacco products—has not required them to do so.

More than two months ago, when you announced the impending e-cigarette flavor ban, you stated, "We have a problem in our country . . . It's a problem nobody really thought about too much a few years ago, and it's called 'vaping'—especially vaping as it pertains to innocent children . . . And we're going to have to do something about it . . . We're looking at very strong rules and regulations."

You further stated, "Vaping has become a very big business, as I understand it—like a giant business in a very short period of time. But we can't allow people to get sick, and we can't have our youth be so affected."

During your September Oval Office press conference with the First Lady, you made big promises that you now appear to be breaking. Children and families nationwide are still hoping that you will reverse course and quickly implement an e-cigarette flavor ban that protects our next generation from a lifetime of nicotine addiction, illness, and death.

Sincerely,

RICHARD J. DURBIN,  
U.S. Senator.

#### AFFORDABLE CARE ACT

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, thanks to the Affordable Care Act, 20 million Americans have health insurance, including more than 1 million in my State of Illinois. Why is it so important? Let me tell you the story of Stefanie from Oak Park, IL. Recently, Stefanie wrote about her son, who has a history of mental health and substance abuse issues. Because of the Affordable Care Act, her son will be able to stay on her health insurance plan until he reaches the age of 26.

The Affordable Care Act also required that all health plans cover mental health and addiction treatment. It is hard to imagine that people were selling health insurance in America that did not cover mental health and addiction.

Two Senators on the floor of the Senate—Paul Wellstone, who stood right over there, and Pete Domenici, who stood there—teamed up to require that every health insurance plan in America cover mental illness. It is so obvious. It is an issue many families face. But health insurance plans were excluding it. Why did these two Senators who were wildly different politically decide they would team up for this? Paul

Wellstone had a brother and Senator Domenici had a son who were struggling with mental illness, and they didn't have protection in their health insurance, so the Senators fought to include it.

Thank goodness they did. Because of that health law, insurance companies cannot discriminate against Stefanie's son because of his medical history. Her son just graduated college. She is thankful he can stay on her company's policy until he gets a job, and she is thankful her premiums are not higher due to her son's health needs. Stefanie is afraid that if these protections go away because of a court case that is currently pending or the actions of the Republican majority in this Senate, her son will be uninsurable or face enormous medical bills that he will be unable to pay. Stefanie wrote to me, and she said that if the Affordable Care Act were to be eliminated, they are "contemplating leaving this country to seek manageable health care."

Democrats are fighting to keep healthcare protections for people like Stefanie and her son. Because of the Affordable Care Act, people with pre-existing conditions can no longer be denied coverage or charged higher premiums. Is there anyone among us who doesn't know someone with a pre-existing condition? I have one. This protects 5 million people in Illinois who have a preexisting condition.

Insurance companies are no longer allowed to impose annual or lifetime caps on benefits or to deny coverage for mental health, substance abuse treatment, prescription drugs, or hospitalizations, and young people are allowed to stay on their parents' plan until they reach age 26.

Despite the Republican and Trump administration's continued efforts to repeal these protections both in Congress and in the courts, health insurance under the Affordable Care Act is open for business. If you are interested and want to know the policies available, [healthcare.gov](https://www.healthcare.gov) is the website to visit.

Open enrollment for 2020 health plans began on November 1 and ends on December 15. If you can, sign up. It is a protection that you hope you will never need, but if you need it, it is good to have it.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to speak as in morning business.

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

RUSSIA

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, beginning with Russia's interference in our 2016

national elections, to the recent withdrawal of U.S. troops from Syria, President Trump has made multiple statements and decisions that serve only to benefit Vladimir Putin's agenda to undermine democracy and expand Russia's influence around the world.

Taken together, these actions aren't just a threat to U.S. national security, but they also undercut and diminish some of the core tenets and values of American democracy and global leadership. The U.S. Senate, as part of a co-equal branch of government, must recognize this threat and act as a body to ensure our institutions at home and interests abroad are protected. Thus far, we have not lived up to this solemn responsibility.

Let me start with a seminal news article from the Washington Post, just recently. White House reporter Anne Gearan, in her October 15, 2019, article, catalogs how the Trump administration has allowed Russia to assert dominance globally. The headline reads: "Trump's moves in Ukraine and Syria have a common denominator: Both help Russia."

Anne Gearan writes as follows, and I will quote in pertinent part.

... President Trump has taken action that has had the effect of helping the authoritarian leader of Russia.

... [The President's] actions in Syria and Ukraine add to the list of policy moves and public statements that have boosted Russia during his presidency, whether that was their central purpose or not, confounding critics who have warned that he has taken too soft a stance toward a nation led by a strongman hostile to the United States.

Anne Gearan goes on to discuss how President Trump's withdrawal of U.S. troops from Syria has allowed Russia to assert a more dominant role in the region. She also discusses how the President's intimidation of Ukraine's recently elected President Zelensky has become the subject of a domestic impeachment inquiry and distracted from actual engagement and support to Ukraine as it continues to grapple with Russian aggression.

Anne Gearan also notes:

[President] Trump has publicly questioned the usefulness of NATO—the post-World War II military alliance established as a bulwark against first the Soviet Union and now Russia—as well as the utility of the European Union, a political and economic alliance Putin would love to weaken.

This is all written by Anne Gearan.

These actions have led to a growing consensus among the national security community that the President is not serving the national interest. Let me move to a second part of this.

Sadly, President Trump's recent actions with regard to Syria and Ukraine are, unfortunately, not isolated. President Trump has been consistent in taking actions that favor Russia. As early as April of 2016, then-candidate Donald Trump vowed to pursue closer ties to Russia if elected to the Presidency. Even before he took office, by way of Twitter and other platforms he was signaling to Vladimir Putin his def-

erence to a Putin-driven U.S.-Russia dynamic.

From there, the American people have only learned more about the Trump campaign's ties to Russia and Russia's interference in the 2016 Presidential election.

The intelligence community's unclassified report concluded:

We assess Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered an influence campaign in 2016 aimed at the U.S. presidential election. Russia's goals were to undermine public faith in the U.S. democratic process, denigrate Secretary Clinton, and harm her electability and potential presidency. We further assess Putin and the Russian government developed a clear preference for President-elect Trump.

The interference with our election process by a hostile government was an attack on our democracy and a threat to our national security carried out by Russian operatives at the direction of Vladimir Putin himself.

Since Special Counsel Robert Mueller's appointment as special counsel to investigate Russia's attack, 34 indictments have been returned in connection with the investigation, including indictments against Russian individuals and Russian companies, as well as former Trump campaign manager Paul Manafort and deputy campaign manager Rick Gates, who were charged with "conspiracy against the United States." Special Counsel Mueller also secured guilty pleas from other campaign advisers, including George Papadopoulos and Michael Flynn.

Despite this ample evidence of wrongdoing, the President attempted to impede the Russia probe at every step of the way. The U.S. intelligence community, the Senate Intelligence Committee, and Robert Mueller and his team of investigators have done a great service to our Nation in investigating the Trump campaign's ties to Russia and Russian interference in our election. The findings further confirm that President Trump not only benefitted from Russian interference but, as Anne Gearan wrote in the October 15 Washington Post story, President Trump "has also disputed, at times, the U.S. intelligence community's conclusion that Russia interfered in the 2016 election to boost his candidacy, and he only reluctantly signed a bill imposing sanctions on Russia for the transgression after weeks of resisting the measure, which he called, 'seriously flawed.'"

Anne Gearan is referencing the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, known by the acronym CAATSA, or C-A-A-T-S-A. That is legislation that I supported, and it passed both Houses of Congress with bipartisan support to impose sanctions on U.S. adversaries, including Russia, for its incursions into Ukraine and Syria and interference in our elections.

I believe it is likely that if CAATSA did not clearly prohibit it, President Trump would have removed preexisting Russia sanctions by now.

So the evidence is clear. By interfering in our national elections and

elevating Donald Trump's prospects for success as a candidate, Vladimir Putin was assuring that a personal ally would be installed in the White House and that that particular ally would clear the way for Putin to advance his foreign policy goals around the world.

Let me move to a second—or, I should say, a third—part of this. If it isn't bad enough that the President is himself undermining our intelligence community's findings, he has deployed Attorney General William Barr to try and discredit those findings—those findings by our intelligence community with regard to interactions with allies.

William Barr has been traveling the world chasing conspiracy theories and investigating President Trump's complaints about the origins of the government's investigation into Russian election interference. Specifically, the Attorney General is examining whether U.S. intelligence and law enforcement agencies acted properly when they examined possible ties between the Trump campaign and Russia, which ultimately led to Special Counsel Mueller's investigation. We have learned that this probe is now a criminal investigation, suggesting that it is focused on the unfounded allegations pushed by the President's allies about how the Russia probe was started.

Considering that Special Counsel Mueller, the intelligence community, and the bipartisan Senate Intelligence Committee all confirmed in great detail that Russia interfered in the 2016 election, it is entirely unclear what legal or factual predicate Attorney General Barr is even relying on to justify this criminal investigation into the origins of the government's investigation into Russia's election interference.

Attorney General Barr is pursuing these efforts, despite the fact that Italy's Prime Minister Giuseppe Conte stated that Italy's intelligence services played no role in the Russian investigation. It appears that Attorney General Barr is using the Justice Department to chase unsubstantiated conspiracy theories that could benefit the President politically and also undermine Special Counsel Robert Mueller's Russia investigation.

The Attorney General has also demonstrated eagerness to prejudge his own investigation by already telling lawmakers in April that he believed that "spying did occur" by the FBI on the Trump campaign. So the President has dispatched a top U.S. law enforcement official around the world to pursue a biased investigation into an effort to undermine our intelligence agencies and to undermine the work of a special counsel who was appointed by the very same Justice Department that Attorney General Barr leads, with the primary goal—the primary goal—being to clear Vladimir Putin's government of wrongdoing. It is hard to comprehend or adequately articulate how disturbing that is.

Let me move to another part of the evidence with regard to how the President deals with President Putin and his government—the Helsinki summit. President Trump's dangerous deference to Vladimir Putin was most evident at the July 2018 summit in Helsinki. Putin and President Trump had a 2-hour one-on-one meeting, followed by an unprecedented press conference.

President Trump appears to overwhelmingly favor one-on-one, closed-door, direct communications with Putin on a regular basis. I have to ask at least two questions, among many we could ask. Question No. 1 is, What is he hiding? No. 2 is, Why not have experienced U.S. personnel present at such bilateral meetings?

Even more disturbing were the President's statements following the Trump-Putin meeting. Here is a brief summary of what happened at that meeting:

President Trump praised Putin and his leadership.

No. 2, he repeatedly sided with Putin over our intelligence community, asserting that Russia did not, in fact, interfere in the 2016 elections. The President repeatedly siding with Putin over our intelligence community was a grave offense by the President that made our Nation less safe—in my judgment, for sure less safe. It was one of the worst moments in any American Presidency.

No. 3 in my brief summary of that public meeting in Helsinki is that Mr. Putin was silent the whole time when this was happening.

President Trump's rambling comments over several minutes reflect not only the President's disturbing desire to flatter and to show support for Putin but also his complete failure—in that instance, his complete failure—to advance U.S. interests.

Let me move to the impeachment that is underway regarding Ukraine.

The transcript of the now-infamous July 25 phone call with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky that is the subject of the current impeachment inquiry also reflects the President's failure to prioritize U.S. national security interests when it comes to Russia.

Going back to Anne Gearan and the Washington Post story of October 15 of this year, she wrote: "During that call, Trump did not mention longstanding U.S. policy goals for Ukraine, including standing up to Russian pressure, and he may have tarred and weakened Zelensky and his winning anti-corruption platform by dragging him into domestic U.S. politics."

Such major omissions send a clear signal to Putin that he could expand his aggression in Ukraine beyond Crimea and to the Ukrainian people and also the message to the Ukrainian people that Zelensky is not going to be the strong leader with U.S. backing that Ukraine needs at this time.

We have already seen the impact of President Trump's abandonment of

Ukraine amid this impeachment scandal. In early October, President Zelensky was effectively backed into a corner to sign Ukraine on to the so-called Steinmeier Formula, which sets the path toward elections in the Donbass region of eastern Ukraine and eventual negotiations with Russia over the future of Russian-occupied territories. He did this without achieving previously imposed preconditions of Russian troop withdrawal and security for the elections.

Zelensky was effectively shamed into pursuing this Steinmeier Formula after President Trump urged him to negotiate with Putin—with Putin—several times on camera during the United Nations General Assembly meetings in September. As Anne Gearan puts it, "The result: A country that was looking for strong U.S. backing, amid worries that Russia could seek to move its aggression beyond the annexation of Crimea, has been left to wonder about the Trump administration's commitment to its national interests."

Let me move to Syria. President Trump's latest moves in Syria only further amplify the alarm over this President's affinity for Vladimir Putin.

In early October, President Trump announced the abrupt withdrawal of U.S. troops from Syria, clearing the way for Turkey to pursue a military operation against Kurdish allies of the United States in northern Syria. Following an initial U.S.-brokered ceasefire, Turkish and Russian authorities have agreed to a more permanent status, sharing control of Syria's northern border.

Turkish and Russian forces are not only occupying Kurdish-held areas but also further expanding Russia's role in Syria and committing war crimes against Kurdish civilians, according to the United Nations.

Russia has already occupied U.S. military camps in the region, and Turkish President Erdogan's deepening relationship with Vladimir Putin—as evidenced by Turkey's purchase of the Russian S-400 missile system—only undercuts U.S. influence in Syria, all but guaranteeing that U.S. interests will not be represented in a future Syrian political settlement.

President Trump's decision serves to benefit Vladimir Putin. Prior to withdrawal, the United States was Russia's only military equal in Syria, but Russia is now the primary and, according to some analysts, the sole power broker in Syria.

In the vacuum left by the United States, Putin will be able to return control of the country to Bashar al-Assad, exercise increased control over Turkey—a NATO ally—and return to Russia's Cold War-era dominance in the Middle East.

As Georgetown University Russia specialist Andrew Bennett put it, "[W]hat is clear is that Russia and the [Bashar al-] Assad regime that it backs have been the big winners in Trump's abrupt retreat. . . . Now, suddenly

Putin is back in the driver's seat in Syria, with leverage over all sides."

Mr. President, it is even worse than that. Let me recount some recent news with regard to actions by Vladimir Putin.

President Trump's transgression goes beyond simply allowing Russia to fill a vacuum. On October 13, just 2 days before Anne Gearan's Washington Post story, the New York Times reported that "the Russian Air Force has repeatedly bombed hospitals in Syria in order to crush the last pockets of resistance to President Bashar al-Assad."

The Times published evidence in that story that the Russians bombed four Syrian hospitals in a 12-hour period in May of this year. During the assault, the Kafr Nabl Surgical Hospital in Idlib Province was struck four times in 30 minutes. Let me say that again. A hospital was struck four times in 30 minutes. Dozens of hospitals and clinics in Idlib Province have been struck since, and Syrian medical workers live in constant fear of the next strike.

Russia continues to act with impunity. Not only did it bomb another hospital in Idlib last week, Russia is using its sway at the United Nations Security Council—where U.S. leadership has diminished significantly under this administration—to limit the scope and the impact of a U.N. inquiry into these bombings.

Such atrocities go beyond the pale of violating the Geneva Conventions and the laws of war; they demonstrate just how ruthless Putin and his regime are and the lengths they are willing to go to assert Russia's influence in the Middle East. The tragedy is, this administration is allowing it to happen. Under this administration, we have seen U.S. leadership erode and multilateral institutions deteriorate to the point where the U.N. is powerless to hold Russia accountable for these atrocities.

I cannot emphasize enough that this administration is not only failing the American people with regard to our relationship with Russia and national security interests, but it is also making us less safe by allowing unspeakable atrocities to occur against innocent civilians—all on our watch.

#### IMPEACHMENT

Mr. President, I will be brief because I know I only have about 5 minutes before we have to move on, but I want to turn to some brief comments about the courageous public servants whom we have watched and will continue to watch testify before the House Intelligence Committee both last week and again this week in the impeachment inquiry.

We have heard from George Kent, Ambassador Taylor, Ambassador Yovanovitch, and today, Lieutenant Colonel Vindman and others, and my remarks go out to do justice to all those who will testify for their courage. I want to make some brief comments.

These individuals and so many others are putting their careers and reputa-

tions on the line to testify publicly in defense of U.S. national security, moral leadership, and our democratic institutions. It is outrageous—and that is an understatement—that they have been subjected to partisan attacks—public servants who have sacrificed so much for our Nation. In the case of the diplomats, the diplomats have been attacked without any support or defense from Secretary of State Pompeo or other senior Department of State officials.

We should all be inspired by these and countless other public servants who work to protect and serve the United States every day. When I reflect upon their service to our country and their integrity, I am reminded of just one line from "America the Beautiful": "O beautiful for patriot dream, That sees beyond the years." One of the dreams of a patriot, of course, is to see beyond our own circumstances, to dream about a better future by upholding our institutions and by serving the rule of law, our democracy, and our Constitution.

I will skip over all of the information we already know about the service of these Ambassadors and just conclude with some comments about what happened today.

Today, Lieutenant Colonel Vindman, before questioning by the committee Members, was going through his experience. I will go through it briefly: infantry officer, foreign area officer specializing in European and Eurasian political military affairs, political military affairs officer, serving on the National Security Council, and serving our country in combat and paying the price of being wounded in combat.

At the end of his statement today, Lieutenant Colonel Vindman talked about his father. He said:

His courageous decision [to come to this country] inspired a deep sense of gratitude in my brothers and myself and instilled in us a sense of duty and service. All three of us served or are currently serving in the military. Our collective military service is a special part of our family's story in America.

He went on to say:

I am grateful for my father's brave act of hope 40 years ago and for the privilege of being an American citizen and public servant, where I can live free of fear for mine and my family's safety.

He contrasted that with what happens in Russia. I think it is a good reminder for all of us.

Let me conclude with these thoughts. It is appalling to see individuals such as Lieutenant Colonel Vindman who dedicated their entire lives to the safety and security of the United States be smeared by the President and by his attack dogs who are more concerned about tweets and FOX News headlines than protecting our Nation's domestic foundations.

Nothing the President has said or done in his nearly 3 years as President convinces me he has any understanding of public service. Looking beyond the current impeachment inquiry, this ad-

ministration's blatant disregard and disrespect for career diplomats has had a grave impact on the State Department and our National Security Agency's ability to recruit the next generation of talented, committed public servants who promote U.S. interests abroad.

I will not allow this administration's continuing assault on our diplomats to undermine, devalue, or dishonor their service or the service of future patriots who choose to make a career of serving and protecting our Nation.

The Ambassadors and officials who testified last week, as well as today—others, including Lieutenant Colonel Vindman—have lived honorable and dutiful lives in service to the United States of America. We owe them our deepest gratitude and appreciation for their integrity and commitment to American values. These are real American heroes who, despite the President's bullying and harassment, have stood up in defense of our democratic institutions and the values the Founders fought for to guide our Nation.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

#### WIND PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I have come to the floor to talk about the wind production tax credit. This is a subject that I've talked about before. The Senator from Pennsylvania, Mr. TOOMEY, will, I believe, come soon to talk on the same subject.

The wind production tax credit is so generous with taxpayers' money that wind developers can actually give away their electricity for free and still make a profit. Let me say that again. I am talking today about the wind production tax credit, which is a tax subsidy—taxpayer dollars—given to wind developers, and it is so generous that the developers can actually, in some cases, give away their electricity for free and still make a profit.

That wind production tax credit has been extended 11 times. It has been on the books for more than 25 years. This was a tax credit that was supposed to jump-start a new industry—that's 25 years of jump-starting. Four years ago, Congress agreed to end it. We thought that was it. In doing so, Congress asked taxpayers to provide another \$24 billion, according to the Joint Committee on Taxation, to extend the wind production tax credit—\$24 billion more in subsidies for another 5 years and gradually phase out the credit. That is what we thought we did 4 years ago. We would spend \$24 billion more in exchange for phasing out and ending the wind production tax credit. This is on top of the nearly \$10 billion taxpayers paid between 2008 and 2015 and the billions more the taxpayers have paid since the wind production tax credit was created in 1992. That was supposed to be the end of the wind production tax credit 4 years ago. Remember, it

was supposed to jump-start a new industry. President Obama's Energy Secretary said years ago that wind is already a mature industry. That was during the Obama administration.

Now some Members of Congress are trying to break the agreement of 4 years ago to end the wind production tax credit. Earlier this summer, the House Ways and Means Committee reported legislation that extends that credit through the end of 2020. This huge amount of money is not the only thing wrong with that proposal.

First, the wind production tax credit undercuts reliable electricity like nuclear power. This is called negative pricing, which is when wind developers have such a big subsidy that they can give away their electricity and still make money. If you are a wind developer, for every kilowatt hour of electricity one of these 40-story-high wind structures produces, the taxpayers will pay you up to 2.3 cents, which in some markets is more than the cost of the wholesale value of each kilowatt hour of electricity. Negative pricing such as this distorts the marketplace. It puts at risk more reliable forms of energy such as nuclear power, which produces 60 percent of all the carbon-free electricity in the United States. In contrast, wind produces about 19 percent of all the carbon-free electricity in the United States. I think it is important to produce carbon-free electricity. I believe climate change is a problem and that humans are a cause of the problem.

Why would we undercut the production of nuclear power—which is 60 percent of our carbon-free electricity—by the negative pricing of this big, expensive wind production tax credit? With nuclear power available, expecting a country the size of the United States to operate on windmills is the energy equivalent of going to war in sail boats.

Second, in my view, windmills destroy the environment rather than save it. You could run these 40-story structures from Georgia to Maine to produce electricity, scarring the entire eastern landscape or you could produce the same amount of electricity with eight nuclear power plants. If you did run these giant structures from Georgia to Maine, you would still need natural gas or nuclear power to produce electricity when the wind is not blowing, which is most of the time.

There is a much better way to spend the dollars that are available for clean energy. Instead of subsidizing wind developers, the United States could use that money to double the nearly \$6.6 billion that the Federal Government spends on basic energy research to make truly bold breakthroughs that will help us provide cleaner, cheaper energy and raise family incomes.

Earlier this year, I came to the Senate floor and called for a New Manhattan Project for Clean Energy, a 5-year project with 10 grand challenges that will use American research and tech-

nology to put our country and the world firmly on a path toward cleaner, cheaper energy. Specifically, I encouraged funding breakthroughs in advanced nuclear reactors, natural gas, carbon capture, better batteries, greener buildings, electric vehicles, cheaper solar, fusion, advanced computing, and doubling energy research funding. All of that is a better use of funding than more funding for wind developers, which is so generous that in some cases they can give away their electricity and still make a profit. Let wind energy go where we said it should go in 2015; let it go unsubsidized into the free market. That is where we thought we sent it 4 years ago, and that is where it should go.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. TOOMEY. Mr. President, I want to join my colleague from Tennessee in explaining why we ought to allow this deal to stand—the deal that was struck some years ago to phase out these incredibly inefficient subsidies.

I thank my colleague from Tennessee for his leadership on this issue. As you know, this is a very large tax subsidy. The government is already set to spend about \$67 billion in energy tax subsidies just over the next 5 years, and we should be very clear about this: These subsidies lead to a lower standard of living. When we choose to take an inefficient form of energy and throw a lot of money at it, it just lowers the standard of living. We have less resources available for all the other things we could be doing with that money.

As my colleague from Tennessee mentioned, the wind production tax credit began in 1992 for the very straightforward, simple reason that it couldn't compete. It is completely economically uncompetitive. The idea is, we will have this temporary subsidy to enable the wind production to reach an economy of scale, reach a maturity in the industry that would allow it to compete, and the consensus at the time was that ought to be achieved by about 1999. After about 7 years of taxpayer subsidies, the industry should be on its feet, should be competitive, and there would be technological improvements and everything would be fine. That was 20 years ago. We have been subsidizing it ever since.

We extended this program 11 times. The wind component of all of our energy subsidies is about \$25 billion over a 5-year period, and they still can't compete. The reason it can't compete is because it is just extremely expensive to build the electricity-generating capacity if it is a windmill. It is much more expensive than alternative forms of energy. The cost of building wind capacity versus natural gas, for instance, is pretty stark. It costs less than \$1,000 per kilowatt of capacity for a natural gas-fired powerplant. It costs over \$1,600 per kilowatt for wind production.

Obviously, after the production is done, windmills don't require ongoing

fuel. Amazingly enough, that savings is not enough to ever recoup the huge amount of capital you have to lay out upfront to build this very, very expensive technology. You don't have to take my word for it. Warren Buffett had something to say about this. He knows something about investments. He knows something about economic efficiency. Warren Buffett said:

We get a tax credit if we build a lot of wind farms. That is the only reason to build them. They don't make sense without the tax credit.

That is the reality we have. It is compounded by the fact, of course, that wind energy is inherently unreliable. This will come as no surprise to my colleagues. You don't generate electricity from a windmill unless the wind is blowing. Unfortunately, it is just a fact of nature that wind generation tends to peak in the middle of the night and early morning hours when our energy needs are at their lowest.

It is very hard to store electricity, so we end up with this bizarre situation that the Senator from Tennessee alluded to, where sometimes the wind farms are generating tremendous amounts of electricity, when no one needs electricity, because there is a wind storm in the middle of the night, but because they are so heavily subsidized by taxpayers, the wind farm companies are willing to pay the electric grid operator to take their electricity. Normally, you sell your electricity. They actually will pay money to have the electrical grid take their electricity. This is extremely disruptive for the conventional sources of electricity, whether it is nuclear or gas or coal, because they have to be there all the time to adjust for the wild fluctuations that come from wind-generated electricity. It is very hard for them to have a vehicle business model when occasionally the product they produce has a negative value. It is just bizarre.

I want to stress another element of this, which is the original rationale. The original rationale was that this was a new industry. It was going to need some help getting on its feet and getting established, and after some period of time, it would be able to compete on its own. This is no longer even remotely the case. In fact, there is a tremendous amount of wind-generated electricity in America because these subsidies have been so big for so long.

In 1999, we had only 4½ billion kilowatt hours of electricity generated from wind. In 2018, we had 275 billion kilowatt hours—a 6,000-percent increase in two decades. It is now 7 percent of all U.S. electricity generation because these subsidies are so expensive.

I think it was, in part, because of the enormous growth of this industry and the maturity of it—the decades-long history—that Congress finally decided back in 2015 that we would phase out these subsidies. We wouldn't do it immediately, but we would phase them



out by 2019. So 20 years after the subsidies were supposed to end, we are now on a glide path to phasing this out and having these taxpayer subsidies expire at the end of this year.

At the time the Wind Energy Association looked at this in 2015, they said: "Growth in the wind industry is expected to remain strong when the PTC is fully phased out." PTC is the production tax credit. That is what we are talking about. Lo and behold, we get to the end of 2019, or nearly so, and, sure enough, some folks in Congress are saying: Well, let's not stick to that deal. Let's continue this subsidy even longer. So we had a markup in the Ways and Means Committee of the other Chamber to add yet another year's extension to the wind tax credit that will cost another \$2 billion.

I just don't think we should break the deal that we had in 2015. This is an inefficient use of taxpayers' money. This makes our economy less efficient. This lowers our standard of living and is disruptive to the ongoing base sources of electricity that we need across the country.

The last point I want to make is that it is not as though we have an energy shortage in this country. It is not as though we are going to have to turn to hostile foreign sources to get the energy to replace if we don't continue heavily subsidizing wind production. The fact is we have staggering amounts of natural gas—enough natural gas to serve our electricity generation needs for the indefinite future. In 2017, the United States became a net exporter of natural gas. It is a huge, growing source of electricity generation that is clean, that is reliable, and that is incredibly abundant. We came to the right conclusion some years ago. Now is our opportunity to stick to it.

I yield the floor.

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

#### SENATE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, history has taught us that the closer you get to election day, the harder it gets to pass legislation here in the Congress. It is hard, anyway, by design. You have to pass a bill through committees in the House and in the Senate. Both bodies have to pass a bill if they are different. They have to reconcile those in a conference committee. Then, you have to negotiate with the White House in order to get the President's signature. So, by design, it is hard to pass legislation, but it shouldn't be this hard.

With less than a year to go before the 2020 election, we are racing against the clock. We started this year with bipartisan ambitions to address healthcare costs, to bolster international trade, and to get the appropriations process back on track and avoid unnecessary government shutdowns. Yet, somewhere along the way, politics hijacked the process.

Our colleagues across the aisle decided that no matter how critical legislation may be, foiling President Trump

was even more important. They are so outraged by the President and so consumed by his every word and every tweet that they have brought the work of this body to a screeching halt in an effort to remove him from office less than a year before the next general election. It seems they have no desire whatsoever to pass legislation that would benefit the American people, let alone any urgency to get things moving. The only thing our Democratic colleagues seem to care about is stopping the President from getting anything that could be construed as a win.

Over in the House, the Democrats have put legislating on the back burner and are spending their days trying to nullify the results of the 2016 election. They are slow-walking negotiations on the National Defense Authorization Act, which has passed every year without fail since 1961. Their negotiations with the administration over the USMCA—that is the successor to NAFTA, which helped to benefit the employment of roughly 13 million Americans—have kept farmers, ranchers, and manufacturers in limbo for months. Along with the necessary funding to help to make up for the lack of funds in the highway trust fund, they have also complicated efforts to get a long-term highway bill reauthorization passed.

Despite the partisan frenzy in the House, I have always believed the Senate should do its best to stay above the fray, but the minority leader has proven me wrong. In fact, last week, I came to the floor to ask unanimous consent to pass a bill that Senator RICHARD BLUMENTHAL, of Connecticut, a Democrat, and I, a Republican, introduced together. Incredibly, this bill passed unanimously out of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Our legislation is designed to do what all here in Washington say they want to do, which is to reduce drug prices—in this case, by stopping drug makers from gaming the patent system. Our bill strikes a delicate balance of protecting innovation, which is very, very important—we must not lose sight of that—while it increases competition, and you know competition helps to bring down prices. As an added bonus, it would lower Federal spending by more than a half a billion dollars over 10 years. That is not even talking about what it would do in the non-governmental sector for savings.

Senator BLUMENTHAL and I have done what you are expected to do here in a legislative body, which is to work hard to build consensus and come up with a bill that could gain bipartisan support. By any measure, we have succeeded in doing that, as it has a dozen bipartisan cosponsors. As I mentioned, when this legislation was reviewed by the Committee on the Judiciary—a committee that, notably, can be pretty contentious at times—the committee passed it unanimously. Every Republican and every Democrat voted for it.

I had hoped that would have been some indication that this bill would

have quickly passed the full Senate when brought to the Senate floor. Apparently, the minority leader, the Senator from New York, had other plans in mind, because when I, along with Senator BLUMENTHAL, came to the floor last week to try to get this legislation passed, he objected—hence, the Schumer graveyard.

On November 18, 2019, when referring to S. 1416, regarding the lowering of drug prices, Senator SCHUMER said: "Democrats are happy and eager to work on those issues."

One thing I have learned around here is that it is not just what people say but what they do that counts, and he objected to this virtually unanimously supported bill, on a bipartisan basis, to lower drug prices. He actually called it a good bill. He said it was well-intentioned, but he said there were other ideas that had to be included before he would lift his objection. So he doesn't have any objection to our bill. He understands it is a good bill but that it may not be as comprehensive as he would like.

Another thing I have learned in my time in the Senate is that if you demand everything and are not willing to compromise, you are going to end up with nothing. Apparently, that is what the Democratic leader is happy with, including for his constituents in New York, by the way, who will have to pay more money out-of-pocket as a result of his objection to this commonsense bill.

I would hope that he would talk to his own Members who have cosponsored this bill. Most notably, the Democratic whip, Senator DURBIN, of Illinois, has cosponsored the bill as well as Senator MURRAY, of Washington, who is the ranking member on the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions. They are both cosponsors of this bill that the Democratic leader objected to.

While all Senators have said they want to address rising drug prices, Senator SCHUMER has the distinction of being the only Senator to have actually blocked a bill that would do exactly that. Why would he do that? He claims—I think, mistakenly so—that passing my bill would somehow render the Senate incapable of passing any other drug pricing legislation. That is, obviously, ridiculous and untrue.

I happen to sit not only on the Committee on the Judiciary but on the Committee on Finance. There is a significant bipartisan Committee on Finance bill, together with the Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee's bill, that has been produced by Senator ALEXANDER and Senator MURRAY. Both of those contain many good ideas. I wish we had the time and the bandwidth to debate and vote on those on the Senate floor and in the House. But for the fact that our House colleagues are so obsessed with impeachment and seem incapable of doing anything else, I think we could do that.

Of course, even though the Democratic leader himself is the reason this

bill did not pass last week, it hasn't stopped him from complaining about the lack of progress on other legislation. Yesterday evening, for example, he came to the floor and said: "Democrats are happy and eager to work on those issues." I would suggest, when he says they "are happy and eager to work on those issues," that it is just happy talk, not our actually rolling up our sleeves and working together to get the work of the American people done, which is the reason I thought we were here.

The Democratic leader went on to say that the Senate Democrats are waiting with bated breath for the Republican leader to put any of these bills on the floor and for any Republican to speak out and demand they go on the floor. Yet, when I asked for this bill to be passed on the floor, it was not a Republican who blocked it. It was the same person who said he would be happy and eager to work on those issues. Again, what people say in Washington, DC, is not what they actually do sometimes. I suggest it is important to see what people do, not just listen to what they say.

Sadly, this isn't the only time the Democratic leader has blocked progress on bipartisan priorities. It is just the latest. Here are some other tombstones in the Schumer graveyard.

Over the summer, our colleagues on the Committee on Appropriations had the foresight to prepare for the funding fight that we expected this fall. That was a normal part of the process. They negotiated a spending caps agreement to make the appropriations process much more straightforward in both Chambers of Congress, and the House and the Senate approved the terms. We agreed to that top-line funding level both for defense and nondefense spending. There was also a promise not to derail the process with poison pills in the form of policy riders. We got all of it done with plenty of time to spare.

After we voted on that, there was reason for hope and optimism in that, somehow, we had made it much easier for us to do the Nation's business when it had come to the spending bills. While there was still a lot of work to do, we thought this put us on a strong footing to get funding bills passed before the end of the fiscal year. Yet here we are today, on November 19—a long time from those votes in August—and we still don't have those spending bills passed.

Our Democratic colleagues have, on two instances, actually objected to even debating the Defense appropriations bill, which provides a pay raise for our troops. They will not even talk about it. They will not offer amendments. They just blocked it. They just stopped it dead in its tracks. You would have thought everybody would have learned not to play politics with the appropriations bills. Our Democratic colleagues have held up government funding due to a disagreement that is equal to about 0.3 percent of the

discretionary spending budget, and they are trying to reopen the very budget agreement that they agreed to last summer that has become law.

They blocked vital education funding, which would have provided more than \$71 billion to the Department of Education. This spending bill would bolster a number of the grant programs that our students and our schools rely on, and it would promote college access and affordability to help more prospective college students. That same funding bill would have invested nearly \$4 billion in our fight against the opioid epidemic, supported workforce training programs, and strengthened our nationwide mental health system.

Could the majority leader put aside politics just long enough to let this funding bill, which would do so much good, pass? Well, apparently not.

If you think that is bad, it just gets worse. Our most fundamental responsibility in Congress is to provide for the common defense. Before we can worry about anything else, we need the safety and security that our military provides to fight, if necessary, our Nation's wars and to defend our democracy. Actually, the strength of our military is directly related to our ability to live in peace because when our adversaries see us as tentative or weak or withdrawing or unwilling to fund our military training and readiness, they view that as a sign of weakness, which itself can be a provocation, which, again, ignores our most basic job as Members of the Congress.

There have always been disagreements about exact dollar figures; we are not talking about that. But the top-line figures were agreed upon last summer, so I thought we were ready to fund our military on time.

Well, shame on me for being an optimist or at least optimistic enough to believe that people would keep their commitments, keep their word, and we would somehow head down this path to funding the U.S. Government.

Here we are, with one continuing resolution expiring in 3 days' time. I believe the House will vote on an additional continuing resolution that will take us to December 20, and then the Senate will have to do that just to keep the lights on here in Washington, DC—just to make sure that government actually functions.

None of this is necessary, and all of it is directly related to hyperpartisan conflict, which we all understand, but it simply is getting in the way of our ability to do our business.

The one that strikes me as the most indefensible, beyond the prescription drug objection, is blocking funding for our troops. We depend on an all-volunteer military, and obviously many of our military members are not just single; they have families who depend on them and on the funding that Congress provides. But our colleagues blocked it two different times—again, voting against the motion to proceed to the bill which, in plain English, is just saying that they didn't even want to start

talking about or amending the underlying bill, which each Senator would have the opportunity to do if they would allow us to begin that process, which they blocked.

Well, the Democratic leader loves to talk about the legislative graveyard here in the Senate. What he really means is that he wants to control the agenda, even in his seat as the minority leader. Well, he knows the rules of the Senate don't permit the minority to control the agenda. That is why it is so important that Senator MCCONNELL is where he is and that Republicans have a majority.

We are not saying that you have to do it our way or the highway. We are saying: Let's engage in the legislative process. Let's take up legislation on the floor of the Senate and let Senators offer their amendments, their suggestions, and then let's vote on them. But let's not just stop things dead in their tracks because of partisan politics or because somebody doesn't want somebody who happens to be on the ballot in 2020 to get a "win." That is really beneath the dignity of the Senate or any Senator. It is less than what the American people have a right to expect of us.

I would ask the Democratic leader again: Please don't head down this path by creating a graveyard of your own for bipartisan legislation that could and should become law. It is not my way or the highway. We have to work on this together, and we are willing to do our part.

Let's work on bills that strengthen our military, lower drug prices, help students, assist in the fight against the opioid crisis, and so much, much more.

I think it is a shame that our Democratic colleagues seem to be unable to compartmentalize their feelings about the President from the urgent need for them to do the jobs they were elected to do here in the Congress. They have been given countless opportunities to engage with us on a bipartisan basis to pass meaningful legislation that would make the American people's lives better. Again, that is why I think we are here, but they refuse to do anything that could be construed as giving somebody a victory because of political considerations. While Senator SCHUMER continues to kill bipartisan bill after bipartisan bill—really, because of it—the work of this Congress has become paralyzed.

We are not going to give up, though. We will keep fighting to ensure that the American people are not the ultimate victims of our Democratic colleagues' war against this President—again, less than a year before the election. Why can't they channel all of their anger, all of their energy into the election rather than invoking the impeachment process? This would be the fourth time that has been initiated in American history, and it has never been successful in getting a Senate conviction and a removal of any President in American history. Our Democratic colleagues know they are likely

headed to the same conclusion here, but they nonetheless want to occupy all of our time and all of our attention on something that they know, ultimately, will likely be futile, will be unsuccessful, and in the meantime leave the American people on the sideline and not care or do anything that would help make their lives just a little bit easier and our country just a little bit stronger.

I yield the floor.

## RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:37 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mrs. CAPITO).

## EXECUTIVE CALENDAR—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, all postcloture time has expired.

Mr. LEE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Luck nomination?

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 New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), 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 64, nays 31, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 358 Ex.]

## YEAS—64

Alexander	Fischer	Perdue
Baldwin	Gardner	Portman
Barrasso	Graham	Reed
Blackburn	Grassley	Risch
Blunt	Hawley	Roberts
Boozman	Hoeben	Romney
Braun	Hyde-Smith	Rounds
Burr	Inhofe	Rubio
Capito	Isakson	Sasse
Carper	Johnson	Scott (FL)
Cassidy	Jones	Scott (SC)
Collins	Kennedy	Shelby
Coons	Lankford	Sinema
Cornyn	Leahy	Sullivan
Cotton	Lee	Thune
Cramer	Manchin	Tillis
Crapo	McConnell	Toomey
Cruz	McSally	Whitehouse
Daines	Moran	Wicker
Enzi	Murkowski	Young
Ernst	Murphy	
Feinstein	Paul	

## NAYS—31

Bennet	Cortez Masto	Hirono
Blumenthal	Duckworth	Kaine
Brown	Durbin	King
Cantwell	Gillibrand	Markey
Cardin	Hassan	Menendez
Casey	Heinrich	Merkley

Murray	Shaheen	Van Hollen
Peters	Smith	Warner
Rosen	Stabenow	Wyden
Schatz	Tester	
Schumer	Udall	

## NOT VOTING—5

Booker	Klobuchar	Warren
Harris	Sanders	

The nomination was confirmed.

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

## CLOTURE MOTION

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

## CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, do hereby move to bring to a close debate on the nomination of Barbara Lagoa, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit.

Rick Scott, Steve Daines, Mike Crapo, Pat Roberts, Marco Rubio, Lindsey Graham, John Hoeven, Roy Blunt, Mike Rounds, John Thune, John Cornyn, Deb Fischer, John Barrasso, James E. Risch, John Boozman, Tim Scott, Mitch McConnell.

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 Barbara Lagoa, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are mandatory under the rule.

The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), and the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) are necessarily absent.

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

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 80, nays 15, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 359 Ex.]

## YEAS—80

Alexander	Cassidy	Feinstein
Baldwin	Collins	Fischer
Barrasso	Coons	Gardner
Blackburn	Cornyn	Graham
Blumenthal	Cotton	Grassley
Blunt	Cramer	Hassan
Boozman	Crapo	Hawley
Braun	Cruz	Heinrich
Burr	Daines	Hoeben
Capito	Duckworth	Hyde-Smith
Cardin	Durbin	Inhofe
Carper	Enzi	Isakson
Casey	Ernst	Johnson

Jones	Paul	Shelby
Kaine	Perdue	Sinema
Kennedy	Peters	Smith
King	Portman	Sullivan
Lankford	Reed	Tester
Leahy	Risch	Thune
Lee	Roberts	Tillis
Manchin	Romney	Toomey
McConnell	Rounds	Udall
McSally	Rubio	Warner
Menendez	Sasse	Whitehouse
Moran	Scott (FL)	Wicker
Murkowski	Scott (SC)	Young
Murphy	Shaheen	

## NAYS—15

Bennet	Hirono	Schatz
Brown	Markey	Schumer
Cantwell	Merkley	Stabenow
Cortez Masto	Murray	Van Hollen
Gillibrand	Rosen	Wyden

## NOT VOTING—5

Booker	Klobuchar	Warren
Harris	Sanders	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 80, the nays are 15.

The motion is agreed to.

## EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the nomination.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Barbara Lagoa, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

## FCC AND C-BAND AUCTION

Mr. KENNEDY. Madam President, I want to spend a very few minutes today to say thanks. I want to thank Chairman Ajit Pai and his colleagues at the Federal Communications Commission. The Chairman announced yesterday that he was going to put 5G technology and the American taxpayer first by holding a public auction, as opposed to a private auction, of what we call the C-band. It was a courageous decision that he made against a lot of pressure.

Allow me, for just a few minutes, to explain why that is important. We have all heard about 5G, which stands for fifth generation. It is a brandnew wireless technology. It means incredibly fast internet and cell phone calls. It means the ability to deliver as much as 100 times more data through wireless technology than we can do today.

We will notice it in our iPads; we will notice it in our computers; but we will notice it also in our cell phones.

As you know, a cell phone is really a sophisticated walkie-talkie. I will use the cell phone as an example to explain 5G. A cell phone is just a very sophisticated, much more complicated walkie-talkie. How does a walkie-talkie work? How does a cell phone work? Radio waves. The scientific term is "electromagnetic radiation."

A radio wave is just what it says, a wave that goes from my cell phone, say, to the President's cell phone through an antenna, a transmitter, and a receiver. A radio wave and the air through which it travels and the right to send a radio wave is a sovereign asset. It belongs to the American people. The American people own that

radio wave and the right to send it. Our FCC gets to decide who gets to use those radio waves and who has the right to send those radio waves.

There is a particular type of radio wave that is absolutely perfect for 5G. It is between 180 megahertz and 300 megahertz. Why are these radio waves so perfect for 5G? Well, because they strike a balance. First, the radio waves in that spectrum, as it is called, can go a fairly long distance, and they can carry huge amounts of data. That is going to make driverless cars possible. We have heard about those—the internet of things. That is going to make remote surgery possible, where a doctor who is in one place physically and through the internet, using a robot, can perform surgery on someone 1,000 miles away. 5G going through these special radio waves is going to make all that possible. It is going to change our lives.

Right now, those radio waves—I will call them the C-band spectrum—as I said, are owned by the American people. They are being used by three satellite companies—two from Luxembourg and one from Canada—and some other companies. They are satellite companies. They don't own those radio waves. They don't even have a license to use those radio waves. They didn't pay anything to get to use those radio waves. The FCC said they could use them. It is sort of like a month-to-month lease or rental agreement where you don't have to pay any rent.

Some time ago, those three companies came to the FCC and said: Even though we don't own those radio waves you allow us to use and even though the American people own those radio waves, which are perfect for 5G, we are willing to give them up to use for 5G, but here is what we want you to do.

The three foreign companies said: We want you to give us those radio waves, and then we will auction them off to the telecommunications companies that want to use the radio waves for 5G.

This was the kicker: The three foreign corporations said they want to keep the money.

Investment bankers estimate that through that auction being conducted by those three foreign corporations, as much as \$60 billion would have been generated. That is how much telecommunications companies would pay to get the license to use those radio waves.

Some people encouraged the FCC to do that. They said that we ought to do it because these three foreign companies can do an auction faster than the FCC can—even though the three foreign companies had never done an auction of spectrum and even though the FCC has done over 100 public auctions for other radio waves that the FCC has auctioned off. In doing that, the fine men and women at the FCC in charge of these auctions—they have been doing it for 25 years—have brought in \$123 billion for the American people.

That will build a lot of interstate, it will educate a lot of kids, and it will pay a lot of soldiers.

But our three friends—these foreign satellite companies—still said: Even though we have no experience, we can do it faster. If you let the FCC do it, it will take them 7 years.

Well, that just wasn't accurate. I have spoken to the people in charge of doing auctions at the FCC. In fact, on Thursday, they are going to appear before a subcommittee that I chair. We are going to talk about it some more. I don't know where this figure of 7 years came from, but it is just not accurate.

Nonetheless, the FCC came under—there are swamp creatures in the government; we know that. Some of these swamp creatures in and out of government put an awful lot of pressure on the FCC. These swamp creatures are trying to help some of their friends in the telecommunications business. One of the foreign corporations spent about half a million dollars lobbying. I am not saying there is something wrong with that. We all have the right to petition our government. But that is just the fact. I don't mean it in a pejorative sense.

The FCC was under a lot of pressure, but yesterday, the Chairman of the FCC, Ajit Pai, looked at all this. He resisted the pressure, and he announced that we are going to have a public auction. We are going to let every telecommunications company in America that wants to bid on these valuable air waves come forward and bid. We are going to do an auction within a year and probably less, not 7 years, and the money that is going to be generated is going to go to the owner of those radio waves, not the foreign companies that, through our benevolence, are now using those radio waves. The money is going to go to the American people.

I know what you are thinking. You are thinking: Gosh, how was this ever even an issue? This should have been a no-brainer.

Well, that is part of what is wrong with Washington, DC, in my judgment. Sometimes—not always but sometimes—the American people aren't put first. But yesterday, Ajit Pai, our Chairman at the FCC, put them first, and I just wanted to stand up today and tell him a genuine and heartfelt thank-you.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk called the roll.

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

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

PREVENT GOVERNMENT SHUTDOWNS ACT

Mr. LANKFORD. Madam President, in the last 40 years, we have had 21 government shutdowns—21. Twenty-one times, Congress and the President have

not been able to agree or the Senate and the House have not been able to agree. As a result of that, Federal workers around the country have faced the consequences of Members of Congress not finding agreement.

Help me understand this. Twenty-one times in 40 years, Federal workers who get up every single day and serve the American people and serve their neighbors have faced the consequences of furloughs because Members of Congress could not come to a resolution. It is not that it has gone unnoticed. For a decade or more, there have been solutions that have been proposed.

Ten years ago, I had a proposal in the House—actually, ROB PORTMAN had a great proposal in the Senate at the same time to deal with government shutdowns. Let's say when we get to the end of the fiscal year, we will just have a continuing resolution, but then we will cut spending every few months to press Congress to get to their work. The problem was, hardly anyone on the other side agreed with that. We couldn't get any bipartisan support for it. So my colleagues on the other side of the aisle proposed that if we get to the end of the fiscal year, we would have a continuing resolution, and every couple of months, the spending would go up, and it would just continue to go up and up and up until it was resolved. Well, they didn't have anyone on my side of the aisle saying “We are going to put in a mechanism that just increases spending over and over again without congressional involvement,” so they got no bipartisan support.

An idea was floated to just cut the pay of the Members of Congress. But it really wasn't cutting their pay; it was taking their pay and putting it in an escrow account and just kind of holding it for them, and then when everything was resolved, they would get their money back. So it really wasn't a reduction in pay; it was kind of a shell game—push those dollars off to another side and get them all back later just to make it look like you got a cut in pay. But that hasn't had wide support either. A lot of people have real concerns about that because, quite frankly, some Members of Congress are very wealthy; some Members are not. Some Members don't notice their congressional pay; some do. It is kind of a disproportionate piece of leverage to resolve this.

What is interesting is that all those proposals acknowledged one simple thing: This is a problem. It needs to be resolved. Federal workers are facing the consequences; Members of Congress are not.

About 5 months ago, MAGGIE HASSAN and I—this Chamber knows well the Senator from New Hampshire. She and I started working together on a nonpartisan—not just a bipartisan but a nonpartisan—way to stop government shutdowns. We have two very simple proposals.

There are two problems here. We need to stop Federal workers from getting hurt when there is a shutdown and

make sure those families are not hurt. The second thing is, we want to actually get to appropriations, not continuing resolutions.

When do you a continuing resolution for any length of time, like what we are in right now—we are in our eighth week of a continuing resolution right now. When you do one that long, it hurts temporary workers who are Federal workers. They are laid off in the process. Other folks are not. Many of these agencies need those temporary workers, and those temporary workers are counting on that salary. It hurts contracting because everything can't start in a continuing resolution. You have to wait until there are real appropriations before new programs can start. You can't stop old programs. You can't do purchasing. It creates a tremendous inefficiency in government.

Our simple idea was this: Let's find a way to protect Federal workers and get to appropriations. The solution we came up with is pretty straightforward. When we get to the end of the fiscal year, which right now is October 1, if appropriations are not done, there will be a continuing resolution that kicks into effect to protect Federal workers, but Members of Congress and our staff and the White House Office of Management and Budget—none of us can travel. Members of Congress will be in continuous session 7 days a week until we get appropriations done. And one more thing: We can't move to any issues other than appropriations. We are locked into that box.

Basically, if our work is not done, we all will have to stay until the work is done. I have had folks say that is not really a big consequence. A lot of folks do that all over the country all the time. If at the end of their workday their work is not done, they have to stay until they get it done. Small business owners know that full well. It is not like you can punch a clock. If the work is not done in a small business, you stay until it actually gets done.

Here is the thing. Go back to last December. When the shutdown started last December and we got to an impasse here between the House, the Senate, and the White House, Members of Congress and our staff all left and went home. Federal workers across the country all took a big, deep breath as they walked into the holidays because they were on furlough, but Members of this body walked out. That should never happen—never.

What Senator HASSAN and I are proposing is very simple. The pressure shouldn't be on Federal workers. They can't vote to solve this. The pressure should be on us.

For everyone in this body who says, "I don't like that kind of artificial pressure," why don't you feel what it is like to be a Federal worker for a while and those Federal employees? They don't like that pressure on them. So let's flip it. Let's put the pressure on us, where it should be, and get it off the folks, where it should not be, and let's stay until we get our work done.

This idea is overly simplistic, but what is interesting is, for the first time in a decade, there is an idea that has bipartisan support. We have multiple Members of this body who are looking at it, contemplating it, and then nodding their heads, saying: I would rather the pressure be on us than on the Federal workers and their families.

Let's solve this. We shouldn't have government shutdowns. We should have arguments over debt and deficit. We should have arguments over the budget. That is why people sent us here—to solve how their money is going to be spent most efficiently and argue about issues on debt and deficit.

In the meantime, why in the world would we want to hurt the very people who serve their neighbors, those people being the Federal employees around the country? Let's keep them out of it. Let's keep them still serving their neighbors, and let's keep the fight right here where it needs to be. Let's argue this out until we get it resolved, and let's not quit until we resolve it. It is a simple idea that Senator HASSAN and I actually believe will work.

In the decades to come, people will look back at the time when we used to have government shutdowns and will shake their heads and say: I can't believe there was a period of time during which the Federal government used to shut down when they argued. Now we stay until we get the issue settled.

It is a pretty straightforward idea, and I hope that more of my colleagues will join us in this absolute commitment to solving this for future generations.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

REMEMBERING KAY HAGAN

Mr. BENNET. Madam President, I want to spend a few minutes recognizing our late colleague and my friend Senator Kay Hagan.

Kay and I both came to the Senate in 2009. I had the privilege of working with her on two committees—HELP and Banking. As a former vice president of the North Carolina National Bank, she had a lot more to offer to that committee than I had, and I tried to learn from her whenever I could. Kay and I both came to the Senate in the middle of the worst recession since the Great Depression. We were losing 700,000 jobs a month, and millions were losing their homes. It was an incredibly difficult moment for the country, but it brought out all of Kay's best qualities.

Everyone knew that Kay faced some of the toughest politics of any Member of our caucus, but in those early days, I saw her take vote after vote on some

of the hardest issues. She never wavered. She voted for the Recovery Act to save the economy when we were in free fall. She voted for Dodd-Frank to restore confidence and accountability to the financial sector, which was something she knew quite a lot about. She spoke out against amendment No. 1 in North Carolina and for marriage equality. She also cast a decisive vote for the Affordable Care Act.

As a Democratic Senator from North Carolina and as a freshman Senator, none of those positions were easy to take, but she knew they were the right places to be for her State and for the country. Because Kay did what she did, millions of Americans kept jobs they would have lost, and millions of Americans gained quality, affordable health insurance for the first time in their lives. In her home State, the LGBT community had a Senator in Washington who, for the first time in history, was willing to fight for their full and equal rights.

One of our colleagues, the senior Senator from Tennessee, likes to say: If you have come to Washington just to hear yourself talk, just stay home and get a job on the radio. It is not worth the trouble of your coming all the way here.

Kay didn't come to Washington to talk. She came to work and to lead.

Over her term, Kay was a fierce and principled advocate for North Carolina. As a member of the Committee on Armed Services, she helped to prevent cuts to tuition programs for veterans. She sponsored the Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act to help close the gender pay gap across the country. She worked across the aisle to promote conservation and outdoor recreation, which is something we appreciate in my home State of Colorado.

She was a lot less interested in the empty politics of this town and a lot more interested in making progress for the people of North Carolina and for our country. She was a voice of reason, pragmatism, and humility in this body, which sorely lacks all three. In other words, Kay took her job seriously but never herself, and no matter how difficult it might have been, she never failed to put the people of North Carolina ahead of the politics of the moment. It is why she earned deep respect from both sides of the aisle, not only for her work ethic but for her kindness, her warmth, and her grace. There was not a room in this complex, including the one I am standing in right now, that wasn't brightened the moment that Kay Hagan walked in.

To Chip, her husband, and to their kids—Jeanette, Tilden, and Carrie—I hope you know how proud we all are of Kay. She represented the best qualities of North Carolina. It is why her colleagues adored her. It is why her staff loved her and revered her, and it is why all of us who had the privilege of working with her in this body will miss her terribly.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

SATELLITE TELEVISION EXTENSION AND  
LOCALISM ACT REAUTHORIZATION ACT

Mr. WICKER. Madam President, I rise this afternoon because there is a legislative deadline in front of this body that we dare not miss. Even as I speak, our colleagues in the House Energy and Commerce Committee are considering the Satellite Television Extension and Localism Act Reauthorization, or STELAR. For 30 years, STELAR and previous versions of the law have allowed people who live beyond the reach of a broadcast signal to receive broadcast programming nonetheless.

Some Senators believe that in 2019, STELAR has outlived its usefulness and want it to expire, but other Senators want to extend some of these provisions—at least in the short term—to prevent consumers from losing these broadcast signals; still others want to use the STELAR reauthorization legislation as a vehicle to implement other reforms.

I have introduced new legislation, the Satellite Television Access Reauthorization—or STAR—Act to move this process forward. The existing STELAR statute expires December 31. So absent congressional action before the end of the year, the provisions included in STELAR that enable nearly 870,000 Americans to access broadcasting TV signals will no longer be the law of the land. These Americans who depend on STELAR are mostly in rural parts of this country, like my home State of Mississippi. They include truckers, tailgaters, and RV drivers, and they include Americans living in very remote areas.

I say to my colleagues, now is the time for Senators to make their positions clear. Over the course of this year, I have been polling Members to ascertain what this body wants. As chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, I will act according to the majority wishes, but time is running short. Many people point to the fact that the media landscape is changing. There are more options for video content than ever before. New programming is coming out every day that is being streamed through new services. Those are all great things.

As I said at a June Commerce Committee hearing, we are living in the golden age of television. The Commerce Committee has been working to close the digital divide between rural and urban America to make sure all families can access those choices and all families can be a part of the golden age, but there are still Americans without Internet access and without broad-

cast signals. They deserve the ability to view basic television services just like everyone else.

Without the reauthorization of STELAR, many Americans will not be able to watch broadcast news or enjoy access to programming that is available for the rest of the country. They will be on the wrong side of the digital divide, and there will be a wide cultural divide, as they would be cut off from the flow of programs and information.

If Members of this body are of a mind to move forward with some extension of this statute, we will work with our colleagues in the House. That may include improvements and enhancements to STELAR that address good faith requirements, level the playing field in the marketplace, promote access to programming, and ensure robust competition, but we don't have much time.

After this week, Senators will go home for Thanksgiving. Many of those across the country who benefit from STELAR in our States will watch football games and the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade, thanks to the STELAR law. They will enjoy time with their families, and I look forward to doing the same, but when Congress returns, there will be just 2 weeks—10 legislative days—to finalize any legislation and send it to the President for his signature.

In this body, taking no action is easy. It comes naturally. But in this case, no action equals the repeal of the STELAR law in its entirety, and Members should know that. They have 10 days to ensure 870,000 Americans will be able to watch the same programs next year that they are seeing this year, or we can let STELAR expire and take the risk of letting the chips fall where they may.

To repeat, my colleagues should be advised they need to make a voice that is heard on whether the STELAR legislation needs to be extended or expire.

Thank you, Madam President.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—H.R. 2486

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, I rise today to urge immediate passage of the bipartisan FUTURE Act, which is H.R. 2486, to restore critical funding for historically Black colleges and universities, known by the acronym here in Washington as HBCUs, as well as minority-serving institutions, so-called MSIs.

The \$255 million in funding that HBCUs and MSIs rely on lapsed on September 30 of this year. Both the historically Black colleges and univer-

sities and the minority-serving institutions are underresourced and don't have the flexibility to operate in the red in the hopes of potential reimbursement later on.

Campuses are already feeling this impact. Just 2 weeks after this program expired, some campuses notified employees that their positions and programs may be terminated. We are talking about real people losing their jobs and programs being cut that play a critical role in graduating and retaining students in the STEM field—science, technology, engineering, and math fields. All of this is impacting students across the country. Presidents of some of these institutions have told us that planning has “all but stopped.” This funding lapse is urgent, and it must be addressed now.

From the perspective of my home State of Pennsylvania, we have two of the oldest historically Black colleges and universities—two of the oldest in the whole country—Cheyney University, as well as Lincoln University, and, in addition to that, a growing Hispanic-serving institution, in this case, the Reading Area Community College.

We know that the investment made by the FUTURE Act will support college completion and academic opportunities at these and all historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions across the country. The FUTURE Act is fully paid for. It would not add to the deficit. It has strong bipartisan support in both Chambers.

My colleagues in the majority are holding this funding hostage in an effort to pass what I would argue is a partisan bill. That is not just my argument or my opinion; some of my Republican colleagues have said this is the reason they are holding up this critical legislation.

Instead of passing a bipartisan comprehensive reauthorization of our future higher education law, which my colleague Senator MURRAY is pushing for, some Republicans want to force Democrats to support a partisan bill.

Instead of working in a bipartisan fashion to fix our current system so it works better for students, families, and teachers, they want us to support a so-called micropackage, the Student Aid Improvement Act. This act, in my judgment and the judgment of others, fails to address a number of critical areas, including improved campus safety and access to higher education affordability and accountability. Because of that, it maintains the status quo.

Make no mistake, the Student Aid Improvement Act is a partisan bill. The bill fails to address the challenges students are facing in obtaining a college degree—including childcare, housing, food and mental health, among others—nor does it address the needs of first-generation students, students of color, and students with disabilities.



Let's debate these issues. Let's come to the table to negotiate on a bipartisan overhaul, but let's not hold historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions hostage in the meantime. We can get something done in the short run that would be beneficial to these institutions.

We need to ensure that colleges and universities have the resources to provide support to all students they serve, including students with disabilities. A couple of examples of some of my bills—the Higher Education Mental Health Act, which is supported by over 250 college and university presidents, including 15 of the historically Black colleges and universities—would help institutions of higher education identify the resources and services needed to support their students with mental health needs.

A second bill of mine, the RISE Act, would make it easier for colleges to provide support to students with disabilities by accepting student assessments from high school and smoothing the transition to higher education.

A third bill, my Expanding Disability Access to Higher Education Act, would increase the funding for TRIO Programs that serve first-generation students with disabilities and make higher education more accessible.

These bills would provide the resources needed for students to be successful as they pursue higher education, but without a comprehensive bill, the needs of these students will continue to go unmet. Rather than blocking vital resources from flowing to our Nation's historically Black colleges and universities, we should immediately pass the FUTURE Act. This would restore funding, while providing us time to work on a comprehensive reauthorization that addresses the needs of all students.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that as in legislative session, the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 212, H.R. 2486. I ask unanimous consent that the Murray amendment at the desk be agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I am reserving the right to object.

I have a better idea, which I am going to offer to the Senate once again. It is permanent funding for historically Black colleges at the level of \$255 million a year. The distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania has stated he doesn't want a piecemeal bill. He wants a more comprehensive bill. I have offered such a bill and introduced it in the Senate. I will describe it in a few moments when I ask unanimous con-

sent to pass it, and it will include not a 2-year short-term fix based upon a budget gimmick, which will have difficulty passing the Senate, but permanent funding of historically Black colleges and minority-serving institutions.

It will include simplification of the FAFSA, the form that 8 million minority students fill out every year, which in our State is the biggest obstacle to minority students having an opportunity for higher education and a variety of other bipartisan proposals.

I am ready to pass a comprehensive bill. I offered one before. It was blocked by my Democratic friends. I am going to offer it again in a minute, and we will see if they agree to it, but I don't think we should pass a piecemeal bill. I agree with the Senator from Pennsylvania. I think we should be more comprehensive, and not only that, we should do permanent funding of historically Black colleges.

The last point I will make before I object is that the U.S. Department of Education has written all the presidents of the historically Black and minority-serving institutions and said there is sufficient funding in the Federal Government for the rest of the year—fiscal year—until October 1 of next year. So while we need to finish our work, there is no crisis at the moment, so let's do the job right.

I will offer, in just a moment, the way to do that, which is permanent funding of historically Black colleges and minority-serving institutions. I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The objection is heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

UNANIMOUS CONSENT REQUEST—S. 2557

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, for the convenience of the Senator from Pennsylvania, I am going to offer my unanimous consent agreement at the beginning of my remarks, and then if he wishes to stay, he can, but if he has another place to go in his schedule, he may do that.

Let me just say that the provision I am going to—let me preface it in this way. I know very well the value of historically Black colleges. One of my favorite stories is the story that the late author, Alex Haley, the author of "Roots" and "The Autobiography of Malcolm X"—I suppose the two best selling books ever on the history of the African American—used to tell about his father, Simon P. Haley, who was wasted as a child. That was the word they used.

He was allowed to go to college, and he went to North Carolina A&T where he was ready to drop out. He came back, got a summer job on a Pullman train to Chicago, and a man talked to him at night asking him for a glass of warm milk. He got the glass of warm milk and thought nothing more about it. He went back to North Carolina A&T, a historically Black college.

The principal called him in. He thought he was in real trouble, as the

president of the college called him in. Simon P. Haley thought he was in real trouble. The President of the college said that the man on the train had sent enough money for Simon P. Haley to graduate—to pay his tuition to graduate from college.

So Alex Haley wrote for the Reader's Digest the story of the man on the train who helped his father. That father went to Cornell and became the first Black graduate of Cornell's agricultural college. He came back to Lane College, one of the six historically Black colleges in Tennessee, where he taught and raised a son, who is a lawyer, later Ambassador to Gambia; two daughters, one a teacher; he raised another son, an architect; and then he raised a son he thought wouldn't amount to anything who joined the Coast Guard and ended up writing a Pulitzer Prize-winning book, "Roots," and "The Autobiography of Malcolm X."

I know the value of Lane College, Fisk University, Tennessee State University, Lemoyne-Owen College, Meharry Medical College, and America Baptist College, and I want to help them. The request I am going to make is that the Senate pass a small package of bills that are sponsored by Democrats and Republicans, 29 Senators—17 Democrats and 12 Republicans. The first provision would be permanent funding. That is \$255 million every year permanently for historically Black colleges and minority-serving institutions. A second provision—I ask consent to use this document on the Senate floor.

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

Mr. ALEXANDER. That is the FAFSA. This is the document that 20 million Americans fill out every year. We know how to reduce it. It is the biggest impediment to minority students going to college today. We are ready to pass it. Eight million minority students fill this out. The president of the Southwest Community College from Memphis tells me he loses 1,500 students a semester because of the complexity of that.

There are other provisions in this package, which include the Portman-Kaine provision for short-term Pell grants sponsored by about 20 Senators, many of them Democrats; the provision for Pell grants for prisoners who are eligible for parole; an increase in the number of Pell grants; an increase in the amount of Pell grants. All of that is in this package that I have offered, but it starts with permanent funding for historically black colleges. Since there is time until October 1 of next year, the Department of Education has said that there is plenty of Federal funding for all of those institutions. There is no reason we can't agree to my package today, send it over to the House of Representatives, send it to the President, and let all of these institutions know they don't have to worry about funding permanently instead of just for 2 years.

So, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions be discharged from further consideration of S. 2557 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I just want to make a couple of comments by way of response.

I really want to go back to what we said earlier. There is no reason we can't at least get this piece of legislation done. I will say it again: These institutions are underresourced. They don't have the flexibility to operate in the red in the hopes of potential reimbursement later on.

We are also told by the institutions themselves that planning has "all but stopped." Campuses are feeling this impact already. Just 2 weeks after this program expired, some campuses informed employees that their positions and programs may be terminated. So I would argue that the present circumstance is not acceptable.

I realize the chairman wants to proceed to other issues, and I respect that, but when you consider what he is proposing, there are some changes that should be pointed out.

First of all, when considering the proposal he has, in comparing what it would do, for example, on the Second Chance Pell proposal, that only contains a limited repeal of the ban rather than a full repeal of the ban. Any reference to the JOBS Act making short-term programs eligible for Pell grants—a bipartisan bill that was introduced—excludes for-profit colleges. In this micropackage that the chairman is proposing, the for-profit colleges are added back in.

No. 3, just by way of some examples, in the Grassley-Smith bill on financial aid award letters, some changes were made to that on financial aid award letters that weren't contemplated by the bill's original authors.

Our legislation is fully paid for. It reinvests up to \$55 million in recovery programs. For several reasons, by way of contrast but also by way of what is happening right now with regard to these institutions—for those and other reasons, I object.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. President, I know this Senate is a deliberative body, but we have been working on higher education for 5 years in our committee, and suddenly, out of the blue, comes a bill out of the House which says that we have an emergency in one provision of the Higher Education Act; don't take it through committee. That is the way we usually do things.

The distinguished Senator from Louisiana is a member of this committee, and the Senator from Pennsylvania is a valued member of the committee. We have a pretty good reputation for working together, despite our differences, in fixing No Child Left Behind, 21st Century Cures, opioid legislation. Healthcare is a contentious issue, but by a vote of 20 to 3, we brought out a bill to lower healthcare costs.

Yet the suggestion is that we take this bill to the Senate floor without any consideration by the committee. That is not the way we usually do things.

Let me reemphasize that the U.S. Department of Education has told every one of the historically Black colleges and minority-serving institutions that there is sufficient Federal funding between now and October 1 of next year. There is no reason to cut anybody's pay and no reason to stop planning. That is what the Federal Government has told those institutions. That is plenty of time for us to take a provision—such as the one I have proposed or such as the one that the distinguished Senator from Pennsylvania has proposed—through our committee and recommend to the full Senate what we ought to do.

Let's not minimize what else there is to do. I mean, we literally have been working for 5 years on simplifying this FAFSA. There are 8 million minority students who fill it out every year. I think we should be concerned about the 300,000 students who attend historically Black colleges and universities. Many of them fill this out. I am told by the former Governor of Tennessee that filling out this complicated form is the single biggest impediment for low-income students having an opportunity to go to college because their families think it is too complicated.

Well, we know what to do about this. Senator BENNET, the Democratic Senator from Colorado, and I began working on this 5 years ago. Senator MURRAY, the Democratic Senator from Washington, and I recommended that the Senate pass legislation getting rid of 22 questions that were double reporting. You have to tell the IRS some facts, and you have to tell the Department of Education the same facts, and then they come in the middle of the semester and try to catch you having one answer here and another answer there. So at East Tennessee State University, 70 percent of the student body has their Pell grant verified, and some of them lose their Federal funding while they check to see if the information they had to give to two Federal agencies is different. We passed the Senate with that—Senator MURRAY and I did that last year.

So why should we wait on this? I don't think we should wait on permanent funding for historically Black colleges, but why hold this hostage to that?

I am ready to move ahead on permanent funding for historically Black col-

leges. I am ready to move ahead on simplifying the FAFSA for 8 million students who fill this out every year. I am ready to move ahead on short-term Pell grants. I have been working with the Senator from Washington on this and with other Members of the Senate. I think we are moving to a consensus. We have time to do this right. Let's take it through committee and send back to the House of Representatives a permanent solution.

I think it is very important that we make clear to all of the presidents and all of the students at historically Black colleges and minority-serving institutions, No. 1, you have a year of funding ahead of you; No. 2, you have a proposal by the chairman of the Education Committee that will permanently fund what you are doing; and No. 3, our Democratic friends are asking that the Senate pass short-term funding that will create another funding cliff within a matter of months and that is funded by a budget gimmick that will never pass muster in the Senate. That is not going to happen.

So we need to work together as we normally do and come to a conclusion on the Higher Education Act, including permanent funding of historically Black colleges and minority institutions. I am ready to keep doing that. But I am also ready to encourage the passage not only of the provisions that I have introduced and that I asked for permission to pass today, which the Senator objected to, but other provisions that might be included.

I think 5 years is long enough to work on the Higher Education Act. I am coming to the conclusion we have time to do it, and I look forward to saying to our six historically Black colleges in Tennessee that the result of our hard work and debate and discussion has been permanent funding, so you don't have to worry about Federal funding.

Mr. BURR. Mr. Chairman, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALEXANDER. I will yield.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BURR. Mr. President, I thank the chairman for yielding, and I am here as living proof that he is not the Lone Ranger on this. The committee has worked diligently. We may not be as passionate as he is, but the committee has worked diligently to get higher education done.

It is a farce to come in here and think that we are going to pass a 2-year House bill to fund historically Black colleges. Nobody has more historically Black colleges in their State than I do. What they want—they want predictability, permanent funding. The chairman is willing to do that, but part of the condition to do that is to sit down and, now, quit talking and pass higher education. Reduce the FAFSA application to one page. Let these students go out—and their parents—and be able to fill this out and not miss an education because they can't go through the laborious process.

What the chairman has laid on the table is reasonable. The committee has talked about it for years. Now it is time to act. It is not time to act on one little piece of it for temporary funding. It is time to provide permanent funding for that and to do the rest of higher education.

As proud as I am of our being the home of the majority of Black colleges and universities, I also have about 70 other colleges and universities in North Carolina, and they are the beneficiaries of everything else that is in this education bill.

Compromise is not about "Take what I have" and not give anything else. We have been trying to work, with the chairman and the ranking member working together, to find compromise for 5 years. Many times the chairman has come to me and said: I think we can do it this year. Well, we have to have willing partners on the other side of the aisle. Today is a live example of where it is either their way or no way.

I hope we can get back, and, before we leave this year, we can get this package passed. It is really simple: Just commit to do what we all have sat down and talked about for 5 years. If there are minor changes that need to be made, let's make them in the next day or two. But to say that we are going to wait until next year and be here a year from now when that timeframe has run out, let me assure you, if the chairman is not here to object to this request, I will be here to object to this request.

The time to talk is over. The time to act is now.

I thank the chairman for yielding.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Pennsylvania.

Mr. CASEY. Just a couple of points on where we are: There is no question that, in my judgment, if you have more time to consider these issues for a full reauthorization, we could address some of the shortcomings that have been proposed already. I mentioned earlier issues that are not addressed, such as childcare, housing, food and mental health, the needs of first-generation students, needs of students of color, and students with disabilities. We can do that if we can get through this short-term period. We are asking for help only for a very limited timeframe so that we can work through these other issues.

The second point I would make is, I can't stand in the shoes of the leaders of these institutions, but when they tell us that they are in a difficult circumstance in the short run, I will take their word for it. The word of the Department of Education—just from my point of view—doesn't compare to what these institutions are telling us. So I think we should rely upon the representations by the leaders of the institutions and act in a short-term fashion, all the while committing ourselves to have a longer process to fully explore and try to reach consensus on a range of issues that come under the broad purview of reauthorization.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I want to thank the Senator from Pennsylvania for coming to the floor today on an issue I know he cares about. I thank the Senator from North Carolina.

We are accustomed to working together. We are accustomed to getting results, and I want to get a result on this.

I agree with both Senators in this sense: I think it is time to send a signal to historically Black colleges and minority-serving institutions that they don't have to worry about funding for the future. For the next year, the Department of Education has told them: You have the money for the next year. It shouldn't take us a year to finish our work.

So I look forward to sitting down with the Senator from North Carolina and the Senator from Pennsylvania and working out their differences on the provisions that we have. We have the basis for a very good higher education bill—the permanent funding for historically Black colleges, the simplification of the FAFSA, which affects 20 million families every year. We have broad bipartisan consensus on simplifying how you pay back student loans. There are nine different ways now. We could reduce that to two. That affects 43 million families.

The short-term Pell grants make a big difference.

So we have a number of provisions, and I am working well, as I always do, with the Senator from Washington, Mrs. MURRAY. I would like to bring this to a conclusion as rapidly as we can. I think this debate has been useful to do that. I look forward to continuing it.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

#### CLIMATE CHANGE

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, for this 259th climate speech, I am going to return to the theme of corruption. Before diving into the how, let's start with the why because the scale and the remorselessness of the scheme of corruption the fossil fuel industry has run is hard to comprehend without understanding why.

Here is the why. The fossil fuel industry reaps the biggest subsidy in the history of the planet. I will say that again. The fossil fuel industry reaps the biggest subsidy in the history of the planet. The IMF—International Monetary Fund—estimates that the global subsidy for fossil fuel is in the trillions of dollars every year. That is globally. In the United States alone, the fossil fuel industry got a \$650 billion—that is with a "b"—subsidy in 2015, according to the most recent report from the IMF. That is about \$2,000 out of the pocket of every man, woman, and child in the United States. Here is that IMF report. Look it up. Read it and weep.

Stop for a minute and understand this subsidy. Some of it is favorable

tax deals and other direct subsidies that pour public taxpayer money into the pockets of this polluting industry. In recent years, that has been estimated at around \$20 billion annually.

The vast bulk of this \$650 billion is something else. It is people getting hurt. It is the cost of people suffering economic harms. It is the cost of your home burned in a wildfire or swept away in a storm by rising seas. It is the cost of farms withered from unprecedented droughts or crops drowned in unprecedented flooding. It is the cost of fisheries that are lost or moved away as oceans warm and acidify. It is the lost day of work with your kid in the emergency room waiting out a climate-related asthma attack on the ER's nebulizer. It is the cost of tick-borne and mosquito-borne illnesses that didn't used to be where you live. It is the cost to dive tours of tourists seeing dead, white, bleached coral reefs instead of vibrant undersea gardens and the cost to snowmobile moose tours of going through mud instead of snow and when you see moose, seeing emaciated moose calves with thousands of ticks slowly killing them. It is the cost of American military deployments to conflicts caused by resource scarcity or climate migration. It is the cost of relocating Naval Station Norfolk when the community around it floods out. It is the cost of Glacier Park with no glacier. It is the cost of trout streams with no trout. It is the cost of millions of acres of healthy forests killed off by pine beetle infestation. It is the cost to Phoenix of staffing up emergency services when it is not safe to work outside because it is too hot and lost airline flights out of the airport when the tarmac melts. It is the myriad costs of basic operating systems of the natural world gone haywire because of climate change.

All this pain, all this loss, all this suffering has a bloodless economic name: externalities. Externalities are the social costs that are imposed on others by the use of a product. Pollution, of course, is the obvious example. In economic theory, those social costs should be baked into the price of a product. That is why courts and companies and countries around the world apply a social cost of carbon calculation.

But destroying the basic operating systems of the planet is a high-priced externality—by the IMF report, \$650 billion in 2015 just in the United States. And because it is hard to calculate a price for so much of this harm, that is a lowball estimate. For instance, we can estimate the loss to the dive shop of the coral reef off the coast dying, but is that really the full cost of the dead reef? There is a lot more. So the externality is probably well over \$650 billion.

By comparison, let's look at the five major oil companies' earnings. The five major oil companies earned somewhat more than \$80 billion in profits last year all around the world, all right?

Global profits are \$80 billion versus \$650 billion in destruction and harm they caused just in the United States. So make those oil companies follow the rules of market economics. Make them put the cost of the harm of their product into the price of their product—\$80 billion versus \$650 billion—and guess what: Their business is in a \$570-plus billion hole. That is why the fossil fuel industry is so corrupt. It knows it needs to break the laws of market economics in order to survive, and it knows it needs political help to do that.

Fortunately for the fossil fuel industry, up against that \$650 billion subsidy, politicians come cheap. They could put \$650 million into politics every single year, and it would earn them a 1,000-to-1 return on that expenditure protecting the \$650 billion subsidy.

So that is the why of fossil fuel corruption: It pays. It pays hugely. It is as simple as that. They are corrupt because it pays.

Now let's look at the how.

By the way, they have some expertise in this area. These companies operate in the most crooked countries in the world, so they know how to work crooked deals and politics. But what happened here in the United States? Well, I saw it happen. The big change came when five Republican Supreme Court Justices gave this industry and other mega industries big new political artillery. It came in the disgraceful Citizens United decision that let unlimited special interest money into our elections.

I will tell you, there is no special interest more unlimited than fossil fuel. Fossil fuel front groups were all over that Supreme Court case, by the way, signaling to the five Republicans on the Court what they wanted them to do, and sure enough, they did it.

Of course, it does take some fun out of spending unlimited money in politics if people can tell who you are. In theory, we were supposed to know. To get to the outcome the fossil fuel industry wanted, the five Republican Justices had to pretend, as a legal matter, that all this political spending—all this unlimited political spending they were authorizing—was going to be transparent, that we would know who was behind it.

Well, that transparency was not going to work very well for Exxon or Koch Industries or Marathon Petroleum, so they cooked up all sorts of schemes to hide behind. Tax-deductible 501(c)(4)s appeared that can hide their donors. Trade groups like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce got taken over and co-opted. Disposable shell corporations turned up behind political donations. An enterprise called Donors Trust was established, whose sole purpose is to launder the identity of big donors.

By the way—back to Citizens United—those five Republican Justices would have to be idiots not to see this

apparatus of phony front groups out there mocking their assurances of transparency—assurances that were at the heart of the Citizens United decision—but those Justices have studiously ignored this flagrantly obvious flaw and have made zero effort to clean up their unlimited-spending, dark-money mess. I was taught as a kid that you are supposed to clean up the messes you made. That is not a message that got through to the ‘Roberts Five.’

We have addressed this flotilla of propped-up, dark-money front groups in the Senate before. We call it the web of denial. Academics who study these groups have documented well over 100 of them in the last decade. That sounds like a lot—100 front groups—but remember, there is \$650 billion a year riding on this. And it is a really big help if you can pretend you are, say, Americans for Peace and Puppies and Prosperity instead of ExxonMobil or the Kochs or Marathon Petroleum. People tend to get the joke when the ad says: Brought to you by ExxonMobil.

So they have the motive and the means to spend millions of political dollars and to do so from hiding. How much do they spend? Well, that is hard to tell because the whole purpose is to hide. Responsible watchdogs won't even venture a guess as to how much dark money is sloshing through the political system, but total dark money spending on Federal elections has been at least \$700 million since the Citizens United decision, according to the Center for Responsive Politics. The lion's share of that dark money is probably from fossil fuels because, first, nobody else has the same corrupt motive on the scale of fossil fuel. Plus, when you look at the spending, it is usually groups who can be connected to fossil fuel. And for most, the activity is climate denial and obstruction, so it is fossil fuel work being done. So it is pretty easy to conclude who is likely behind all this.

For colleagues who weren't here before 2010, let me tell you, things were different then. In 2007, 2008, and 2009—those were my first 3 years here—there were lots of bipartisan climate bills kicking around the Senate, real ones that would have headed off the crisis into which we are rocketing right now. Heck, in 2008, the Republican nominee for President ran on a strong climate platform.

After the Citizens United decision in January of 2010, all of that was snuffed out. An oily curtain of denial fell around the Republican Party as the fossil fuel industry brought its new political weapons to bear. The before and after comparison is as plain as day, and it cost us a decade of inaction when time was of the essence. It has been a high cost except, of course, for the fossil fuel industry, whose lying and denying, whose front groups and dark money, whose political obstruction and threats still remain fully dedicated to protecting that \$650 billion subsidy.

Do the math just for a second. At \$650 billion a year, from January 2010 until now, Citizens United let the fossil fuel industry protect nearly \$6 trillion in subsidy—\$6 trillion in losses to our constituents, \$6 trillion that this industry dodged in the laws of market economics to foist on everyone else—and you wonder why they worked so hard to take over the courts.

The fossil fuels' denial operation and obstruction operation is likely the biggest and most corrupt scheme in human history. I can't think of one that is worse, and it is still operating today—right now—as I stand here and speak. Its oily tides pollute our public debate with deliberate falsehoods and nonsense, grease our press to steer away from this subject, slosh slimily through the hallways of this very building, and grip the Supreme Court in a web of oily, dark money influence. We have become like the people who have lived in the shadows for so long and have forgotten what sunlight, what free debate, what laws based on facts can look like.

The fossil fuel industry has polluted our American democracy on as massive a scale as it has polluted our atmosphere and oceans. For those in our history who gave up their lives—who died in the service of our democracy—who are looking down on us now, that pollution of the democracy they died defending must be a bitter spectacle.

As a boy, there was an ominous hymn that we often sang in chapel about how “once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide, in the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side.” “Truth,” the hymn went on, is “forever on the scaffold, wrong forever on the throne,” but “though the cause of Evil prosper, yet ‘tis Truth alone is strong.”

Now is our moment to decide: Do we finally bring down fossil fuels' false Babylon of corruption or, in the strife of truth with falsehood, do we keep protecting the evil side?

I yield the floor.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

FREEDOM AROUND THE WORLD

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, it really has been quite a year here in Washington for drawn-out policy battles. It is November, and we are still fighting over defense spending, trade, and the results of an election long since decided in 2016.

A quick flip through this morning's world news sections serves as my daily reminder that Americans really do have so much for which to be thankful. One might even feel inclined to say we are really lucky to live here in the United States. Yet I will tell you that luck really doesn't have a lot to do with it. Our freedom was bought with the blood of thousands who instigated a revolution in spite of being outspent, outmanned, and outgunned by the global superpower of their time, and thank goodness they had that fighting spirit. That same absolute belief in the

right to self-determination went on to fuel the abolitionists, the women's suffragists, and the civil rights warriors. Their fearlessness inspires freedom movements that we are seeing all across the globe today.

Just a few months ago, heads turned toward China as thousands of Hong Kong people poured into the streets and said no to Beijing's stranglehold, but just saying no wasn't enough. Now their neighborhoods and universities have morphed into war zones, and Chinese authorities have long since justified shooting live rounds of ammunition into the crowds.

Imagine the intensity of the fear it takes to push a government to fire on its own people when the entire world is watching. Beijing is worried, but Beijing will also not hesitate to use any force it deems necessary to tighten its grip on Hong Kong.

Now, here in the Senate, we are working on a few pieces of legislation to let the Chinese and the Hong Kong Governments know that the United States is watching. We have included a bill that will prevent U.S. companies from exporting crowd control supplies to the Hong Kong Police Force. It is important, though, for everyone to understand that the motivating factors behind political oppression have nothing to do with tear gas or with stun guns. There is only so much that legislation can do.

Governments in Iraq, Vietnam, Algeria, and Lebanon are also hard at work in doing whatever they can to prevent their citizens from stepping out of line, because they know what will happen if their citizens are free to criticize the state, and they are terrified of losing power.

This month, the entire world looks toward Central Europe to commemorate the fall of the Berlin Wall. When East Berliners first stepped into the western half of their city, they revealed to the rest of the world the horrors of living under a political regime that sustained itself by consuming the autonomy of its subjects. History serves as an enduring warning against the dangers of the all-powerful state.

As we watch mass protests play out a half a world away, many Americans still see social chaos not as a symptom of a disease but as a spontaneous expression of some nebulous desire to be free. They don't stop to recall what sparked the first feelings of unease long before the Molotov cocktails started flying through the air.

This is why, here in the United States, my colleagues in the majority have forced many conversations on the perils of degrading the foundations of our Republic. We have debated ad nauseam the Constitution's place in civil and legal discourse, asking: Does it provide a workable standard or is it just an outdated piece of paper now rendered illegitimate by the male whiteness of its drafters? I think the Presiding Officer knows my response.

We defend the Constitution and the system of government it created be-

cause we know, from studying history and from observing current events, that freedom does not suddenly expire. Freedom begins to wither the moment those in power convince themselves that a reprieve from uncomfortable policy debates over speech, self-defense, or the size of government will be worth the risk of shelving the standards that protect individual liberty.

The current blase tolerance and, in some cases, incomprehensible enthusiasm for socialism and other authoritarian philosophies is sending a strong message to the rest of the world that the standard for global freedom is up for debate. If we acquiesce to the argument that America's founding principles have passed their expiration date, we will have failed as a people and as a world leader. That failure will change the course of our history, and it will be used as a weapon to quash dissent elsewhere in the world.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

#### HONG KONG HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRACY ACT OF 2019

Mr. RUBIO. Mr. President, in a moment here, as my colleagues gather, we hope to pass the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act.

I first acknowledge all of the people who worked so hard on it—our staffs, obviously, and, in addition, Senators CARDIN, RISCH, MENENDEZ, and over 50 cosponsors, many of whom will join us here this evening. I also thank Leaders MCCONNELL and SCHUMER for their support in helping us get here. I thank Chairman CRAPO, who has helped us make some important changes at the end that will make the sanctions easier to implement.

A lot of people have been watching on the news the protests that have been going on in Hong Kong and are wondering as to, perhaps, the depths of what it is all about.

When the United Kingdom handed Hong Kong over to China, they signed an agreement that is known as the Joint Declaration. It basically guarantees a high degree of autonomy and freedom of the people of Hong Kong. As a result of that agreement, the United States has treated commerce and trade with Hong Kong differently than it has its commercial and trade activity with the mainland of China. What has happened over the last few years is the steady effort, on the part of Chinese authorities, to erode that autonomy and those freedoms.

The most recent protests really began with a proposal to pass an extradition law that would allow the Chinese Government to basically have arrested and extradite someone in Hong Kong over to the mainland. There was a huge pushback against that, and protests emerged as a result of it. Even though the Government of Hong Kong has pulled out from pursuing that law, the protests have continued because

the people of Hong Kong have seen what is coming. They see the steady effort to erode their autonomy and their freedoms.

The response by the Hong Kong authorities, with its having been under tremendous pressure from Beijing, has been that of violence and repression. So far, over 5,000 people have been arrested in Hong Kong. The youngest has been 12 years of age. The oldest has been 82. Hundreds more have been injured by violence committed by police authorities but also by street gangs—criminals, thugs—who have been empowered and encouraged by the Chinese authorities.

This effort by China to exert control and remove autonomy continues unabated. Here are some examples. There was a law that was passed that banned wearing masks, and a Hong Kong court ruled that the ban was unconstitutional. The so-called National People's Congress in Beijing today ruled that Hong Kong courts have no authority—no power—to review Hong Kong Government legislation. Under pressure from Beijing, the Government of Hong Kong threatened to cancel the November 24 elections—elections, by the way, that China has been interfering in. China has pushed to ban critics, like Joshua Wong, from running. Seven candidates who are running have been attacked by street gangs during this campaign, and two candidates have been arrested while campaigning.

And now for the latest move, China is pushing the Hong Kong Government to pass what they call the new national security law—a law that would allow them to arrest political critics and opponents. If this passes, if that happens, that is the very definition of control and de facto proof of all loss of autonomy.

By the way, China is also pushing for something very ominous. They call it patriotic education. What China is really pushing for in Hong Kong is moving from “one country, two systems” to “one country, one system”—the Chinese system.

So the bill that we will bring up here in a moment, with tremendous bipartisan support, requires five quick things that I will touch on.

First, its most important element is that it requires the Secretary of State to annually certify whether Hong Kong warrants being treated differently than China. If Hong Kong is no longer autonomous—and that is the rationale for different treatment—then, they should no longer receive that treatment.

It says that students in Hong Kong shouldn't be barred from entering the United States or getting a visa to study here, for example, because they have been the subject of a politically motivated arrest or detention.

It says that for the next 7 years, the Secretary of Commerce is going to report on whether export controls and sanction laws are being enforced by the Government of Hong Kong or whether

China is using Hong Kong as a back door to evade export controls and sanctions.

It says that if Hong Kong ultimately returns and passes that extradition bill that China wants, the President has to present a plan to protect Americans from this law.

Last but not least, it mandates that the President identify and sanction foreigners the President determines, based on credible information, who are responsible for extraditions, for arbitrary detention, for torture, or for forced confessions inside of Hong Kong or any other human rights violations in Hong Kong.

By the way, it would also allow blocking the assets of these persons if those assets are located here in the United States.

So, in a moment here, as we continue to gather, we are waiting the arrival of companion legislation.

I yield the floor because I know we have lot of important sponsors that are here who want to speak on the subject.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MCSALLY). The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. RISCH. Madam President, first of all, this is an important step that we are taking here. This is a matter that we have been discussing for a long time. There has been a lot of action on it, and I want to thank Senator RUBIO and Senator CARDIN, who are the lead supporters of this bill and who have, on behalf of the committee, done yeoman's work getting it together and getting the bipartisan compromise to get the language here. Also, virtually all members of the committee have had fingerprints on this bill, and so in that regard, I think it is going to pass quite handily.

I want to thank the Banking staff, particularly my colleague from Idaho, Senator CRAPO, who, of course, has the expertise—the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee—on these kinds of things on sanctions. They were very helpful in hammering out the language that we needed for the sanctions.

I want to thank the Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee staff, who were helpful.

I want to thank the staff of the Foreign Relations Committee, who work for us—both the minority staff, Senator MENENDEZ's staff, and my staff, the majority staff—for doing this and all of the people who worked on this. So thank you to all of you.

Since June, millions of people in Hong Kong have taken to the streets protesting the erosion of their rights and freedoms.

Hong Kong was supposed to maintain a high degree of autonomy after China regained sovereignty over the territory in 1997. This wasn't just a verbal understanding. This was in the treaty that China signed with Great Britain. However, since that time, China has gradually chipped away at Hong Kong's autonomy, and this is now becoming a real problem.

China now refers to its treaty with Great Britain as “a historical document,” and says it is no longer bound by its terms. This is just one of many examples that show that the Chinese Government has no respect for the rule of law.

After two decades of broken commitments, it is past time that we hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable. What it is doing in Hong Kong is just wrong.

That is why I am proud to join Senator RUBIO and Senator CARDIN and all the others who have had hands on this bill in bringing the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act to the Senate floor. This bill is the result of a strong, strong bipartisan consensus that we must act in support of the Hong Kong people.

Thank you all for helping. We will get to the unanimous consent here in a little bit.

I yield the floor to Senator CARDIN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, let me first thank Senator RUBIO for his leadership on this issue and Senator MENENDEZ and Senator RISCH for their leadership in our committee and so many others who have been involved, because tonight we have a chance to reaffirm our commitment for human rights and democracy.

That is exactly what our legislation does. It recognizes the fact that for 24 consecutive weeks, the people of Hong Kong have been asking for their basic democracy and freedom.

On Monday, it was reported—just yesterday—that police fired 1,458 rounds of tear gas, 1,391 rubber bullets, 325 beanbag rounds, and 265 sponge grenades—that is just yesterday—on peaceful protesters.

They are asking nothing more than to exercise the rights they were told would be protected to express their views and to be able to have democracy in Hong Kong, which is the way it was in the previous time.

Senator RUBIO and I introduced legislation, and the chairman and ranking member of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator RISCH and Menendez, joined us, and we passed this bipartisan legislation on June 13. It reaffirms the principles set forth in the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, which supports democratization, human rights, and the autonomy of Hong Kong.

Now, Senator RUBIO already talked about this, but this is a very important thing. We gave Hong Kong a special status in its relationship with the United States that China does not enjoy, and we gave them that special status upon their protecting democracy and human rights in Hong Kong. That was the commitment.

If they don't comply with that, this special status should no longer be available, and this legislation requires that we get information on a regular basis as to whether China is respecting

the rights that we put in our legislation in 1992, that they notify us on a regular timeframe. That is an important point, because if they don't, we shouldn't give them that protected status.

Secondly, it identifies persons who suppress basic freedoms, similar to the Magnitsky Act sanctions. Those that are taking away the human rights of the people of Hong Kong would be subject to the same type of visa restrictions to visit America and to use our banking system. That makes a great deal of sense, and we know that is pretty effective.

So it is time that we back up our words and our commitment to supporting Hong Kong's democratization, human rights, and autonomy with action. Let's make sure the people of Hong Kong know that the U.S. Congress and the American people stand in solidarity with them, as the Chinese authorities, as we speak, are repressing the legitimate rights of the people of Hong Kong. We can stand with the people of Hong Kong for democracy and human rights by our actions this evening.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, I rise in support of the motion that shortly will be made by our colleague, the Senator from Florida. I want to congratulate Senator CARDIN and him for their leadership in this regard. I appreciate the chairman and myself having joined them and moving this expeditiously through the committee, and I am looking forward to its critical passage on the floor. Time is of the essence.

The people of Hong Kong are fighting for their lives. Six months ago, millions of Hong Kong citizens took to the streets to peacefully protest the erosion of their democracy and their rights. Now, half a year later, we find mounting anger and unrest, with the violence against students and protesters—most dramatically, in the crackdown on Hong Kong Polytechnic University—only getting worse.

People are being shot. Universities are being burned. The violence perpetrated by the authorities in Hong Kong and, by extension, Beijing are turning the city into a battlefield.

This is not the Hong Kong that any of us want to see. The special character of Hong Kong is one of the world's great success stories. The vibrancy of the people of Hong Kong, especially its young people and the rising generation of leaders standing up for democracy and self-governance, should inspire all of us.

We admire Hong Kong's success as a burgeoning economic powerhouse, and we admire the vibrant and autonomous civil society and civic life that has flourished under the “one country, two systems” principle.

Hong Kong is one of the remarkable success stories of the Indo-Pacific—one



of the most remarkable success stories of China and the Chinese people—and it is a success worth protecting.

I call on the police to act professionally and to treat its fellow citizens with respect and restraint. We call for Beijing and the Hong Kong authorities to address the noble and legitimate aspirations of the people of Hong Kong.

In these turbulent times, the Congress of the United States must lead with our values. We must stand on the side of freedom and human dignity, and we must send a clear and uncompromising statement that America stands with the people of Hong Kong in their quest to maintain their self-governance and autonomy, to safeguard their human rights, to exercise their democratic freedom, and to determine their own future.

The House of Representatives already passed their version of this bill, and the situation in Hong Kong grows more tenuous by the day. That is why the United States should and must act today.

I look forward to the passage of this bill without delay. Let us work to hold China accountable for the erosion of democracy in Hong Kong, and let us together send a message to the people of Hong Kong that their cries for democracy and freedom have been heard through both Chambers of the U.S. Congress, and that America stands with them in their call for justice and self-determination.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. COTTON. Madam President, the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act is really about promises—making promises and keeping promises. Unfortunately, the Chinese Communist Party has a long history of making promises but not keeping them.

You can ask a rice farmer from Stuttgart. You can ask a software programmer from Fayetteville, a factory worker from Fort Smith, or a Christian missionary from Searcy.

In this case, China promised in 1984 that it would uphold the “one country, two systems” approach to Hong Kong when it took over in 1997, a promise to preserve the freedoms that have made Hong Kong distinctive—the freedom to practice one’s religion as one sees fit, to speak one’s mind, and to participate in the political process.

But that is just another promise they are on the verge of breaking. Apparently, the “one country, two systems” approach can’t satisfy Beijing’s rapacious appetite. They look at and covet Hong Kong’s wealth, and they fear and loathe its freedom, which stands in shining contrast to the Orwellian oppression on the mainland. In fact, they fear that mainland Chinese might look across the bay and start to get ideas.

So the Chinese Communist Party has been breaking its promises to Hong Kong and to the world, waging a brutal campaign to absorb Hong Kong into its dystopian, high-tech dictatorship.

Hongkongers are bravely resisting in the face of this kind of escalating violence. In recent days, Hong Kong security forces have shot a protestor in the stomach. They have trapped hundreds of students in the university, using rubber bullets and tear gas on them. They have threatened them with mass arrest.

Beijing’s propagandists have been hinting that even harsher measures are on the way.

An article in the party-controlled China Daily argues that Beijing must accelerate Hong Kong’s integration with the mainland and then reeducate Hongkongers, just like they are doing on a mass scale to 1 million Uighurs in concentration camps in Xinjiang.

I said this in the summer when the protests started. Let me say it again. It would be a grave mistake of historic proportion—surpassing the massacre of Tiananmen Square—if Beijing were to impose martial law, occupy, or otherwise crackdown on Hong Kong.

But the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act is about more than China making and breaking promises. It is also about the United States finally enforcing China’s promises.

We have a shot to avert catastrophe, protect the people of Hong Kong, and to finally enforce Beijing promises or hold them accountable for breaking those promises.

Very soon, the Senate will pass this legislation on a unanimous, bipartisan basis to give you a sense of sentiment in the Congress. This legislation requires the Secretary of State to certify Hong Kong’s autonomy from the mainland each year. Otherwise, they will lose the special privileges that U.S. law currently grants to Hong Kong.

The bill will freeze the assets and travel of officials who are responsible for abducting Hongkongers, like journalists, booksellers who have been vanishing without a trace since 2017, and it will ensure that pro-democracy protesters cannot be denied visas to the United States despite their specious arrests. But if the Hong Kong Chinese Communist Party will simply pull back from the brink, if they will keep their promises, if they will respect their one-country, two-system approach, none of this will happen.

So Beijing has a promise. Keep its promises, or give Americans and the world one more reason to treat China like an outlaw regime.

Choose wisely, Mr. General Secretary Xi.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, I want to thank my colleagues, Senators RUBIO, CARDIN, MENENDEZ, and Representative CHRIS SMITH for moving the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act in both Chambers, legislation I was proud to cosponsor. With the situation deteriorating by the hour in Hong Kong, the passage of legislation could not be more timely. I urge my colleagues in the House to take action

quickly without delay. This bill sends an important message of bipartisan support from the U.S. Congress for the democratic aspirations of the broad majority of the people of Hong Kong.

Some of you may realize that we, just a few months ago, celebrated the 30th anniversary of the bloody crackdown that ended the peaceful democracy movement in Tiananmen Square. Who among us can forget those riveting weeks during which there was real hope and possibility of China opening its political system—the Goddess of Democracy statue modeled after our own Statue of Liberty—and, sadly, the jarring image of the protestor that was standing to try to block the onslaught of a tank?

The crude propaganda and disinformation used by Communist hardliners to brainwash young military conscripts to turn on their own people was both heartbreaking and infuriating. Remembering those days, we must not sit by idly and quietly and allow Hong Kong’s freedoms to be similarly threatened.

I have been moved by the courageousness of the pro-democracy protesters in the face of increasingly excessive use of force by the Hong Kong police in one of the most vibrant cities in the world. What exactly are Hong Kong protesters fighting for—the freedoms we in America take for granted every day—the freedom of assembly, suffrage, speech, due process, and rule of law. Rather than sitting down with the protesters, Hong Kong authorities have increasingly used excessive force instead of engaging in constructive dialogue. Yet, ultimately, I believe the Hong Kong Government and the protesters are capable of finding a solution, and I hope they do.

Let me end by appealing to the leadership in China to show the courage to allow the continued prosperous democratic autonomy enjoyed by the people of Hong Kong. Hong Kong’s continued special status is the sign of strength and confidence, not weakness.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. SCOTT of Florida. Madam President, I rise today to speak about the greatest threat the United States faces in the next century, the threat of Communist China.

I have been saying, for months, Communist China is not our friend. They are stealing our technology; refusing to open up their markets to foreign goods as required by the WTO; militarizing the South China Sea, even after promising President Obama they wouldn’t; holding over 1 million Uighurs in prison camps just for their religion; harvesting the organs of detainees against their will; and Communist China is intentionally pushing fentanyl into the United States, killing Americans every day.

Communist China continues to strip the people of Hong Kong of their basic rights. I was the first Senator to visit

Hong Kong since the protests started nearly 6 months ago. I had the opportunity to meet with the protestors—students, parents, and grandparents—who are fighting to regain the freedom they were once promised. I heard their stories, horrible and frightening stories of police brutality, threats against individuals and their families, and mysterious disappearances.

Six months in and no signs of Communist China loosening their grip—their efforts to crack down on the protests in Hong Kong reflect their commitment to denying basic human rights and snuffing out any opposition to their totalitarian goals. We cannot stay silent. General Secretary of the Communist Party Xi is trying to be the dominant world power. It is Hong Kong now, then it will be Taiwan.

Communist China believes that, in order for them to be stronger, other freedom-loving countries must be weaker. As Communist China becomes more and more aggressive, we must ask ourselves: Is this the next Tiananmen Square? We all remember that famous image. Times have changed, but one thing stays the same: Wherever totalitarian regimes exist, there will be brave freedom fighters who will stand up against injustice and stand for human rights. That is what we are seeing in Hong Kong today.

Beijing soldiers have been appearing on the city streets, raising questions about the army's future role. Will Communist China once again use its military might to quash peaceful protests? Will they once again stand against those fighting for human rights and democracy? Will the United States stand by and allow this to happen?

We are seeing Americans like Michael Bloomberg putting profits above human rights and propping up the Chinese Government by continuing to host huge events in Communist China. It is time for the world to stand and present a unified front against Communist China's aggression, and that starts with supporting the brave people of Hong Kong.

We must do everything we can to communicate our commitment to democracy, freedom, and human rights. I am proud to stand in support of the Hong Kong Freedom and Democracy Act, which will give the United States more authority to reevaluate Beijing's influence on Hong Kong. This bill makes it clear that General Secretary of the Communist Party Xi needs to comply with what China agreed to in 1997. Communist China must give Hong Kong its autonomy, or the United States will continue to ramp up pressure on Communist China.

We cannot underestimate this threat. We must be vigilant. We must be aggressive. America's role of fighting for freedom and liberty worldwide depends on it. The future of our children and grandchildren depends on it.

To the brave and resilient people of Hong Kong, the United States is with you. Your fight will not be in vain, and it does not go unnoticed.

And to Communist China and General Secretary of the Communist Party Xi, consider your next moves carefully. The world is watching.

I won't stop fighting until America's economic and political future—and the freedom of nations across the globe—is secure from the threat of China's influence.

I want to thank Senator RUBIO and Senator CARDIN and all Senators of the U.S. for their support of this bill.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

Mr. HAWLEY. Madam President, just two brief points this evening—the first is that I am proud to join not only as a supporter of this measure but as original cosponsor, and I want to thank the other Senators—Senator RUBIO, especially Senator CARDIN, and Senator RISCH—for their leadership on this issue, but I want to be clear that we are here today in this Chamber, and what we are doing is possible tonight because of the bravery and the courage of the protesters in Hong Kong.

Many of them are very young people who are risking their very lives, taking to the streets, standing for democracy, standing for the promises that were made to them by Beijing many years ago and fighting for them now, putting everything on the line. And I just want to say to those protesters that you are making a difference, that your lives have made a difference, and to those who even now are trapped inside PolyU in this siege that the Hong Kong police force has created—this humanitarian crisis that the Hong Kong police force has fostered—what you are doing is inspiring the world. What you are doing has moved this body. What you are doing is changing the world. Thank you for your courage. Thank you for your bravery. Thank you for believing in your city, and thank you for believing in Hong Kong.

The other thing I would say is that, while today is a good day in the struggle to preserve the freedoms of this city and the struggle against a totalitarian regime in Beijing, it is not the last day. Although this step is an important step that this Chamber takes, it is not the last step that this Nation may need to take in order to hold China to its commitments made in 1984, in order to protect the autonomy and the liberty of the city of Hong Kong because, make no mistake, we are in for a long struggle with Communist China. We are in for a long struggle with Beijing. We know what their ambitions are: to dominate Hong Kong, to dominate Taiwan, to dominate the region and, ultimately, to impose their will on the entire international system. We are going to have to stand against that for freedom, for liberty, for our security and our prosperity.

So there is much to do. There is a long road ahead of us, but today is a good day, and I hope the people of Hong Kong will see that the people of the

free world are awake, that they are with you, and we are ready to stand together.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam President, I want to thank Senator RUBIO for the work that he has done on this a few minutes earlier. Today, I spoke about the cause of freedom and how we are seeing people around the world stand up for freedom—and, yes, indeed, we see this in Hong Kong, and it does inspire us. The message that we are sending to Beijing is that, indeed, we are watching and we are paying attention—and to the Hong Kong protesters, for them to know that we are watching what they are doing and that we are standing with them.

It is important to note that China has really earned its place atop the list of the world's most notorious human rights violators, and over the past few weeks, Hong Kong's descent into chaos and bloodshed has provided a much-needed reminder of the horrors, the absolute horrors of authoritarian rule.

There can be no change without accountability, and Beijing needs to know we are focused on that accountability, which is why, today, I am so pleased to stand with these other Members of this Chamber in support of the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act. The bill does demand accountability, not only from Beijing but also from us. It will require us to monitor Hong Kong's progress toward autonomy and China's behavior toward Hong Kong people who choose to exercise their internationally recognized rights, those rights that we have spoken of in this Chamber today.

The bill will help us identify the tactics Beijing uses to capture Hong Kong's dissidents and then to trap them on mainland China, and we will also ensure that no peaceful protesters are denied visas to the United States because of the alleged crimes.

Now, I will tell you, the bill is a great start, but the time and the work that we put in it will be wasted unless every single Member of this Chamber makes a commitment to hold us accountable, to hold China accountable. I would encourage my colleagues to view their support of this legislation as a promise to these protesters in Hong Kong, that their cries for help are not going to go unanswered.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CRUZ. Madam President, today, brave men and women, boys and girls, are standing up and demanding that the Chinese Communist Party protect Hong Kong's autonomy, protect free speech, and defend human rights.

Despite these peaceful protests, the Chinese Communist Party is fighting back with brutality and violence. The police brutality that we have seen and the Chinese Communist Party's larger assault on the people of Hong Kong has

been shameful. Just this past weekend, the Hong Kong police began attacking young, innocent students who were peacefully protesting that brutality. They were attacked with tear gas and rubber bullets.

These students' college campus was turned into a warzone, where no one was safe. Today, we have the opportunity to tell the world, these blatant human rights attacks and this campaign to bully Hong Kong into submission are not OK and America won't stand for it.

Last month, I traveled to Hong Kong. I met with many brave men and women who were standing up. I met with the dissidents, the pro-democracy protesters who are speaking out for Hong Kong's autonomy and free speech and basic human rights. Along with them, I dressed in all black to express my solidarity with the peaceful protestors who have taken to the streets.

Right now, in response to that protest, tear gas, sponge grenades, rubber bullets are being fired at university campuses in Hong Kong. In Xinjiang Province, millions of detained Uighurs and other religious minorities are languishing in concentration camps, and across China, Falun Gong practitioners are captured and murdered so that the Communist Party can harvest their organs.

Freedom from this brutality and the tyranny of the Chinese Communist Party is the battle cry of the dissidents in Hong Kong. What have they been waving? American flags. What have they been singing? The American National Anthem—reciting quotations from our Founding Fathers who risked everything for freedom in America.

Madam President, I want to thank Senators RUBIO, CARDIN, RISCH, MENENDEZ, and all the members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, both Republicans and Democrats who have joined together. This legislation the Senate is preparing to pass, the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act, is important legislation. It is bipartisan legislation. I urge the House to take it up and pass it and pass it promptly.

The people in Hong Kong are engaged in an existential battle for liberty, and they should know and they will know, by our actions in just a few moments, that the people of America stand with Hong Kong.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida.

Mr. RUBIO. Madam President, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 238, S. 1838.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 1838) to amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measure?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) *SHORT TITLE.*—This Act may be cited as the “Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

Sec. 3. Statement of policy.

Sec. 4. Amendments to the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992.

Sec. 5. Annual report on violations of United States export control laws and United Nations sanctions occurring in Hong Kong.

Sec. 6. Protecting United States citizens and others from rendition to the People's Republic of China.

Sec. 7. Sanctions relating to undermining fundamental freedoms and autonomy in Hong Kong.

Sec. 8. Sanctions reports.

Sec. 9. Sense of Congress on People's Republic of China state-controlled media.

Sec. 10. Sense of Congress on commercial exports of crowd control equipment to Hong Kong.

#### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) *APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.*—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

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

(C) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(F) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(H) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives;

(I) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(J) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(2) *SOCIAL CREDIT SYSTEM.*—The term “social credit system” means a system proposed by the Government of the People's Republic of China and scheduled for implementation by 2020, which would—

(A) use existing financial credit systems, public records, online activity, and other tools of surveillance to aggregate data on every Chinese citizen and business; and

(B) use such data to monitor, shape, and rate certain financial, social, religious, or political behaviors.

(3) *UNITED STATES PERSON.*—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen;

(B) a lawfully admitted permanent resident of the United States; or

(C) an entity organized under the laws of—

(i) the United States; or

(ii) any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

#### SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to reaffirm the principles and objectives set forth in the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-383), namely that—

(A) the United States has “a strong interest in the continued vitality, prosperity, and stability of Hong Kong”; and

(B) “[s]upport for democratization is a fundamental principle of United States foreign policy” and therefore “naturally applies to United States policy toward Hong Kong”;

(C) “the human rights of the people of Hong Kong are of great importance to the United States and are directly relevant to United States interests in Hong Kong [and] serve as a basis for Hong Kong's continued economic prosperity”; and

(D) Hong Kong must remain sufficiently autonomous from the People's Republic of China to “justify treatment under a particular law of the United States, or any provision thereof, different from that accorded the People's Republic of China”;

(2) to support the high degree of autonomy and fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong, as enumerated by—

(A) the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong, done at Beijing December 19, 1984 (referred to in this Act as the “Joint Declaration”);

(B) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966; and

(C) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, done at Paris December 10, 1948;

(3) to support the democratic aspirations of the people of Hong Kong, including the “ultimate aim” of the selection of the Chief Executive and all members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage, as articulated in the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (referred to in this Act as the “Basic Law”);

(4) to urge the Government of the People's Republic of China to uphold its commitments to Hong Kong, including allowing the people of Hong Kong to govern Hong Kong with a high degree of autonomy and without undue interference, and ensuring that Hong Kong voters freely enjoy the right to elect the Chief Executive and all members of the Hong Kong Legislative Council by universal suffrage;

(5) to support the establishment of a genuine democratic option to freely and fairly nominate and elect the Chief Executive of Hong Kong, and the establishment by 2020 of open and direct democratic elections for all members of the Hong Kong Legislative Council;

(6) to support the robust exercise by residents of Hong Kong of the rights to free speech, the press, and other fundamental freedoms, as provided by the Basic Law, the Joint Declaration, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(7) to support freedom from arbitrary or unlawful arrest, detention, or imprisonment for all Hong Kong residents, as provided by the Basic Law, the Joint Declaration, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(8) to draw international attention to any violations by the Government of the People's Republic of China of the fundamental rights of the people of Hong Kong, as provided by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and any encroachment upon the autonomy guaranteed to Hong Kong by the Basic Law and the Joint Declaration;

(9) to protect United States citizens and long-term permanent residents living in Hong Kong, as well as people visiting and transiting through Hong Kong;

(10) to maintain the economic and cultural ties that provide significant benefits to both the United States and Hong Kong; and

(11) to coordinate with allies, including the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, to promote democracy and human rights in Hong Kong.

#### SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES-HONG KONG POLICY ACT OF 1992.

(a) *REPORT.*—Title II of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5721 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 201(b), by striking “such date” each place such term appears and inserting “the date of the enactment of the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019”; and

(2) adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 205. SECRETARY OF STATE REPORT REGARDING THE AUTONOMY OF HONG KONG.**

“(a) CERTIFICATION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Secretary of State, on at least an annual basis, and in conjunction with the report required under section 301, shall issue a certification to Congress that—

“(A) indicates whether Hong Kong continues to warrant treatment under United States law in the same manner as United States laws were applied to Hong Kong before July 1, 1997;

“(B) addresses—

“(i) commercial agreements;

“(ii) law enforcement cooperation, including extradition requests;

“(iii) sanctions enforcement;

“(iv) export controls, and any other agreements and forms of exchange involving dual use, critical, or other sensitive technologies;

“(v) any formal treaties or agreements between the United States and Hong Kong;

“(vi) other areas of bilateral cooperation that the Secretary determines to be relevant; and

“(vii) decision-making within the Government of Hong Kong, including executive, legislative, and judicial structures, including—

“(I) freedom of assembly;

“(II) freedom of speech;

“(III) freedom of expression; and

“(IV) freedom of the press, including the Internet and social media;

“(viii) universal suffrage, including the ultimate aim of the selection of the Chief Executive and all members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage;

“(ix) judicial independence;

“(x) police and security functions;

“(xi) education;

“(xii) laws or regulations regarding treason, secession, sedition, subversion against the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, or theft of state secrets;

“(xiii) laws or regulations regarding foreign political organizations or bodies;

“(xiv) laws or regulations regarding political organizations; and

“(xv) other rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, done at Paris December 10, 1948, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966; and

“(C) includes—

“(i) an assessment of the degree of any erosions to Hong Kong's autonomy in each category listed in subparagraph (B) resulting from actions by the Government of the People's Republic of China that are inconsistent with its commitments under the Basic Law or the Joint Declaration;

“(ii) an evaluation of the specific impacts to any areas of cooperation between the United States and Hong Kong resulting from erosions of autonomy in Hong Kong or failures of the Government of Hong Kong to fulfill obligations to the United States under international agreements within the categories listed in subparagraph (B); and

“(iii) a list of any specific actions taken by the United States Government in response to any erosion of autonomy or failures to fulfill obligations to the United States under international agreements identified in this certification and the report required under section 301.

“(2) FACTOR FOR CONSIDERATION.—In making each certification under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State should consider the terms, obligations, and expectations expressed in the Joint Declaration with respect to Hong Kong.

“(3) ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATIONS.—The certification under section (1) shall be issued annually, but the Secretary may issue additional cer-

tifications at any time if the Secretary determines it is warranted by circumstances in Hong Kong.

“(b) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may waive the application of subsection (a) if—

“(A) the Secretary determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States; and

“(B) on or before the date on which the waiver takes effect, the Secretary notifies the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of the intent to waive such subsection;

“(2) PARTIAL WAIVER.—Except for the list of actions described in subsection (a)(1)(C)(iii), the Secretary of State may waive relevant parts of the application of subsection (a) if the President issues an Executive order under section 202 that suspends the application of any particular United States law to Hong Kong.”.

(b) VISA APPLICANTS.—Title II of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5721 et seq.), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 206. TREATMENT OF HONG KONG APPLICANTS FOR VISAS TO STUDY OR WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.**

“(a) VISA ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN HONG KONG STUDENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, applications for visas to enter, study, or work in the United States, which are submitted by otherwise qualified applicants who resided in Hong Kong in 2014 and later, may not be denied primarily on the basis of the applicant's subjection to politically-motivated arrest, detention, or other adverse government action.

“(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of State shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that consular officers are aware of the policy described in subsection (a) and receive appropriate training and support to ensure that the policy is carried out so that affected individuals do not face discrimination or unnecessary delay in the processing of their visa applications, including—

“(1) providing specialized training for all consular officers posted to the United States Embassy in Beijing or to any United States consulate in the People's Republic of China, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, or the Macau Special Administrative Region;

“(2) instructing the United States Consulate in Hong Kong to maintain an active list of individuals who are known to have been formally charged, detained, or convicted by the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or by the Government of the People's Republic of China, or intermediaries of such governments, based on politically-motivated considerations related to their exercise of rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, done at Paris December 10, 1948, or the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966, to facilitate the cross-checking of visa applications for Hong Kong residents; and

“(3) updating any relevant United States Government websites with information on the policy described in subsection (a).

“(c) COOPERATION WITH LIKE-MINDED COUNTRIES.—The Secretary of State shall contact appropriate representatives of other democratic countries, particularly those who receive a large number of applicants for student and employment visas from Hong Kong—

“(1) to inform them of the United States policy regarding arrests for participation in nonviolent protests in Hong Kong; and

“(2) to encourage them to take similar steps to ensure the rights of nonviolent protesters are protected from discrimination due to the actions of the Government of Hong Kong and of the Government of the People's Republic of China.”.

**SEC. 5. ANNUAL REPORT ON VIOLATIONS OF UNITED STATES EXPORT CONTROL LAWS AND UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS OCCURRING IN HONG KONG.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State, shall submit a report to the committees specified in subsection (b) that includes—

(1) an assessment of the nature and extent of violations of United States export control and sanctions laws occurring in Hong Kong;

(2) to the extent possible, the identification of—

(A) any items that were reexported from Hong Kong in violation of the laws referred to in paragraph (1);

(B) the countries and persons to which the items referred to in subparagraph (A) were reexported; and

(C) how such items were used;

(3) an assessment of whether sensitive dual-use items subject to the export control laws of the United States are being—

(A) transshipped through Hong Kong; and

(B) used to develop—

(i) the Sharp Eyes, Skynet, Integrated Joint Operations Platform, or other systems of mass surveillance and predictive policing; or

(ii) the “social credit system” of the People's Republic of China;

(4) an assessment of the efforts by the Government of the People's Republic of China to use the status of Hong Kong as a separate customs territory to import items into the People's Republic of China from Hong Kong in violation of the export control laws of the United States, whether as part of the Greater Bay Area plan, through the assignment by Beijing of Hong Kong as a national technology and innovation center, or through other programs that may exploit Hong Kong as a conduit for controlled sensitive technology;

(5) an assessment of whether the Government of Hong Kong has adequately enforced sanctions imposed by the United Nations;

(6) a description of the types of goods and services transshipped or reexported through Hong Kong in violation of such sanctions to—

(A) North Korea or Iran; or

(B) other countries, regimes, or persons subject to such sanctions for engaging in activities—

(i) relating to international terrorism, international narcotics trafficking, or the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; or

(ii) that otherwise present a threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States; and

(7) an assessment of whether shortcomings in the enforcement of export controls or sanctions by the Government of Hong Kong necessitates the assignment of additional Department of the Treasury, Department of Commerce, or Department of State personnel to the United States Consulate in Hong Kong.

(b) COMMITTEES SPECIFIED.—The committees specified in this subsection are—

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

(2) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(5) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives

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

**SEC. 6. PROTECTING UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND OTHERS FROM RENDITION TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

(a) POLICY STATEMENTS.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to safeguard United States citizens from extradition, rendition, or abduction to the People's Republic of China from Hong Kong for trial, detention, or any other purpose;

(2) to safeguard United States businesses in Hong Kong from economic coercion and intellectual property theft;

(3) pursuant to section 103(7) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5713(7)), to encourage United States businesses "to continue to operate in Hong Kong, in accordance with applicable United States and Hong Kong law"; and

(4) pursuant to section 201(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 5721(b)), to evaluate, not less frequently than annually and as circumstances dictate whether the Government of Hong Kong is "legally competent to carry out its obligations" under treaties and international agreements established between the United States and Hong Kong.

(b) **RESPONSE TO THREAT OF RENDITION.**—Not later than 30 days after the President determines that legislation proposed or enacted by the Government of Hong Kong would put United States citizens at risk of extradition or rendition to the People's Republic of China or to other countries that lack protections for the rights of defendants, the President shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) contains a strategy for protecting United States citizens and businesses in Hong Kong;

(2) assesses the potential risks of the legislation to United States citizens residing in, traveling to, or transiting through Hong Kong; and

(3) determines whether—

(A) additional resources are needed for American Citizen Services at the United States Consulate in Hong Kong; and

(B) the Government of Hong Kong is "legally competent" to administer the United States-Hong Kong Agreement for the Surrender of Fugitive Offenders, done at Hong Kong December 20, 1996, or other relevant law enforcement agreements between the United States and Hong Kong.

#### **SEC. 7. SANCTIONS RELATING TO UNDERMINING FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND AUTONOMY IN HONG KONG.**

(a) **IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNDERMINING FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND AUTONOMY IN HONG KONG.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees, in accordance with paragraph (2), that identifies each foreign person that the President determines, based on credible information, is responsible for—

(A) the extrajudicial rendition, arbitrary detention, torture, or forced confession of any person in Hong Kong; or

(B) other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights in Hong Kong.

(2) **TIMING OF REPORTS.**—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(A) the report required under paragraph (1)—not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(ii) not less frequently than annually thereafter in conjunction with the publication of the report required under section 301 of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5731); and

(B) an update to the report not later than 15 days after any new action is taken under subsection (b) based on the discovery of new credible information described in paragraph (1).

(3) **CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.**—In preparing the report required under paragraph (1), the President shall consider—

(A) information provided jointly by the chairperson and ranking member of each of the appropriate congressional committees; and

(B) credible information obtained by other countries or reputable nongovernmental organizations that monitor violations of human rights abuses.

(4) **FORM.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) **IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.**—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1).

(c) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) **ASSET BLOCKING.**—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) **INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—

(A) **VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) **CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) **IMMEDIATE EFFECT.**—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(C) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.**—Sanctions under this paragraph shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) **PENALTIES.**—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a foreign person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (1) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206.

(d) **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.

(e) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

(f) **EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions authorized under this section shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) **GOOD DEFINED.**—In this subsection, 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.

(g) **TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.**—The President may terminate the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a person if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days before the termination takes effect that—

(1) credible information exists that the person did not engage in the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(2) the person has been prosecuted appropriately for the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(3) the person has credibly demonstrated a significant change in behavior, has paid an appropriate consequence for the activity for which sanctions were imposed, and has credibly committed to not engage in an activity described in subsection (a)(1) in the future; or

(4) the termination of the sanctions is in the national security interests of the United States.

(h) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.**—The terms "admission", "admitted", and "alien" have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term "foreign person" means a person that is not a United States person.

#### **SEC. 8. SANCTIONS REPORTS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with section 7, the President shall submit, to the appropriate congressional committees, a report that includes—

(1) a list of each foreign person with respect to which the President imposed sanctions during the year preceding the submission of the report;

(2) a description of the type of sanctions imposed with respect to each such person;

(3) the number of foreign persons with respect to which the President terminated sanctions under section 7 during that year;

(4) the dates on which such sanctions were imposed or terminated, as applicable;

(5) the reasons for imposing or terminating such sanctions; and

(6) a description of the efforts of the President to encourage the governments of other countries to impose sanctions that are similar to the sanctions authorized under section 7.

(b) **PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.**—The unclassified portion of the report required under subsection (a) shall be made available to the public, including through publication in the Federal Register.

(c) **NONAPPLICABILITY OF CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO VISA RECORDS.**—The President shall publish the report required under subsection (a) without regard to the requirements of section 222(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1202(f)) with respect to confidentiality of records pertaining to the issuance or refusal of visas or permits to enter the United States.

#### **SEC. 9. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA STATE-CONTROLLED MEDIA.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States condemns the deliberate targeting and harassment of democracy activists, diplomatic personnel of the United States and other nations, and their families by media organizations controlled by the Government of the People's Republic of China, including Wen Wei Po and Ta Kung Po;

(2) the Secretary of State should clearly inform the Government of the People's Republic of China that the use of media outlets to spread disinformation or to intimidate and threaten its perceived enemies in Hong Kong or in other countries is unacceptable; and

(3) the Secretary of State should take any activities described in paragraph (1) or (2) into consideration when granting visas for travel and work in the United States to journalists from the People's Republic of China who are affiliated with any such media organizations.

**SEC. 10. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COMMERCIAL EXPORTS OF CROWD CONTROL EQUIPMENT TO HONG KONG.**

*It is sense of Congress that the Department of Commerce, in conjunction with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, should consider appropriate adjustments to the current United States export controls with respect to Hong Kong to prevent the supply of crowd control and surveillance equipment that could be used inappropriately in Hong Kong.*

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered.

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 1246) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: In the nature of a substitute.)

(The amendment is printed in today's RECORD under "Text of Amendments.")

The bill (S. 1838), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 1838

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the "Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019".

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

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.
- Sec. 3. Statement of policy.
- Sec. 4. Amendments to the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992.
- Sec. 5. Annual report on violations of United States export control laws and United Nations sanctions occurring in Hong Kong.
- Sec. 6. Protecting United States citizens and others from rendition to the People's Republic of China.
- Sec. 7. Sanctions relating to undermining fundamental freedoms and autonomy in Hong Kong.
- Sec. 8. Sanctions reports.
- Sec. 9. Sense of Congress on People's Republic of China state-controlled media.
- Sec. 10. Sense of Congress on commercial exports of crowd control equipment to Hong Kong.

**SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

In this Act:

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

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

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

(C) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(F) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(H) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives;

(I) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(J) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(2) **SOCIAL CREDIT SYSTEM.**—The term "social credit system" means a system proposed by the Government of the People's Republic of China and scheduled for implementation by 2020, which would—

(A) use existing financial credit systems, public records, online activity, and other tools of surveillance to aggregate data on every Chinese citizen and business; and

(B) use such data to monitor, shape, and rate certain financial, social, religious, or political behaviors.

(3) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term "United States person" means—

(A) a United States citizen;

(B) a lawfully admitted permanent resident of the United States; or

(C) an entity organized under the laws of—

- (i) the United States; or
- (ii) any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

**SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.**

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to reaffirm the principles and objectives set forth in the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-383), namely that—

(A) the United States has "a strong interest in the continued vitality, prosperity, and stability of Hong Kong";

(B) "[s]upport for democratization is a fundamental principle of United States foreign policy" and therefore "naturally applies to United States policy toward Hong Kong";

(C) "the human rights of the people of Hong Kong are of great importance to the United States and are directly relevant to United States interests in Hong Kong [and] serve as a basis for Hong Kong's continued economic prosperity"; and

(D) Hong Kong must remain sufficiently autonomous from the People's Republic of China to "justify treatment under a particular law of the United States, or any provision thereof, different from that accorded the People's Republic of China";

(2) to support the high degree of autonomy and fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong, as enumerated by—

(A) the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong, done at Beijing December 19, 1984 (referred to in this Act as the "Joint Declaration");

(B) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966; and

(C) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, done at Paris December 10, 1948;

(3) to support the democratic aspirations of the people of Hong Kong, including the "ultimate aim" of the selection of the Chief Executive and all members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage, as articulated in the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China (referred to in this Act as the "Basic Law");

(4) to urge the Government of the People's Republic of China to uphold its commitments to Hong Kong, including allowing the people of Hong Kong to govern Hong Kong with a high degree of autonomy and without undue interference, and ensuring that Hong Kong voters freely enjoy the right to elect the Chief Executive and all members of the

Hong Kong Legislative Council by universal suffrage;

(5) to support the establishment of a genuine democratic option to freely and fairly nominate and elect the Chief Executive of Hong Kong, and the establishment by 2020 of open and direct democratic elections for all members of the Hong Kong Legislative Council;

(6) to support the robust exercise by residents of Hong Kong of the rights to free speech, the press, and other fundamental freedoms, as provided by the Basic Law, the Joint Declaration, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(7) to support freedom from arbitrary or unlawful arrest, detention, or imprisonment for all Hong Kong residents, as provided by the Basic Law, the Joint Declaration, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(8) to draw international attention to any violations by the Government of the People's Republic of China of the fundamental rights of the people of Hong Kong, as provided by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and any encroachment upon the autonomy guaranteed to Hong Kong by the Basic Law and the Joint Declaration;

(9) to protect United States citizens and long-term permanent residents living in Hong Kong, as well as people visiting and transiting through Hong Kong;

(10) to maintain the economic and cultural ties that provide significant benefits to both the United States and Hong Kong; and

(11) to coordinate with allies, including the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, to promote democracy and human rights in Hong Kong.

**SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES-HONG KONG POLICY ACT OF 1992.**

(a) **REPORT.**—Title II of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5721 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 201(b), by striking "such date" each place such term appears and inserting "the date of the enactment of the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019"; and

(2) adding at the end the following:

**"SEC. 205. SECRETARY OF STATE REPORT REGARDING THE AUTONOMY OF HONG KONG.**

**"(a) CERTIFICATION.—**

**"(1) IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Secretary of State, on at least an annual basis, and in conjunction with the report required under section 301, shall issue a certification to Congress that—

**"(A)** indicates whether Hong Kong continues to warrant treatment under United States law in the same manner as United States laws were applied to Hong Kong before July 1, 1997;

**"(B)** addresses—

**"(i)** commercial agreements;

**"(ii)** law enforcement cooperation, including extradition requests;

**"(iii)** sanctions enforcement;

**"(iv)** export controls, and any other agreements and forms of exchange involving dual use, critical, or other sensitive technologies;

**"(v)** any formal treaties or agreements between the United States and Hong Kong;

**"(vi)** other areas of bilateral cooperation that the Secretary determines to be relevant; and

**"(vii)** decision-making within the Government of Hong Kong, including executive, legislative, and judicial structures, including—

**"(I)** freedom of assembly;

**"(II)** freedom of speech;

**"(III)** freedom of expression; and

**"(IV)** freedom of the press, including the Internet and social media;



“(viii) universal suffrage, including the ultimate aim of the selection of the Chief Executive and all members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage;

“(ix) judicial independence;

“(x) police and security functions;

“(xi) education;

“(xii) laws or regulations regarding treason, secession, sedition, subversion against the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, or theft of state secrets;

“(xiii) laws or regulations regarding foreign political organizations or bodies;

“(xiv) laws or regulations regarding political organizations; and

“(xv) other rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, done at Paris December 10, 1948, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966; and

“(C) includes—

“(i) an assessment of the degree of any erosions to Hong Kong's autonomy in each category listed in subparagraph (B) resulting from actions by the Government of the People's Republic of China that are inconsistent with its commitments under the Basic Law or the Joint Declaration;

“(ii) an evaluation of the specific impacts to any areas of cooperation between the United States and Hong Kong resulting from erosions of autonomy in Hong Kong or failures of the Government of Hong Kong to fulfill obligations to the United States under international agreements within the categories listed in subparagraph (B); and

“(iii) a list of any specific actions taken by the United States Government in response to any erosion of autonomy or failures to fulfill obligations to the United States under international agreements identified in this certification and the report required under section 301.

“(2) **FACTOR FOR CONSIDERATION.**—In making each certification under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State should consider the terms, obligations, and expectations expressed in the Joint Declaration with respect to Hong Kong.

“(3) **ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATIONS.**—The certification under section (1) shall be issued annually, but the Secretary may issue additional certifications at any time if the Secretary determines it is warranted by circumstances in Hong Kong.

“(b) **WAIVER AUTHORITY.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of State may waive the application of subsection (a) if—

“(A) the Secretary determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States; and

“(B) on or before the date on which the waiver takes effect, the Secretary notifies the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of the intent to waive such subsection;

“(2) **PARTIAL WAIVER.**—Except for the list of actions described in subsection (a)(1)(C)(iii), the Secretary of State may waive relevant parts of the application of subsection (a) if the President issues an Executive order under section 202 that suspends the application of any particular United States law to Hong Kong.”

(b) **VISA APPLICANTS.**—Title II of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5721 et seq.), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 206. TREATMENT OF HONG KONG APPLICANTS FOR VISAS TO STUDY OR WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.**

“(a) **VISA ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN HONG KONG STUDENTS.**—Notwithstanding any other

provision of law, applications for visas to enter, study, or work in the United States, which are submitted by otherwise qualified applicants who resided in Hong Kong in 2014 and later, may not be denied primarily on the basis of the applicant's subjection to politically-motivated arrest, detention, or other adverse government action.

“(b) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—The Secretary of State shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that consular officers are aware of the policy described in subsection (a) and receive appropriate training and support to ensure that the policy is carried out so that affected individuals do not face discrimination or unnecessary delay in the processing of their visa applications, including—

“(1) providing specialized training for all consular officers posted to the United States Embassy in Beijing or to any United States consulate in the People's Republic of China, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, or the Macau Special Administrative Region;

“(2) instructing the United States Consulate in Hong Kong to maintain an active list of individuals who are known to have been formally charged, detained, or convicted by the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or by the Government of the People's Republic of China, or intermediaries of such governments, based on politically-motivated considerations related to their exercise of rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, done at Paris December 10, 1948, or the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966, to facilitate the cross-checking of visa applications for Hong Kong residents; and

“(3) updating any relevant United States Government websites with information on the policy described in subsection (a).

“(c) **COOPERATION WITH LIKE-MINDED COUNTRIES.**—The Secretary of State shall contact appropriate representatives of other democratic countries, particularly those who receive a large number of applicants for student and employment visas from Hong Kong—

“(1) to inform them of the United States policy regarding arrests for participation in nonviolent protests in Hong Kong; and

“(2) to encourage them to take similar steps to ensure the rights of nonviolent protesters are protected from discrimination due to the actions of the Government of Hong Kong and of the Government of the People's Republic of China.”

**SEC. 5. ANNUAL REPORT ON VIOLATIONS OF UNITED STATES EXPORT CONTROL LAWS AND UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS OCCURRING IN HONG KONG.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State, shall submit a report to the committees specified in subsection (b) that includes—

(1) an assessment of the nature and extent of violations of United States export control and sanctions laws occurring in Hong Kong;

(2) to the extent possible, the identification of—

(A) any items that were reexported from Hong Kong in violation of the laws referred to in paragraph (1);

(B) the countries and persons to which the items referred to in subparagraph (A) were reexported; and

(C) how such items were used;

(3) an assessment of whether sensitive dual-use items subject to the export control laws of the United States are being—

(A) transshipped through Hong Kong; and

(B) used to develop—

(i) the Sharp Eyes, Skynet, Integrated Joint Operations Platform, or other systems of mass surveillance and predictive policing; or

(ii) the “social credit system” of the People's Republic of China;

(4) an assessment of the efforts by the Government of the People's Republic of China to use the status of Hong Kong as a separate customs territory to import items into the People's Republic of China from Hong Kong in violation of the export control laws of the United States, whether as part of the Greater Bay Area plan, through the assignment by Beijing of Hong Kong as a national technology and innovation center, or through other programs that may exploit Hong Kong as a conduit for controlled sensitive technology;

(5) an assessment of whether the Government of Hong Kong has adequately enforced sanctions imposed by the United Nations;

(6) a description of the types of goods and services transshipped or reexported through Hong Kong in violation of such sanctions to—

(A) North Korea or Iran; or

(B) other countries, regimes, or persons subject to such sanctions for engaging in activities—

(i) relating to international terrorism, international narcotics trafficking, or the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; or

(ii) that otherwise present a threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States; and

(7) an assessment of whether shortcomings in the enforcement of export controls or sanctions by the Government of Hong Kong necessitates the assignment of additional Department of the Treasury, Department of Commerce, or Department of State personnel to the United States Consulate in Hong Kong.

(b) **COMMITTEES SPECIFIED.**—The committees specified in this subsection are—

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

(2) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(5) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

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

**SEC. 6. PROTECTING UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND OTHERS FROM RENDITION TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

(a) **POLICY STATEMENTS.**—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to safeguard United States citizens from extradition, rendition, or abduction to the People's Republic of China from Hong Kong for trial, detention, or any other purpose;

(2) to safeguard United States businesses in Hong Kong from economic coercion and intellectual property theft;

(3) pursuant to section 103(7) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5713(7)), to encourage United States businesses “to continue to operate in Hong Kong, in accordance with applicable United States and Hong Kong law”; and

(4) pursuant to section 201(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 5721(b)), to evaluate, not less frequently than annually and as circumstances dictate whether the Government of Hong Kong is “legally competent to carry out its

obligations" under treaties and international agreements established between the United States and Hong Kong.

(b) **RESPONSE TO THREAT OF RENDITION.**—Not later than 30 days after the President determines that legislation proposed or enacted by the Government of Hong Kong would put United States citizens at risk of extradition or rendition to the People's Republic of China or to other countries that lack protections for the rights of defendants, the President shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) contains a strategy for protecting United States citizens and businesses in Hong Kong;

(2) assesses the potential risks of the legislation to United States citizens residing in, traveling to, or transiting through Hong Kong; and

(3) determines whether—

(A) additional resources are needed for American Citizen Services at the United States Consulate in Hong Kong; and

(B) the Government of Hong Kong is "legally competent" to administer the United States-Hong Kong Agreement for the Surrender of Fugitive Offenders, done at Hong Kong December 20, 1996, or other relevant law enforcement agreements between the United States and Hong Kong.

#### **SEC. 7. SANCTIONS RELATING TO UNDERMINING FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND AUTONOMY IN HONG KONG.**

(a) **IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNDERMINING FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND AUTONOMY IN HONG KONG.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees, in accordance with paragraph (2), that identifies each foreign person that the President determines is responsible for—

(A) the extrajudicial rendition, arbitrary detention, or torture of any person in Hong Kong; or

(B) other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights in Hong Kong.

(2) **TIMING OF REPORTS.**—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(A) the report required under paragraph (1)—

(i) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(ii) not less frequently than annually thereafter in conjunction with the publication of the report required under section 301 of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5731); and

(B) an update to the report not later than 15 days after any new action is taken under subsection (b) based on the discovery of new information described in paragraph (1).

(3) **CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.**—In preparing the report required under paragraph (1), the President shall consider—

(A) information provided jointly by the chairperson and ranking member of each of the appropriate congressional committees; and

(B) information obtained by other countries or reputable nongovernmental organizations that monitor violations of human rights abuses.

(4) **FORM.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) **IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.**—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1).

(c) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) **ASSET BLOCKING.**—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emer-

gency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) **INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—

(A) **VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) **CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) **IMMEDIATE EFFECT.**—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(3) **PENALTIES.**—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a foreign person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (1) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206.

(d) **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.

(e) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

(f) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

(1) **EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to 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 any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under subsection (c)(2) shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary—

(A) to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations; or

(B) to carry out or assist law enforcement activity in the United States.

(3) **EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions authorized under this section shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(B) **GOOD DEFINED.**—In this paragraph, the term "good" means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply, or

manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(g) **TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.**—The President may terminate the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a person if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days before the termination takes effect that—

(1) information exists that the person did not engage in the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(2) the person has been prosecuted appropriately for the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(3) the person has credibly demonstrated a significant change in behavior, has paid an appropriate consequence for the activity for which sanctions were imposed, and has credibly committed to not engage in an activity described in subsection (a)(1) in the future; or

(4) the termination of the sanctions is in the national security interests of the United States.

(h) **SUNSET.**—This section, and any sanctions imposed under this section, shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.**—The terms "admission", "admitted", and "alien" have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term "foreign person" means a person that is not a United States person.

#### **SEC. 8. SANCTIONS REPORTS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with section 7, the President shall submit, to the appropriate congressional committees, a report that includes—

(1) a list of each foreign person with respect to which the President imposed sanctions during the year preceding the submission of the report;

(2) a description of the type of sanctions imposed with respect to each such person;

(3) the number of foreign persons with respect to which the President terminated sanctions under section 7 during that year;

(4) the dates on which such sanctions were imposed or terminated, as applicable;

(5) the reasons for imposing or terminating such sanctions; and

(6) a description of the efforts of the President to encourage the governments of other countries to impose sanctions that are similar to the sanctions authorized under section 7.

(b) **NONAPPLICABILITY OF CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO VISA RECORDS.**—The President shall publish the report required under subsection (a) without regard to the requirements of section 222(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1202(f)) with respect to confidentiality of records pertaining to the issuance or refusal of visas or permits to enter the United States.

#### **SEC. 9. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA STATE-CONTROLLED MEDIA.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States condemns the deliberate targeting and harassment of democracy activists, diplomatic personnel of the United States and other nations, and their families by media organizations controlled by the Government of the People's Republic of China, including Wen Wei Po and Ta Kung Po;

(2) the Secretary of State should clearly inform the Government of the People's Republic of China that the use of media outlets

to spread disinformation or to intimidate and threaten its perceived enemies in Hong Kong or in other countries is unacceptable; and

(3) the Secretary of State should take any activities described in paragraph (1) or (2) into consideration when granting visas for travel and work in the United States to journalists from the People's Republic of China who are affiliated with any such media organizations.

**SEC. 10. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COMMERCIAL EXPORTS OF CROWD CONTROL EQUIPMENT TO HONG KONG.**

It is sense of Congress that the Department of Commerce, in conjunction with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, should consider appropriate adjustments to the current United States export controls with respect to Hong Kong to prevent the supply of crowd control and surveillance equipment that could be used inappropriately in Hong Kong.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Democratic leader.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I sincerely thank my colleagues. This has been a great bipartisan moment on the floor of the Senate for a very important issue.

I particularly thank my colleagues from Florida, Senator RUBIO; from Maryland, Senator CARDIN; from New Jersey, Senator MENENDEZ; and from Idaho, Senator RISCH, as well as all the others who had a hand in this work.

The Senate has just sent a resounding message to the Chinese Communist Party and President Xi that the United States stands with the democratic protestors in Hong Kong. The bipartisan legislation, with the great help of the chair and ranking members of the Foreign Relations Committee, will safeguard Hong Kong's democracy and autonomy and hold accountable those responsible for any human rights abuses in Hong Kong. The bipartisan legislation that will soon be offered by the Senators from Oregon and Texas will make sure that U.S. companies don't sell riot equipment to Hong Kong.

We have sent a message to President Xi: Your suppression of freedom, whether in Hong Kong, in northwest China, or anywhere else, will not stand. You cannot be a great leader and you cannot be a great country when you oppose freedom, when you are so brutal to the people of Hong Kong, young and old, who are protesting, when you are so brutal to the Uighurs in northwest China, and when China is censored so that Chinese people can't get the truth. History has shown that that always fails, President Xi—always fails.

China has taken dramatic steps backward in the curtailment of freedom.

As my colleagues well know, the protests in Hong Kong have now taken an ominous turn. The Hong Kong police—no doubt at the behest of the Communist Party in Beijing—have undertaken an increasingly violent crackdown on student protestors. As the ruling party in Beijing continues to flout Hong Kong's judicial independence while perpetrating a brutal suppression of minority groups from one end of

China to the other, Americans' support for the democratic rights of Hong Kong citizenry is paramount.

To the people of China: We stand with you in freedom.

To the kids in Hong Kong, the students and the adults: We stand with you.

To the Uighurs who simply want to practice their religion: We stand with you.

Freedom will prevail, and the Chinese system will either change or fail. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oregon.

**PROHIBITING THE COMMERCIAL EXPORT OF COVERED MUNITIONS ITEMS TO THE HONG KONG POLICE FORCE**

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, on June 9, the streets of Hong Kong filled with over 1 million individuals peacefully protesting what they saw as an unjust law and attack on democracy. It was an incredible visual of people standing up for democracy and standing up for human rights.

Here we are 5 months later, and the images are much different. You would be forgiven if you saw them and thought they were in a war zone. Hundreds of student protesters barricaded themselves in a Hong Kong university surrounded by armored riot police, pummeled by rubber bullets and tear gas, fires raging, destruction, devastation, and smoke everywhere.

There have been 5 months of protests, rising anger, and tension. There have been 5 months of police crackdowns on peaceful protests, spurring further protests and resistance, and U.S.-made, U.S.-exported police equipment being misused by the Hong Kong police to violate the human rights of protesters. So far, over 10,000 rounds of tear gas have been fired into the crowds of protesters.

We believe in free speech, freedom to assemble, freedom to protest, not state-sponsored oppression and violence. It is time to ban the export of U.S.-made police equipment to Hong Kong that is being used to abuse their human rights. That is why I am so pleased to introduce, in partnership with my colleague from Texas, S. 2710, which prohibits the export of munitions and crowd-control equipment to the Hong Kong Police Force.

Since the protests in June, over 1,700 Hong Kong residents have been injured and over 5,000 have been arrested. Amnesty International verified incidents involving the dangerous use of U.S.-made pepper spray, batons used to beat protesters, rubber bullets, and tear gas. One young woman was clubbed from behind with a police baton and continued to be beaten even after she was on the ground with her arms zip-tied behind her.

We have seen tear gas fired into confined spaces, in violation of the U.N. Basic Principles on the Use of Force

and Firearms. We have seen brutal police tactics that continued even when women and men were held in captivity or in custody. There has been report after report of violent assaults taking place inside police stations.

We cannot turn a blind eye. It is time to stand with the people of Hong Kong who are demanding a democratic future and against the violent suppression of free speech.

The bill the Senator from Texas and I have introduced lays out a series of products that we will no longer export to the Hong Kong Police Force: tear gas, pepper spray, rubber bullets, foam and bean bag rounds, pepper balls, water cannons, handcuffs, shackles, stun guns, and tasers.

This bill is backed by many colleagues on both sides of the aisle. I say a huge thank-you to Senator MARKEY, Senator BLACKBURN, Senator LEAHY, Senator SCOTT, Senator COONS, Senator WICKER, Senator BLUMENTHAL, Senator INHOFE, Senator GILLIBRAND, Senator CARDIN, Senator WYDEN, Senator BRAUN, Senator GARDNER, and Senator VAN HOLLEN.

I am really proud to stand here in a bipartisan representation tonight, to stand with my colleagues who have introduced the Hong Kong Human Rights Democracy Act, and to stand together in a bipartisan fashion to ban the export of these brutal crowd-control strategies being misused in Hong Kong by their police to abuse the protesters.

I turn to my colleague from Texas. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, for months, the world has watched as the brave citizens of Hong Kong have sustained protests against China's decades-long degradation of their civil liberties.

The U.N. High Commissioner has found credible evidence of the Hong Kong Police Force using nonlethal crowd-control weapons in ways that violate international norms and standards. That is why I am proud to support the bipartisan PROTECT Hong Kong Act, as described by our colleague Senator MERKLEY.

The PROTECT Hong Kong Act would direct the President to ban the issuance of licenses for commercial export of riot-control weapons like tear gas, pepper spray, rubber bullets, stun guns, and tasers to the Hong Kong Police Force. This ensures that the Hong Kong pro-democracy protesters are not subjected to police brutality using products made in the United States of America. I am also proud to support the just-passed Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act.

I think the statement being made by the passage of these two pieces of legislation and the presence today of so many of our colleagues on a bipartisan basis standing with the people of Hong Kong against this oppression by their Communist overlords is very, very significant.

Now more than ever, the United States must send a clear message to

China that the free world stands with Hongkongers in their struggle.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New Jersey.

Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, I want to take a moment to congratulate my colleague from Oregon and a distinguished member of the Foreign Relations Committee who has worked on this issue, alongside of Senator CORNYN, with great skill in a way that allowed the legislation we just passed to take place, which he strongly supports, and to make his legislation, along with Senator CORNYN, a reality shortly. He has been very adept about it and very constructive. It is going to be a great moment when we send a message that U.S. weaponry isn't going to be part of the oppression in Hong Kong. I salute him, and I join him in his effort.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSOR

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent to be included as an original cosponsor of the legislation.

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

The Senator from Oregon.

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, on behalf of myself and Senator CORNYN, as in legislative session, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs be discharged from consideration of S. 2710 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2710) to prohibit the commercial export of covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to proceeding to the measure?

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, I further ask unanimous consent that the Merkley amendments, which are at the desk, be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The amendments (Nos. 1247 and 1248) were agreed to as follows:

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1247

(Purpose: To include the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate as part of the notification requirement)

On page 1, line 7, insert "the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and" before "the Committee on Foreign Relations".

#### AMENDMENT NO. 1248

(Purpose: To provide a one-year sunset)

At the end, add the following:

#### SEC. 3. SUNSET.

The prohibition under section 2 shall expire one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The bill (S. 2710), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time and passed, as follows:

#### S. 2710

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

#### SECTION 1. DEFINITIONS.

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

(A) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

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

(2) COVERED MUNITIONS ITEMS.—The term "covered munitions items" means tear gas, pepper spray, rubber bullets, foam rounds, bean bag rounds, pepper balls, water cannons, handcuffs, shackles, stun guns, and tasers.

(3) HONG KONG.—The term "Hong Kong" has the meaning given such term in section 3 of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5702).

(4) HONG KONG POLICE FORCE.—The term "Hong Kong Police Force" means—

(A) the Hong Kong Police Force; and

(B) the Hong Kong Auxiliary Police Force.

#### SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON COMMERCIAL EXPORT OF COVERED MUNITIONS ITEMS TO THE HONG KONG POLICE FORCE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), beginning on the date that is 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall prohibit the issuance of licenses to export covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force.

(b) EXCEPTIONS.—The prohibition set forth in subsection (a) shall not apply to the issuance of a license with respect to which the President submits to the appropriate congressional committees, not fewer than 30 days before the date of such issuance, a written notice—

(1) certifying that the exports to be covered by such license are important to the national interests and foreign policy goals of the United States; and

(2) describing the manner in which such exports will promote such interests and goals.

#### SEC. 3. SUNSET.

The prohibition under section 2 shall expire one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CORNYN. Madam 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.

#### CAREER ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, when we in Congress are fortunate enough to win our elections, we then must take an oath of office. It is quite simple and straightforward: "I do sol-

emnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter. So help me God"—defend the Constitution and faithfully discharge the duties of this sacred office. Notably, the oath does not say defend the President over the rule of law or our constitutional duties.

And yet President Trump has made crude and inexcusable attacks against our professional diplomats and military officials who bravely and patriotically tried to abide by this same oath by upholding these values of honor and the rule of law. Career professionals testifying as part of the ongoing impeachment inquiry are facing partisan attacks and even efforts that threaten their lives and careers. President Trump has made no secret of his long-held suspicion of government workers, which he and his allies have perpetually accused of trying to bring down his Presidency.

That former U.S. Ambassador to Ukraine Marie Yovanovitch told House Members that she felt "threatened" by our own President who called her "bad news" is despicable. In fact, Trump even attacked Yovanovitch on Twitter last week during her powerful public testimony before the House Intelligence Committee.

There have also been countless baseless attacks and insulting questions of loyalty faced by witnesses such as LTC Alexander Vindman. Vindman, who was born in Kiev, immigrated to the U.S. and spent 20 years as an Army officer, an officer who has shed blood for our country, as recognized by his Purple Heart.

Twenty-five years ago, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff was another longtime Army officer who was born behind the Iron Curtain. GEN John Shalikashvili was born in Poland and moved to Peoria, IL, when he was 16. Thank goodness he served our country in a time where his career was not derailed by such degrading attacks.

I commend Defense Secretary Esper for promising that Lieutenant Colonel Vindman "shouldn't have any fear of retaliation," which only begs the question: Why can't Secretary Pompeo make the same promise for State Department officials? U.S. diplomats and military officials put their lives at risk every day at embassies and conflict zones around the world. To be attacked by their own government—and at the highest levels—defies belief and is beneath the offices they hold.

That President Trump and Republicans deride and bully these American patriots for telling the truth while Secretary Pompeo sits silently on his hands is simply beyond the pale. It is the opposite of what we teach our children. These career professionals—these

patriots—are models of courage and respect for our democratic system that the President and his circle of enablers should look to emulate rather than belittle.

#### RECOGNIZING NATIONAL WOMEN VETERANS UNITED

Mr. DURBIN. Madam President, we celebrated Veterans Day last Monday. On the 11th day of the 11th month, we pause to honor the courage and sacrifice of our Nation's veterans. Millions of Americans have served in uniform over the years, many of whom return home with visible and invisible wounds alike, often to serve again in their communities.

I had the privilege to meet with a group of such dedicated veterans recently at a meeting of the National Women Veterans United in Chicago. National Women Veterans United is the only center in Illinois dedicated to serving women servicemembers and veterans. Run by women and for women, I met with founder and president, the formidable Rochelle Crump. Rochelle served in the Army during the Vietnam era and has a long history of working with the VA at the Federal, State, and local levels. Rochelle and other members of her community in Chicago noticed that women veterans were falling through the cracks when it came to accessing the benefits they have earned, so they founded National Women Veterans United in 2005 to help fill the gap.

The VA reports that there are approximately 2 million women veterans in America, reflecting 9 percent of the total veteran population. By 2045, the share of female veterans is projected to double to 18 percent. Women are among the fastest growing segments of the veteran population; yet many women veterans are either not aware of the benefits afforded to them or they are frustrated with the VA's inability to understand or address the unique needs of women veterans. For example, women veterans tend to be older. The top reported health issues they face are PTSD, TBI, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease, but many also require services related to unique health needs such as military sexual trauma and reproductive health.

Now, the VA has made great strides over the years to provide for women veterans, but we must do more, especially when it comes to changing the culture at the VA that has often been a barrier to women seeking care at the VA. Groups like National Women Veterans United try to break down those barriers. They have helped hundreds of women veterans and their families, providing assistance in navigating the VA, holding healthcare screenings, and offering a host of personal and professional development opportunities and support groups. National Women Veterans United also supported entire families, such as the Gold Star Robinson-Wilson family. SGT Simone Robinson

of Robbins, IL, was 21 years old when she died of wounds sustained while serving in Afghanistan. At the time, she had a 2-year-old daughter. National Women Veterans United has helped care for the family after the sergeant's death. Earlier this year, they named their beautiful new center after her, now the SGT Simone A. Robinson Military Women Veteran's Center.

I would like to recognize a few of the other great women I had the opportunity to meet during my visit with National Women Veterans United, including two Korean war veterans: Wille Merine Rouse and Miljan Akin—Rouse also served again in Iraq, as did her daughter Rene—Sharon Stokes-Parry, who served in Iraq with the Marine Corps; Diane Halle, a retired U.S. Army master sergeant who later worked at the Jesse Brown VA and with Team Rubicon on disaster relief around the world; Jeannie Adams, a Vietnam Air Force veteran who serves as their treasurer; Donna Cooper; Hazel Noble; Valerie Harris—the list goes on.

I look forward to continuing to work with National Women Veterans United. These brave women stood guard for our freedom in uniform, and now, they continue to stand in support of their community—and specifically as African Americans, some of whom served during times of racial segregation, they faced challenges not only as women, but as Black women. Now, they help others who face challenges.

May we use their inspiration—and the inspiration of all of our veterans—to find our own ways to sacrifice for the good of our Nation and our world.

#### THE MIDDLE EAST

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, the Washington Nationals' upset victory in the 2019 World Series reminded a good friend of mine, Rabbi Michael Cohen of Manchester, VT, of another unforeseen win. Fifty years ago, the New York Mets, led by star pitcher Tom Seaver, and manager—former Brooklyn Dodgers star Gil Hodges—shocked the baseball world by defeating the heavily favored Baltimore Orioles in the fall classic.

Rabbi Cohen, who has led an exemplary life, taking action on major issues including Mideast peace, antisemitism, and other difficult challenges, sees a common theme in these two victories, 50 years apart. Life, as in sports, offers all of us the opportunity to achieve what at the outset seems insurmountable. Peace in the Middle East is possible. We can end the scourges of antisemitism, xenophobia, and racism.

Rabbi Cohen's words in an article published in the Jerusalem Post on October 28, 2019, "Letter from America: The '69 Mets and lessons for today" are a powerful reminder of what we humans can achieve against the odds.

I ask unanimous consent that Rabbi Cohen's writing be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

[The Jerusalem Post]

(By Michael M. Cohen, October 28, 2019)

#### LETTER FROM AMERICA: THE '69 METS AND LESSONS FOR TODAY

The articles we read in The Jerusalem Post and other news sources can be daunting, leaving us with a feeling of hopelessness and a debilitating sense that the conditions of the world are only getting worse.

From the conflict between Israelis and Palestinians, which seems intractable, to climate change, to endless strife in the Middle East, to an assault on the institutions of, and belief in, democracy, to the worldwide rise of antisemitism, xenophobia and racism, to name but a few, the odds appear against us.

Fifty years ago the New York Mets began the baseball season with 100 to 1 odds against the scenario they would win the World Series. Before the 1969 season they had won a total of 394 games and lost a staggering 737 games since they first started playing in 1962. A sense of gloom pervaded the team. But in 1969 they would win 100 games, and this year's World Series marks the 50th anniversary of the final out in game five against the favorite and imposing Baltimore Orioles led by Frank Robinson and Boog Powell.

Baseball and other sports are not only about wins and losses and statistics. On a deeper level, sports are a metaphor for life and a holder of lessons for life. The '69 Mets are no different for us today.

The 1969 Season did not begin with a stellar start for the Mets. By the end of May they were continuing to lose more than win, with a record of 18-23.

I attended my first major league baseball game on June 19, when the Mets beat the Phillies in Philadelphia at the old Connie Mack Stadium, 6-5. Member of the tribe Art Shamsky went four for four, including two home runs, and pitcher Tom Seaver stole second base!

Three weeks later Seaver would pitch two outs short of a perfect game against the Chicago Cubs, as the Mets moved within 3 games of the division-leading Cubs.

Change seemed at hand, but change is rarely perfectly linear. By mid-August the Mets had fallen 10 games behind the Cubs. But then the Mets took all the accumulated and invaluable lessons from the losses of those previous seasons and applied them to win an incredible 38 of their last 49 games, and win the Eastern Division of the National League.

That is the thing about baseball. A good batting average is .300, which means that 70% of the time a good player fails when he is at bat. Players will tell you they take all the lessons from their previous at bats every time they are in the batter's box, with most of those lessons coming from failed experiences.

In addition, baseball is the only sport where the team on offense, the team at bat, does not have the ball. Rather, the team on defense pitches to you. That dynamic makes the encounter more difficult, but batters know those are the conditions they operate within.

The Mets would go on to sweep baseball legend Hank Aaron and the Atlanta Braves in the National League playoff series and then face the Baltimore Orioles in the World Series. They would win the Series by tenacity, hustle, a strong work ethic, smart baseball, and that factor out of our hands, serendipity.

On the second pitch of the first game of the World Series, Don Buford hit a home run off Seaver, and the Orioles would go on to win

the game. After that game many felt that an Orioles sweep of the Mets was a very good possibility. The tenacious Mets had other ideas, and went on to win the next four games in a row to become the champions.

In game two, their oldest member, Ed Charles, 38, came through, batting, and helped end the game with a difficult and brilliant throw to Donn Clendenon at first base.

Game three was all about two magnificent running catches by center fielder Tommie Agee. The first, with two runners on base, was caught in the webbing of his glove, the white of the baseball protruding from the glove, while the second diving catch was made with the bases loaded.

Game four the Mets won because the correct call was not made. J.C. Martin bunted in the bottom of the 10th inning and ran to first base on the wrong side of the first base line. Because of that, Oriole pitcher Pete Richert's throw hit Martin's wrist and the ball rolled to the ground, allowing Rod Gaspner to score the winning run. Martin should have been called out, but he was not.

The final game was won by the Mets because of smart, creative and detailed thinking by Mets manager Gil Hodges. In the bottom of the sixth inning, with the Mets trailing 3-0, Dave McNally's pitch to Cleon Jones went low and ended up in the Mets dugout. Umpire Lou DiMuro ruled the ball had not hit Jones. Hodges then emerged with the baseball showing a smudge of shoe polish on it. Jones was then awarded first base, and the next batter, Donn Clendenon, would hit a two-run homer, and the Mets would go on to win the game, 5-3.

The challenges we face can feel disheartening. We may feel like the Mets before the '69 season began, when the past suggested 100 to 1 odds against a different and better outcome. But change did happen. Fifty years later, that uplifting lesson should not be lost on us.

We are also reminded of that lesson in the Bible, where Moses's last speech to the people is a poem. We see in the life of Moses—who 40 years earlier said to God, "I have never been a man of words . . . I am slow of speech and slow of tongue" (Exodus 4:10)—someone who develops from a poor orator to a master of prose and poetry.

That which appears to be insurmountable may be difficult to overcome, but as Babe Ruth said, "Never let the fear of striking out keep you from playing the game." The batter's box awaits.

The writer, rabbi emeritus of the Israel Congregation in Manchester Center, Vermont, teaches at Bennington College and the Kibbutz Ketura campus of the Arava Institute for Environmental Studies.

### OCEAN PLASTIC POLLUTION

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, the world's oceans serve as a crucial carbon sink, a home to hundreds of thousands of known and countless unknown species of marine life, an essential source of protein for billions of people, and a facilitator of billions of dollars in tourism, fishing, shipping, and other economic activity. Today, the oceans, on which life on Earth depends, are under serious threat.

Threats from climate change, habitat destruction, illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing, and pollution—plastic waste pollution in particular—are accelerating and causing potentially irreparable harm to this planet.

I spoke recently on the significant health, environmental, and economic

impacts of the more than 300 billion pounds of plastic waste circulating in the oceans, and on funding in the Senate version of the fiscal year 2020 Department of State and Foreign Operations appropriations bill to strengthen U.S. efforts to address this pollution.

Today I will further discuss the scale of the problem and actions that governments, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), private companies, and other stakeholders can take to address this challenge.

I want to share a few findings and recommendations from a report recently published by Ocean Conservancy and the Trash Free Seas Alliance, a global group of companies and NGOs seeking to reduce and reinvent products and services that contribute to ocean pollution.

Absent collective action, the report depicts a bleak future—one involving more than 550 billion pounds of plastic waste in the oceans by 2025, clogging our rivers and waterways, threatening marine life and seabirds, endangering human health, contaminating the food supply, and triggering a significant decline in economic benefits.

For perspective, the amount of plastic entering the oceans each year is equivalent to dumping a garbage truck full of plastic into the ocean every minute of every hour of every day. That is 1,440 truckloads of plastic per day, or more than half a million truckloads per year. And, of course, this does not include the immense amounts of chemical waste and other types of pollution that enter the oceans every day.

As the report describes, rising ocean plastic pollution is a direct result of the increasing global production and use of plastic, which totals more than 750 billion pounds per year, an estimated 40 percent of which is single-use. Waste management systems, particularly in developing countries, are woefully incapable of managing the growing quantity of plastic waste.

So the majority of plastic entering the oceans was never collected as part of a formal waste management system, and without increased resources for waste management programs and improvements to collection infrastructure, developing countries—and the oceans—will continue to be inundated with plastic waste.

There is no single solution. Instead, the report outlines four priority areas on which to focus our collective efforts: financing the collection of plastic waste; reducing the production and use of single-use plastics; improving design standards to address nonrecyclable or difficult to recycle plastics; and increasing the demand for post-consumer plastics.

One option for increasing resources to finance the collection of plastic waste is by charging fees to companies based on the amount of nonrecyclable materials used in their products. Such fees have the potential to generate up to 75 percent of the resources needed to

support effective waste collection programs. And increasing the demand for recycled products—one of the other priority lines of effort—reportedly has the potential to reduce the resources needed for such programs by more than 30 percent. Other options for tackling plastic pollution include a ban on microplastics, incentive programs for recycling, preferential procurement policies, and the use of refillable packaging.

All of this is to say that steps can, and must, be urgently taken. While ocean plastic pollution may be a devastating and growing challenge, it is not an insurmountable one.

And as I have said before, while the United States should significantly increase our engagement and leadership on this issue, we cannot solve this problem alone. There is no greater unifier than the oceans. Their protection should be of the utmost importance to governments, companies, and individuals on every continent and in every country.

### TRIBUTE TO MAIDA TOWNSEND

Mr. LEAHY. Madam President, I would like to take a moment to celebrate the achievements of Maida Townsend, a Vermont State Representative and now a decorated figure skater, who recently took home the gold medal in an international figure skating competition in Lake Placid, NY. Marcelle and I have known Maida for many years, and we have always been impressed with her dedication, artistry, and selflessness. While we have come to know Maida through her tireless work for the State of Vermont, we have been impressed, but not surprised, that she brings the same dedication to figure skating, a sport she picked up at the age of 50.

Maida has served the State of Vermont over the years through her leadership as the president of the Vermont branch of the National Education Association, as a chair of the Vermont Democratic Party, and in recent years as a State representative for South Burlington. Most noteworthy though is Maida's long career as a public school teacher, a career in which she has taught young Vermonters the French language for well over 30 years. Maida's career of public service is exemplary. I know that she will continue to dedicate herself to Vermont for many more years to come.

But just as inspiring as her long career in public service is her pursuit of a personal joy and passion, that of figure skating. Maida, proving it is never too late to pursue a new joy, is as dedicated to her sport as she is to her career. Starting her days hours before many of us see the sun rise, Maida hits the ice before she hits the halls of the State legislature. Maida is a friend, a true Vermonter, and a true treasure.

Marcelle and I are proud to join her loved ones in offering a hearty congratulations to Maida Townsend on



this impressive win in one of her many passions. We are lucky to know her, and Vermont is lucky to have her.

I ask unanimous consent that the article, "State rep wins gold in international skating competition," originally published by "The Other Paper," be printed in the RECORD.

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

[The Other Paper Nov. 7, 2019]

STATE REP WINS GOLD IN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION

It was an introduction even Townsend—Chittenden District 7-4 State representative—wasn't expecting to hear. But sure enough, it's how she was presented to judges, the audience and her fellow competitors at the International Adult Figure Skating Competition in Lake Placid, N.Y., on Oct. 17.

"I confess that it got my attention being introduced as representing the United States as opposed to representing my club, which is what I am used to hearing," Townsend said.

But represent the U.S. she did, as skaters from around the globe filled the Olympic-size rink. In her own category, Adult Ladies Bronze V division—V designating competitors born in 1951 or earlier—Townsend skated against three other Americans and a Canadian to earn the gold.

As she took to the ice, she noted the judges' position and prepared herself for the music to begin. "Bumpin' on Sunset," a Jazz song by Wes Montgomery, filled the arena. It was a personal selection, as most of Townsend's program music is.

"There is the adage, let the music take you there," she said. "It does; you have practiced so long, over and over again, this music is part of a person and the music just carried me."

As she left the ice and awaited her score, Townsend felt great pride. She knew she had skated well and met her requirements.

"I'm my hardest critic," she said, but added, "I knew when I came off the ice that I'd skated it really well."

But getting to victory was no small feat. Townsend began preparing her program with her coach, Martha Harding, in early summer. The two worked an hour each day Tuesday through Thursday, adding in Fridays the month before internationals.

The program looked better each week, until just before internationals.

"For two solid weeks before this competition, nothing was working right, everything was falling apart," Townsend said. "I was psyching myself out."

But getting on the "storied rink" at Lake Placid—where countless "greats" like the Russian duo, the Protopopovs, Sonja Henie and Scott Hamilton have skated—made the rough practices disappear.

"I got on the ice to do the program and it was like those two awful weeks never happened," Townsend said. "I was in the zone and it just felt so good."

What's noteworthy about Townsend's skating is that it only began 25 years ago, when she was 50 years old.

Townsend was an avid fan of watching the elite figure skaters on television.

"I'd find myself just so drawn to it, and oftentimes I'd find it so beautiful I was there crying watching the performances," she said.

When an ad for group skating lessons stared up at her from the pages of a newspaper, Townsend knew the message was meant for her.

Townsend wasn't fearful about safety when she hit the ice for the first time. Rather, she said she was concerned about being the "tallest skater." Figure skating is a sport that

typically attracts a less aged crowd, but Townsend discovered age is but a number. She practiced the basics in group lessons, then found a coach to study under.

With Coach Julie MacDonald's help, Townsend honed her skills and grew tremendously. Though Townsend was content to continue lessons with MacDonald, her coach saw a greater future for her.

"At a given point in time, Julie [MacDonald] informed me that she needed to kick me out of the nest," Townsend said. "I was very comfortable with Julie and she sensed I was too comfortable." That's when Townsend paired with Harding.

"Martha [Harding] was this really big deal coach," Townsend recalls. "I was really scared, I remember saying to Julia, 'What if she rejects me?'"

But Townsend met all of Harding's requirements and the duo has worked well together ever since.

"Julie knew what she was doing when she kicked me out of the nest," Townsend said. "Martha worked with me, understanding as an older skater my goals are very different from a kids'."

Harding and Townsend spend much of their time working on "quality skating." For Townsend, that means dedicating effort to flow, posture and working the edges of her blades.

"To me, skating is when your foot is on the ice, as opposed to jump, jump, jump, jump," she said. "There's the whole business of interpreting the music ... if all you're doing is going back and forth jump, back and forth jump, it's not being one with the music."

Don't let that fool you, Townsend still gets some air. In her early years with Harding, she did all the single jumps—save for the Axel. Today she does what jumps and spins her body permits.

And one of her big requirements is looking confident and competent on the ice. It's not uncommon for people who start skating in their adulthood to be more cautious than their youthful counterparts, according to Townsend.

"Adults are more cautious in skating, I think, than kids are," she said. "Kids don't have so far to fall, kids heal a lot faster than adults and kids don't have to go to work the next day."

But Townsend challenges that. In fact, she's had judges assume she's skated for most of her life. And though Townsend is the first to say she's learned a great deal from Harding, Harding says the feeling is mutual. "I've learned a lot from [Townsend] as far as being disciplined," Harding said.

Townsend's disciplined nature keeps her skating even when the Legislature is in session. During the session, she's up at 3:15 a.m. to walk her dog and prepare for the day, then she's on the ice at 5:45 a.m. and en route to the Capitol by 6:35 a.m. But skating is good for both mind and body, Townsend said. During the session it's a joyful event that can be "cleansing."

"If I didn't skate I think I'd be a much older 75 than I am," Townsend said.

That's why Townsend would recommend the sport to anyone who's interested but perhaps trepidatious to skate.

"You're not too old to do it. There's no reason to be defined by a number," she said. "I really believe that. I intend to keep skating 'til my body tells me, 'Stop.' So far my body's nowhere near telling me to stop."

#### BACKGROUND CHECKS

Mr. CARDIN. Madam President, I implore the Senate to take up legislation addressing America's gun violence epi-

demic. We must pass legislation requiring universal and completed background checks for individuals seeking to purchase a gun, to help insure that guns do not fall into the wrong hands, with deadly results.

Last week, on the morning of November 14, it was a normal Thursday at Saugus High School in Santa Clarita, CA. Just before second period, a 16-year-old boy pulled a semiautomatic pistol out of his backpack. In just 16 seconds, he shot five of his classmates, killing two. A short time later, he turned the gun on himself.

After hearing the gunshots, Katie Holt, a teacher at Saugus High School, rushed students into her classroom and barricaded the door. One of the injured girls made it into Holt's classroom. Thankfully and incredibly, Holt had a gunshot wound kit in case of a school shooting. The girl had been shot twice, and Holt only had one kit. Holt dressed the two wounds as best she could with one kit, while a freshman student applied pressure. The injured girl survived.

Katie Holt's preparedness and quick action likely saved that young girl's life. As we commend her heroic actions, we have to ask ourselves: How did we get to this point? How did we get a place where American teachers feel obligated to keep gunshot wound kits in their classrooms?

We also mourn the tragic loss of life in several other recent mass shootings. On November 18, three people were killed outside a Walmart in Duncan, OK. Just this past weekend, on November 17 in Fresno, CA, 10 individuals were shot and 4 were killed at a football watch party. On October 31 in Orinda, CA, five individuals were killed and four wounded at a Halloween block party. And we all remember the horrific spate of mass shootings this summer, including those in Texas, Ohio, California, and Virginia, leading to dozens killed.

In February 2019, the House passed H.R. 8, the Bipartisan Background Checks Act, by a bipartisan vote of 240-190. That month, the House also passed H.R. 1112, the Enhanced Background Checks Act. Since that time, these bills have languished in the Senate where the Republican leader refuses to allow Senate consideration.

By refusing to take up legislation to require universal and completed background checks, the Senate is failing the American people. We have a responsibility to pass commonsense gun reform to end the senseless bloodshed. We need gun reform now, not only to address our country's seemingly endless cycle of mass shootings, but we need gun safety legislation now because our communities are ravaged by daily gun violence that does not make news headlines.

On average, about every 13 hours, someone is killed with a gun in Maryland. On average, 656 Marylanders die from fatal gunshot wounds every year. Firearms are the first leading cause of

death among children and teens in Maryland. African-American children and teens in Maryland are five times as likely as their White peers to die by guns. In Maryland, African-Americans are 16 times as likely to die by gun homicide as White people.

In 2017, 53 percent of the guns recovered from Maryland crime scenes came from another State. Often, these guns used in crimes in Maryland are from States with more lenient gun control laws.

American women are 21 times more likely to be killed with a gun than women in other high-income countries; 4.5 million women in the United States have been threatened with a gun by their current or previous intimate partner. It has estimated that 900,000 American women have been shot or shot at by their current or previous intimate partner. When there is a gun present during a domestic violence situation, a woman's risk of being killed goes up 500 percent.

In Maryland, from 2013 to 2017, 48 women were fatally shot by an intimate partner. African-American women are 1.7 times more likely as White women to be fatally shot by a partner. These are women like Maryland resident, Timira Hopkins. Hopkins' relationship with her boyfriend was abusive, and he had made threats before. One night in 2014, Hopkins' boyfriend delivered on his threats, shooting Hopkins five times before killing himself. Incredibly, Hopkins survived, but the right side of her face is paralyzed, and she is deaf in one ear. In September of this year, Hopkins shared her story on NPR in the hopes she can help other survivors.

We need to do more for brave women like Timira Hopkins. We need to join her in the fight to protect people suffering domestic violence. This body understands the dangerous potential consequences of domestic violence perpetrators owning guns. That is why, in 1996, we passed the Lautenberg amendment, banning gun ownership for individuals convicted of misdemeanor domestic violence. However, without universal background checks, we can't effectively enforce this prohibition and keep guns out of the hands of violent abusers.

An estimated 22 percent of U.S. gun owners purchased their most recent firearm without a background check. When background checks are not required, domestic abusers get ahold of guns. In 2018, Sara Schmidt was murdered by her husband, who should have been prohibited from purchasing a firearm because of a domestic violence felony. Schmidt's husband purchased the gun he used to murder Sara from an online private seller, bypassing background check requirements.

Passing legislation to expand background checks to every gun sale, including those conducted online, at gun shows, and through private transfers, should be the top priority in Congress. Congress should also make sure that

background checks are fully completed before a gun sale is finally approved. There is no one answer which will fix America's gun violence epidemic. But we can't let the complexity of the problem paralyze us. We need to take steps forward.

The American people deserve action. They are demanding action. An overwhelming majority of Americans—97 percent—support expanding background checks. Congress must listen to the 97 percent of Americans and take action. We cannot wait any longer. While we wait, Americans are dying, and communities are traumatized by violence. We must do the right thing and take up the House legislation requiring universal and completed background checks for individuals seeking to purchase a gun. The time for action is now.

#### CONFIRMATION OF STEVEN J. MENASHI

Mr. VAN VOLLEN. Madam President, last week, I voted against Steven Menashi's nomination to serve on the Second Circuit, to the same seat once held by Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall. Throughout his legal career, Menashi has shown himself to be hostile to women's rights, communities of color, and LGBT Americans.

I am disappointed that my colleagues have avoided passing important legislation and have solely focused on confirming many extremist judges. The Senate Republican leader has refused to allow votes on a host of important legislation, including bills to secure our elections from foreign interference, to strengthen background checks, and to reduce the rate of gun violence in our communities, and to provide a path to citizenship for DACA and TPS recipients. All of these bills deserve a vote, but they are all languishing in the Senate legislative graveyard.

Menashi has a record of bias and while at the Department of Education, has repeatedly supported policies that hurt students and borrowers. Alongside Secretary DeVos, Menashi, created an illegal scheme to deny debt relief to defrauded students, including Marylanders. Additionally, Menashi has worked hand-in-hand with Trump senior advisor Steven Miller to advance cruel policies that undermine American values.

The American people deserve better from the U.S. Senate. We should not have voted on and confirmed this nominee and instead should be working on legislation to improve the lives and ensure the safety of our constituents.

#### TRIBUTE TO LARRY WOOTEN

Mr. BURR. Madam President, Senator THOM TILLIS and I would like to recognize the distinguished service of a great North Carolinian. After a 25-year career with the North Carolina Farm Bureau, Larry Wooten is stepping aside as president at the end of this year.

President Wooten has been a steadfast advocate for agriculture and rural North Carolina.

Larry has worked tirelessly to advance initiatives that strengthen and improve our State's rural communities. He is an exemplary servant leader that has always encouraged others to "give back" to the organizations, the communities, and the State that have provided them with opportunities for growth and advancement. He is a founding member of the NC Rural Economic Development Center where he served on the board of directors and executive committee. He has also served with distinction on the American Farm Bureau Board of Directors, the NC Board of Agriculture, the Agricultural Consortium Board, and the Rural Prosperity Task Force. He has served as chair of the American Farm Bureau Foreign Trade Committee and on USDA's Agricultural Policy Advisory Committee, APAC.

Most significant, however, is the impact Wooten has had on North Carolina agriculture. In his role as president, he has been an effective voice for agribusiness and farmers—educating leaders and lawmakers about the State's largest economic sector and helping shape sound State and national policy for its future. A lifelong farmer from Pender County, North Carolina, Larry knows firsthand the positive impact of a sound agricultural education, research, and extension of that research onto his farm. Larry was a key influencer in the inclusion of NC State University's Plant Sciences Building in North Carolina's Connect NC Bond Referendum, as well as supporting the university's efforts to create new paths for more rural students to earn their NC State degree. Wooten, through his leadership of the Farm Bureau, has been a tireless supporter of NC A&T State University's Small Farms Initiative. All these efforts will create pathways for North Carolinians to have an oversized positive impact on farming and economic development in our state and nation.

Larry Wooten is a remarkable leader who put the wellbeing of our state and its citizens above his own. It is through the work of selfless leaders like Larry that North Carolina has become a state where the weak have an opportunity to grow strong, and the strong can grow great.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

##### TRIBUTE TO THE HULMAN-GEORGE FAMILY

● Mr. BRAUN. Madam President, I rise today to celebrate and recognize the Hulman-George family for their accomplishments and success in business and their stewardship of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway for the last 75 years.

On November 4, 2019, principals of Hulman & Company announced the sale of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, among other assets of the

Hulman-George family, to a newly formed entity to be led by industry legend Roger Penske. This announcement marks the end of one glorious era, and the start of another for so many Hoosiers and racing fans around the world who recognize Indianapolis Motor Speedway as the racing capital of the world. Beloved as the famous track at 16th and Georgetown in Indianapolis is today, it is nearly impossible to imagine our capital city without it, which was nearly the case.

Shortly after World War II, an era in which the track sat dormant from 1941 through 1945 and fell almost into complete disrepair, a businessman from Terre Haute stepped up to purchase the facility with the goal of continuing and building upon the legacy of the already famous Indianapolis 500. That businessman, Anton "Tony" Hulman, Jr., saved the speedway from either becoming a housing development or a private automobile testing facility.

For the last 75 years, Indianapolis Motor Speedway has been controlled by Hulman & Company, an entity with a deep portfolio but nothing as visible and recognizable worldwide as the famed racecourse. From the initial days of owning the facility and preparing it to run the 1946 race to the celebration of centennial era and beyond, the Hulman-George family has been the steadfast caretaker and promoter of this iconic venue.

The Indianapolis Motor Speedway has served as the front door to Indianapolis, the State of Indiana, and the entire Midwest for those across the world who travel each year to personally watch the world's largest single day sporting event, the Indianapolis 500, which attracts approximately 350,000 spectators, the NASCAR Brickyard 400, and the IndyCar Grand Prix of Indianapolis. The Speedway has also recently hosted the Formula One United States Grand Prix, Red Bull Air Races, and even a Rolling Stones concert. The economic impact of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway to central Indiana in the 75 years that the Hulman-George family has owned the property is incalculable. The personal impact the speedway has had on tens of thousands of families who use the facility as an anchor for what becomes week-end-long reunions is inspiring, as one need not search far on Memorial Day weekend in May to find a family who has been attending the Indy 500 as a group for as long as can be remembered.

The facility which started as a testing ground for Indiana's growing automotive industry in 1909 became a testing ground of speed, endurance, strength, and the will to win over the last 110 years. Without the Hulman-George family, that story would have likely ended in the 1940s.

Madam President, I want to personally thank the Hulman-George family for their amazing commitment and contributions to the State of Indiana and the United States of America. Both are better because of this family.●

#### 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ROTARY CLUB OF LAFAYETTE, LOUISIANA

● Mr. CASSIDY. Madam President, the Rotary Club of Lafayette will turn 100 years old in 2020. I would like to share with you some of the accomplishments of the club since its founding in 1920. Early in their history, they underwrote the election to fund the first public library, they helped to establish One Acadiana and started the first Lafayette Boy Scout troop. In addition to establishing Rotary Park in the 1980s, they currently fund annual scholarships for local students, coordinate food drives for FoodNet, and support Rotary's mission to eradicate polio worldwide, in addition to supporting other local charities.

Congratulations to the Rotary Club of Lafayette on this historic achievement. I wish you all the best of luck in years to come.●

#### TRIBUTE TO TINA QUIGLEY

● Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, I come forward today to recognize the chief executive officer of the Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada, Tina Quigley, who, after over 14 years of dedicated service, announced her retirement this year.

Tina Quigley has been a visionary during her tenure at the Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada. Her forward thinking and planning for the future has led the RTC to be named one of the most efficient transit providers in the Nation. Her leadership has helped Southern Nevada reap the benefits of an advanced transportation system that has helped attract tourists, residents, and new businesses.

Ms. Quigley has over 25 years of experience in transportation management. She has consistently been on the leading edge of improving how residents, workers, and visitors travel the Las Vegas Valley. With a rapidly growing population of 2.1 million residents and more than 42 million annual visitors, that is no small task. Her determination in pushing for technological advancements, forging partnerships, and strategizing for the future have positioned the region for ongoing and sustained economic growth.

Ms. Quigley is also a licensed pilot and earned her bachelor of science degree in aviation business and planning from Embry Riddle Aeronautical University. She is a former manager of one of the Nation's busiest airports, McCarran International Airport, and has amassed an impressive number of professional achievements throughout her career.

The incredible work that Ms. Quigley has done for Southern Nevada has not gone unrecognized. She has earned numerous awards for her leadership, innovation, and vision. These awards include but are not limited to the Woman

of Distinction Award for Government Services by the National Association of Women Business Owners, the Carolyn M. Sparks Founders Award from the Nevada International Women's Forum, and the 2012 Women in Transportation award from Metro Magazine.

Ms. Quigley has also remembered to give back to her community and has directed her energy, passion, and commitment into bettering the Las Vegas Valley. She serves on a multitude of boards and committees in Southern Nevada, including as chairperson of the Desert Research Institute Foundation, which supports the nonprofit environmental science research branch of the Nevada System of Higher Education.

Today, I celebrate the many contributions of Tina Quigley to the city of Las Vegas and to the Southern Nevada community. Her service is as an example to all of us who wish to innovate, serve, and better our communities.●

#### TRIBUTE TO JAY HILDEBRANDT

● Mr. CRAPO. Madam President, I congratulate Jay Hildebrandt, who is retiring after more than four decades in news reporting.

Jay has worked for KIFT's Local News 8 in Idaho Falls for the past 35 years. As an anchor for the weeknight news, Jay is known for his calm, gentle demeanor and steady role delivering the news. Originally, from Milwaukee, WI, Jay earned a degree in communications from Brigham Young University. Before anchoring for our local news, he anchored in Twin Falls and Fort Wayne, IN. Thankfully, he then returned to Idaho, where we have been blessed with Jay's reliable, professional and compassionate reporting all these years.

His positive influence can be felt throughout our community. Jay has made a difference in many lives through his involvement in impactful projects and community and statewide efforts. In addition to anchoring the weeknight news, Jay produced the weekly "Wednesday's Child" reports for 28 years. Through this project, he has helped elevate the stories of area children in need of adoptive homes. He also highlighted the hard work of remarkable high school seniors in his "Distinguished Student" series. Additionally, Jay has served as an adjunct instructor at Brigham Young University Idaho and helped lead important efforts, including his service on the Governor's Children's Trust Fund Board, the Region VII Health and Welfare Advisory Board, and the Safe Place Advisory Board.

While most of us enjoyed Jay over the years on the television, there are those who have been able to work with him personally. And without exception, he is admired, emulated and respected by his coworkers. One of those fortunate individuals is my current chief of staff in DC, Susan Hawkes Wheeler. She got her start just out of college

working for Jay at KIFI in the mid-1980s, when Jay was already becoming the institution that he remains in Idaho broadcasting. His gentle leadership and kind demeanor did much to stabilize a work place that can be very chaotic as news develops, even in small town news stations. He was a patient teacher, an insightful editor, and a delightful storyteller, clearly evidenced by his enjoyment of some of the special projects he undertook like the aforementioned "Wednesday's Child." My office benefits every day from lessons Susan learned through Jay's leadership, and I am grateful for those.

In an article about his retirement, his co-anchor of 30 years, Karole Honas, used the words "solid," "steady," "kind," and "positive" to describe Jay. Professionalism, hard work, compassion, and optimism are his hallmarks. Thank you, Jay, for your outstanding reporting all these years and for working to highlight the needs and the great achievements in our community. While your reassuring and thoughtful presence on our local news will no doubt be deeply missed, the caring standard you have set will be ever-present. Congratulations on your exemplary career. I wish you well on your well-earned retirement. May it be filled with many happy times with Sally, your children, grandchildren, and friends.●

#### RECOGNIZING NEW JERSEY COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

● Mr. MENENDEZ. Madam President, I rise today to pay tribute and to recognize a New Jersey organization celebrating its 25th anniversary, the New Jersey Community Development Corporation, NJCDC. I wish to take a moment now to honor NJCDC for the important work it is doing in the State of New Jersey and the accomplishments it has achieved over the past 25 years.

The NJCDC provides hope for a rewarding future through urban revitalization efforts, financial support, education initiatives, and job creation. The work done by NJCDC has directly transformed the lives of many, especially in the city of Paterson.

In honor of the accomplishments of this organization, I ask that a proclamation honoring the 25th anniversary of the NJCDC be printed in the RECORD.

The material follows:

Whereas, the New Jersey Community Development Corporation is a non-profit community development and social service agency based in the City of Paterson, New Jersey;

Whereas, the New Jersey Community Development Corporation and its dedicated staff empowers individuals to transform their lives and offers a variety of programs and services to assist economically disadvantaged individuals, at-risk youth, and people with disabilities;

Whereas, the New Jersey Community Development Corporation has contrib-

uted to the revitalization of the City of Paterson and the Great Falls Historic District, helping to ensure a vibrant future for the City and its residents; and

Whereas, now as the New Jersey Community Development Corporation celebrates its 25th Anniversary, I congratulate its staff and volunteers on this milestone.

Therefore, in presenting this citation to the New Jersey Community Development Corporation, I, on behalf of the People of the State of New Jersey hereby congratulate the New Jersey Community Development Corporation and its contribution to the community, the City of Paterson, and the State of New Jersey.●

#### RECOGNIZING HAMMER DOWN RIVER EXCURSIONS

● Mr. RISCH. Madam President, as a member and former chairman of the Senate Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship, each month I recognize and celebrate the American entrepreneurial spirit by highlighting the success of a small business in my home State of Idaho. However, in honor of Veterans Day on November 11, this month I will honor a veteran-owned small business for each of the 10 days the Senate is in legislative session. The personal sacrifices made by America's veterans have protected the very freedoms and values that give each of us and our children the ability to achieve the American dream. The skills veterans learn as members of the military are invaluable and undoubtedly contribute to Idaho's flourishing veteran business community. I am proud of the sacrifices veterans have made to protect our country and that they are choosing Idaho to call home when they complete their service in the military.

As your U.S. Senator from the great State of Idaho, it is my pleasure to recognize Hammer Down River Excursions in White Bird as the veteran-owned Idaho Small Business of the Day for November 19, 2019.

Hammer Down River Excursions is owned and operated by U.S. Army veteran Homer Brown. The business offers guided tours, dinner cruises, and fishing expeditions to showcase Idaho's rich, natural beauty in the heart of Hells Canyon and the Salmon River. Professional, experienced guides teach guests how to fish Idaho's steelhead, trout, bass, and salmon.

Brown spent his youth fishing and working along the Salmon River before entering the Army. After completing his time of service, Brown got his captain's license so he could return to the Salmon River to work as a jet boat captain. Brown takes pride in sharing Idaho's beauty with his patrons.

Congratulations to Homer Brown and all of the employees at Hammer Down River Excursions for being selected as the Veteran-owned Idaho Small Business of the Day for November 19, 2019. You make our great State proud, and I

look forward to your continued growth and success.●

#### REMEMBERING JIMMY KOIKOS

● Mr. SHELBY. Madam President, I rise today to honor the life of James Bill "Jimmy" Koikos, beloved coowner of Bessemer's famous Bright Star restaurant. Jimmy passed away on November 16, 2019, at the age of 81. I had the honor of knowing Jimmy, as I frequented the Bright Star many times during his 60 years of running the institution.

Jimmy was born and raised in Bessemer, AL, just miles from the restaurant. He attended Arlington School and then Bessemer High School, where he played high school football. Jimmy then attended the University of Alabama until 1959, when a visit from his mother changed his plans. She informed him of his uncle's decision to retire, prompting him to move home to manage the Bright Star with his father, Bill Koikos. Jimmy believed in the restaurant, and he knew he wanted to be a part of the Bright Star's continued success.

Nine years later, Jimmy's younger brother, Nicky, joined him in managing the restaurant. The two brothers went on to work side-by-side as owner-operators of the Bright Star until Jimmy's death. As his brother fondly remembered not long ago, "He's the heart and soul of the restaurant, and it's going to be hard to replace that."

I will always remember Jimmy for his kindness and ability to make customers feel at home when they visited the Bright Star. He generously greeted each person who entered the establishment. He promised his father he would take care of the restaurant, and that is exactly what he did.

Because of the hard work of Jimmy and others who spent their lives devoted to the Bright Star, it began to draw national attention. In 2010, the James Beard Foundation honored the Bright Star with an America's Classics Award, distinguishing the restaurant for its timeless appeal and quality food that reflects the character of the community.

As a huge Alabama fan, Jimmy was always ecstatic when the Bright Star attracted Alabama football coaches like Bear Bryant, Gene Stallings, and Nick Saban. He would also frequent Alabama football practices, bringing along some of the famous icebox pies for the coaches, players, and staff.

Jimmy even went as far as to ensure that the Bright Star would be taken care of when he was gone, asking a younger relative, Andreas Anastassakis, to move to Bessemer and carry on the legacy of the Bright Star. Anastassakis was honored.

Jimmy Koikos's legacy will live on through the people whose lives he touched at the Bright Star, in the community and throughout the entire State of Alabama. I offer my deepest condolences to his brother Nick, his

sister Helen, and all of his loved ones. I am proud to have known him, and I will always think of him when passing through Bessemer to visit one of my very favorite places, the Bright Star.●

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

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

#### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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

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

#### PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

#### REPORT RELATIVE TO THE CONTINUATION OF THE NATIONAL EMERGENCY THAT WAS ORIGINALLY DECLARED IN EXECUTIVE ORDER 13712 OF NOVEMBER 22, 2015, WITH RESPECT TO BURUNDI—PM 38

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, within 90 days before the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent to the *Federal Register* for publication the enclosed notice stating that the national emergency with respect to the situation in Burundi declared in Executive Order 13712 of November 22, 2015, is to continue in effect beyond November 22, 2019.

The situation in Burundi, which has been marked by killing and other violence against civilians, unrest, the incitement of violence, and significant political repression, and which threatens the peace, security, and stability of Burundi and the region, continues to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. Therefore, I have determined that it is necessary to continue the national emergency declared in Executive Order 13712 with respect to the situation in Burundi.

DONALD J. TRUMP.  
THE WHITE HOUSE, November 19, 2019.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:02 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 3702. An act 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.

H.R. 4029. An act to amend the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to enable Indian Tribes and tribally designated housing entities to apply for, receive, and administer grants and subgrants under the Continuum of Care Program of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

H.R. 4300. An act to provide Federal housing assistance on behalf of youths who are aging out of foster care, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4344. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to allow the Securities and Exchange Commission to seek and Federal courts to grant disgorgement of unjust enrichment, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4634. An act to reauthorize the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that pursuant to 10 U.S.C. 9455(a), and the order of the House of January 3, 2019, the Speaker appoints the following Member on the part of the House of Representatives to the Board of Visitors to the United States Air Force Academy: Mr. Lamborn of Colorado.

At 4:03 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Cole, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 3055) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes, with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following current resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 75. Concurrent resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 3055.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 3702. An act 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 Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 4029. An act to amend the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to enable Indian Tribes and tribally designated housing entities to apply for, receive, and administer grants and subgrants under the Continuum of Care Program of the Department of Hous-

ing and Urban Development; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 4300. An act to provide Federal housing assistance on behalf of youths who are aging out of foster care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 4344. An act to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to allow the Securities and Exchange Commission to seek and Federal courts to grant disgorgement of unjust enrichment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 4634. An act to reauthorize the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mrs. FISCHER for Mr. INHOFE for the Committee on Armed Services.

\*Joseph Bruce Hamilton, of Texas, to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for a term expiring October 18, 2022.

\*Jessie Hill Roberson, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for a term expiring October 18, 2023.

\*Thomas A. Summers, of Pennsylvania, to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for a term expiring October 18, 2020.

\*Dana S. Deasy, of Virginia, to be Chief Information Officer of the Department of Defense.

\*Lisa W. Hershman, of Indiana, to be Chief Management Officer of the Department of Defense.

\*Robert John Sander, of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Navy.

Army nomination of Col. Patrick R. Michaelis, to be Brigadier General.

Army nomination of Maj. Gen. Daniel L. Karbler, to be Lieutenant General.

Army nomination of Col. Stephanie A. Purgerson, to be Brigadier General.

Air Force nominations beginning with Col. Leslie A. Beavers and ending with Col. Adrian K. White, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 30, 2019.

Air Force nominations beginning with Brig. Gen. Lee Ann T. Bennett and ending with Brig. Gen. Scott A. Sauter, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on October 30, 2019.

Air Force nomination of Col. Darrin D. Lambrigger, to be Brigadier General.

Army nomination of Brig. Gen. John C. Boyd, to be Major General.

Army nomination of Col. Damon N. Cluck, to be Brigadier General.

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, for the Committee on Armed Services I report favorably the following nomination lists which were printed in the RECORDS on the dates indicated, and ask unanimous consent, to save the expense of reprinting on the Executive Calendar that these nominations lie at the Secretary's desk for the information of Senators.

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

Air Force nominations beginning with Jeffrey J. Autrey and ending with Jennifer T.

Vecchione, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on September 19, 2019.

Air Force nominations beginning with Thomas Jason Abell and ending with Lawrence Nahno Yazzie, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record on November 12, 2019.

Air Force nomination of Joshua B. Stierwalt, to be Major.

Army nomination of Michael W. Torre, to be Major.

Army nomination of Austin C. Vann, to be Major.

Army nomination of Michael J. Blanton, to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Army nomination of Laina G. Cafego, to be Major.

Army nomination of Lyle E. Bushong, to be Major.

Army nomination of Garth E. Coke, to be Major.

Army nomination of Brent R. Robertson, to be Major.

Army nomination of Gerald J. Hall, to be Colonel.

Army nomination of Nicole L. Kruse, to be Major.

Marine Corps nomination of Emma R. Shinn, to be Captain.

Marine Corps nomination of Ryan J. Nowlin, to be Major.

Navy nomination of John N. Amiral, to be Commander.

Navy nomination of Thomas Q. Gallagher, to be Captain.

By Ms. MURKOWSKI for the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

\*James P. Danly, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 2023.

\*Katharine MacGregor, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

\*Dan R. Brouillette, of Texas, to be Secretary of Energy.

\*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee's commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

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

#### INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. BOOKER, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. TESTER, Ms. SMITH, and Ms. WARREN):

S. 2891. A bill to require the Secretary of the Interior to establish Tribal Wildlife Corridors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Ms. HASSAN (for herself and Ms. COLLINS):

S. 2892. A bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the distribution of additional residency positions to help combat the opioid crisis; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. HARRIS):

S. 2893. A bill to amend the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 to provide for the consideration of climate change, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WICKER:

S. 2894. A bill to establish a National Shipper Advisory Committee; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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

S. 2895. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to more effectively regulate selective androgen receptor modulators, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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

S. 2896. A bill to establish the Pullman National Historical Park in the State of Illinois as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, and Mrs. CAPITO):

S. 2897. A bill to amend title XI of the Social Security Act to reauthorize the Patient-Centered Outcomes Research Institute, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself, Mr. MORAN, and Mrs. MURRAY):

S. 2898. A bill to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide for a full annuity supplement for certain air traffic controllers; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BENNET:

S. 2899. A bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to support apprenticeship programs; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 2900. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to prevent the circumvention of antidumping and countervailing duties by non-market economy countries, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 2901. A bill to establish within the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services a special task force on ensuring Medicare beneficiary access to innovative diabetes technologies and services; to the Committee on Finance.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. BARASSO):

S. Res. 430. A resolution designating December 10, 2019, as "Wyoming Women's Suffrage Day"; considered and agreed to.

By Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. KING, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. JONES, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. COONS):

S. Res. 431. A resolution supporting the goals and ideals of American Diabetes Month; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. CARPER, and Ms. ERNST):

S. Res. 432. A resolution designating November 2019 as "National College Application Month"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. ERNST):

S. Res. 433. A resolution designating February 1, 2020, as "Blue Star Mother's Day"; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. Res. 434. A resolution honoring the life of Nicholas Anthony Buoniconti; considered and agreed to.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 172

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 172, a bill to delay the reimposition of the annual fee on health insurance providers until after 2021.

S. 350

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the names of the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) were added as cosponsors of S. 350, a bill to restore the application of the Federal antitrust laws to the business of health insurance to protect competition and consumers.

S. 393

At the request of Mr. MURPHY, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 393, a bill to amend title 28, United States Code, to provide for a code of conduct for justices and judges of the courts of the United States.

S. 457

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 457, a bill to require that \$1 coins issued during 2019 honor President George H.W. Bush and to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bullion coins during 2019 in honor of Barbara Bush.

S. 500

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW) and the Senator from Arizona (Ms. MCSALLY) were added as cosponsors of S. 500, a bill to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, and for other purposes.

S. 505

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) was added as a cosponsor of S. 505, a bill to ensure due process protections of individuals in the United States against unlawful detention based solely on a protected characteristic.

S. 633

At the request of Mr. MORAN, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 633, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal to the members of the Women's Army Corps who were assigned to the 6888th Central Postal Directory Battalion, known as the "Six Triple Eight".

S. 727

At the request of Mr. COONS, the name of the Senator from Connecticut



(Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 727, a bill to combat international extremism by addressing global fragility and violence and stabilizing conflict-affected areas, and for other purposes.

S. 803

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. LEE) 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. 892

At the request of Mr. CASEY, the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. ISAKSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 892, a bill to award a Congressional Gold Medal, collectively, to the women in the United States who joined the workforce during World War II, providing the aircraft, vehicles, weaponry, ammunition, and other materials to win the war, that were referred to as "Rosie the Riveter", in recognition of their contributions to the United States and the inspiration they have provided to ensuing generations.

S. 944

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 944, a bill to enhance the security operations of the Transportation Security Administration and the stability of the transportation security workforce by applying a unified personnel system under title 5, United States Code, to employees of the Transportation Security Administration who are responsible for screening passengers and property, and for other purposes.

S. 966

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 966, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to modernize the physician self-referral prohibitions to promote care coordination in the merit-based incentive payment system and to facilitate physician practice participation in alternative payment models under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 982

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. UDALL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 982, a bill to increase intergovernmental coordination to identify and combat violent crime within Indian lands and of Indians.

S. 1032

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the names of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) and the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) were added as cosponsors of S. 1032, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the definition of income for purposes of determining the tax-exempt status of certain corporations.

S. 1088

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1088, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to require the President to set a minimum annual goal for the number of refugees to be admitted, and for other purposes.

S. 1188

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1188, a bill to promote United States-Mongolia trade by authorizing duty-free treatment for certain imports from Mongolia, and for other purposes.

S. 1311

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1311, a bill to provide lasting protection for inventoried roadless areas within the National Forest System.

S. 1397

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1397, a bill to amend the Help America Vote Act of 2002 to provide for a national Federal write-in absentee ballot for domestic use.

S. 1531

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1531, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to provide protections for health insurance consumers from surprise billing.

S. 1572

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BOOKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1572, a bill to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to require additional reporting on crime and harm that occurs during student participation in programs of study abroad, and for other purposes.

S. 1590

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) 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. 1601

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1601, a bill to direct the Secretary of Transportation to issue a rule requiring all new passenger motor vehicles to be equipped with a child safety alert system, and for other purposes.

S. 1657

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the names of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. MARKEY) were

added as cosponsors of S. 1657, a bill to provide assistance to combat the escalating burden of Lyme disease and other tick and vector-borne diseases and disorders.

S. 1772

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1772, a bill to establish the Task Force on the Impact of the Affordable Housing Crisis, and for other purposes.

S. 1838

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from New York (Mr. SCHUMER), the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) and the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) were added as cosponsors of S. 1838, a bill to amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. BROWN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 1838, *supra*.

S. 1868

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. HAWLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1868, a bill to provide support to States to establish invisible high-risk pool or reinsurance programs.

S. 1979

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1979, a bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to provide for the minimum size of crews of freight trains, and for other purposes.

S. 1992

At the request of Mr. BARRASSO, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER), the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 1992, a bill to amend the FAST Act to repeal a rescission of funds.

S. 2012

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2012, a bill to provide that certain regulatory actions by the Federal Communications Commission shall have no force or effect.

S. 2180

At the request of Mr. LEAHY, the name of the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2180, a bill to provide oversight of the border zone in which Federal agents may conduct vehicle checkpoints and stops and enter private land without a warrant, and to make technical corrections.

S. 2203

At the request of Mr. BLUNT, the name of the Senator from Nebraska (Mrs. FISCHER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2203, a bill to extend the transfer of Electronic Travel Authorization

System fees from the Travel Promotion Fund to the Corporation for Travel Promotion (Brand USA) through fiscal year 2027, and for other purposes.

S. 2407

At the request of Mr. DAINES, the name of the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2407, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to provide criminal penalties for individuals acting as agents or attorneys for the preparation, presentation, or prosecution of a claim under a law administered by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs without being recognized by the Secretary for such purposes, and for other purposes.

S. 2417

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

S. 2418

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mrs. HYDE-SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2418, a bill to amend the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 to modify a definition and the disposition and authorized uses of qualified outer Continental Shelf revenues under that Act and to exempt State and county payments under that Act from sequestration, to provide for the distribution of certain outer Continental Shelf revenues to the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

S. 2446

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2446, a bill to provide certain coverage of audiologist services under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 2483

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CORNYN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2483, a bill to counter efforts by foreign governments to pursue, harass, or otherwise persecute individuals for political and other unlawful motives overseas, and for other purposes.

S. 2491

At the request of Mr. UDALL, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2491, a bill to terminate certain rules issued by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce relating to endangered and threatened species, and for other purposes.

S. 2539

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from North Carolina (Mr. TILLIS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2539, a bill to modify and reauthorize the Tibetan Policy Act of 2002, and for other purposes.

S. 2549

At the request of Ms. ROSEN, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Ms.

DUCKWORTH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2549, a bill to allow nonprofit child care providers to participate in the loan programs of the Small Business Administration.

S. 2615

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the names of the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) and the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) were added as cosponsors of S. 2615, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve the historic rehabilitation tax credit, and for other purposes.

S. 2666

At the request of Ms. MCSALLY, the names of the Senator from Idaho (Mr. CRAPO) and the Senator from Nevada (Ms. ROSEN) were added as cosponsors of S. 2666, a bill to promote the development of renewable energy on public land, and for other purposes.

S. 2671

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2671, a bill to build safer, thriving communities, and save lives by investing in effective violence reduction initiatives.

S. 2679

At the request of Ms. DUCKWORTH, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2679, a bill to facilitate the automatic acquisition of citizenship for lawful permanent resident children of military and Federal Government personnel residing abroad, and for other purposes.

S. 2680

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. SCOTT) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2680, a bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for Palestinian terrorism, and for other purposes.

S. 2710

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, his name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2710, a bill to prohibit the commercial export of covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force.

At the request of Ms. MCSALLY, her name was added as a cosponsor of S. 2710, *supra*.

S. 2732

At the request of Mr. BENNET, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2732, a bill to amend the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 to establish the Advanced Research Projects Agency-Terra, and for other purposes.

S. 2733

At the request of Mr. ROMNEY, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) were added as cosponsors of S. 2733, a bill to save and strengthen critical social contract programs of the Federal Government.

S. 2741

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the names of the Senator from Alabama (Mr. JONES) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. BLUNT) were added as co-

sponsors of S. 2741, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to expand access to telehealth services, and for other purposes.

S. 2743

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2743, a bill to establish the China Censorship Monitor and Action Group, and for other purposes.

S. 2754

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S. 2754, a bill to create jobs and drive innovation and economic growth in the United States by supporting and promoting the manufacture of next-generation technologies, including refrigerants, solvents, fire suppressants, foam blowing agents, aerosols, and propellants.

S. 2765

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the names of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) and the Senator from Iowa (Ms. ERNST) were added as cosponsors of S. 2765, a bill to improve Federal fiscal controls and the congressional budget process.

S. 2774

At the request of Ms. MCSALLY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2774, a bill to direct the Attorney General to establish and carry out a Veteran Treatment Court Program.

S. 2794

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) were added as cosponsors of S. 2794, a bill to provide for the creation of the Missing Armed Forces Personnel Records Collection at the National Archives, to require the expeditious public transmission to the Archivist and public disclosure of Missing Armed Forces Personnel records, and for other purposes.

S. 2805

At the request of Mr. WICKER, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2805, a bill to improve transit-oriented development financing, and for other purposes.

S. 2833

At the request of Mr. MERKLEY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2833, a bill to amend the Truth in Lending Act to extend the consumer credit protections provided to members of the Armed Forces and their dependents under title 10, United States Code, to all consumers.

S. 2836

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. TESTER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2836, a bill to prohibit the Secretary of Health and Human Services from taking any action to implement,

enforce, or otherwise give effect to the final rule, entitled "Protecting Statutory Conscience Rights in Health Care; Delegations of Authority".

S. 2869

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. BRAUN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2869, a bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for extensions of detention of certain aliens ordered removed, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 98

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 98, a resolution establishing the Congressional Gold Star Family Fellowship Program for the placement in offices of Senators of children, spouses, and siblings of members of the Armed Forces who are hostile casualties or who have died from a training-related injury.

S. RES. 395

At the request of Mr. ISAKSON, the name of the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 395, a resolution recognizing the 40th anniversary of the Iran Hostage Crisis, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 411

At the request of Mr. TOOMEY, the name of the Senator from West Virginia (Mrs. CAPITO) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 411, a resolution affirming that States maintain primacy for the regulation of hydraulic fracturing for oil and natural gas production on State and private lands, that the President has no authority to declare a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing on State and private lands, and that the President should not attempt to declare a moratorium on the use of hydraulic fracturing on Federal lands (including the Outer Continental Shelf) or lands held in trust for an Indian Tribe, unless the moratorium is authorized by an Act of Congress.

S. RES. 418

At the request of Mrs. BLACKBURN, the name of the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 418, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate regarding the Government of Turkey's crackdown on dissent related to its incursion into northeast Syria, and broader human rights violations.

S. RES. 420

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 420, a resolution encouraging the President to expand the list of the Department of Veterans Affairs of presumptive medical conditions associated with exposure to Agent Orange to include Parkinsonism, bladder cancer, hypertension, and hypothyroidism.

S. RES. 429

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, his name was added as a cosponsor of S.

Res. 429, a resolution recognizing the importance of the Civil Rights Act of 1866 and the laws derived from the Civil Rights Act of 1866.

## STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

S. 2896. A bill to establish the Pullman National Historical Park in the State of Illinois as a unit of the National Park System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

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. 2896

*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 "Pullman National Historical Park Act".

### SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) in 1970, the Secretary of the Interior designated the Pullman Historic District as a National Historic Landmark District because of—

(A) the significance of the District to the labor history, social history, architecture, and urban planning of the United States; and  
(B) the pivotal role of events in the District in creating the first national Labor Day holiday in the world;

(2) between 1880 and 1884, George M. Pullman, owner of the Pullman Palace Car Company, built the Pullman community, which was envisioned by Pullman as an industrial town that would provide employees with—

(A) a model community; and  
(B) suitable living conditions;  
(3) the town developed by George M. Pullman, which consisted of over 1,000 buildings and homes, was awarded "The World's Most Perfect Town" at the International Hygienic and Pharmaceutical Exposition in 1896;

(4) the Pullman factory site is a true symbol of the historic struggle in the United States to achieve fair labor practices for the working class, with the original factory serving as the catalyst for the first industry-wide strike in the United States;

(5) in the midst of economic depression in 1894, to protest unsafe conditions and reductions in pay, Pullman factory workers initiated a strike that—

(A) when taken up as a cause by the American Railway Union, crippled the entire rail industry;

(B) continued even in the face of a Federal injunction and a showdown between laborers and Federal troops that turned violent and deadly; and

(C) set a national example for the ability of working people in the United States to change the existing system in favor of more just practices for protecting workers rights and safety;

(6) following the deaths of a number of workers at the hands of the United States military and United States Marshals during the 1894 strike, Congress unanimously voted to approve rush legislation that created a national Labor Day holiday, which was signed into law by President Grover Cleveland 6 days after the end of the strike;

(7) the Pullman Palace Car Company also played an important role in African-Amer-

ican and early civil rights history through the legacy of the Pullman porters, many of whom were ex-slaves and employed in a heavily discriminatory environment immediately following the Civil War;

(8) the Pullman porters, who served diligently between the 1870s and the 1960s, have been commended for—

(A) their level of service and attention to detail; and

(B) their contributions to the development of the African-American middle class;

(9) the information, ideas, and commerce the Pullman porters carried across the country while traveling on trains helped to bring education and wealth to African-American communities throughout the United States;

(10) the positive role of the Pullman porters in the historical image of the first-class service that was made available on Pullman cars is unmistakable;

(11) the Pullman community was the seminal home to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which—

(A) was founded by civil rights pioneer A. Philip Randolph in 1925;

(B) was the first African-American labor union with a collective bargaining agreement;

(C) fought—

(i) against discrimination; and

(ii) in support of just labor practices; and

(D) helped lay the groundwork for what became the great Civil Rights Movement of the 20th Century;

(12) the Pullman community is—

(A) a paramount illustration of the work of architect Solon Spencer Beman;

(B) a well-preserved example of 19th Century community planning, architecture, and landscape design; and

(C) comprised of a number of historic structures, including the Administration Clock Tower Building, Hotel Florence, Greenstone Church, Market Square, and hundreds of units of rowhouses built for Pullman workers;

(13) the preservation of the Pullman site has been threatened by—

(A) plans for demolition in 1960; and

(B) a fire in 1998, which damaged the iconic clock tower and the rear erecting shops;

(14) the diligent efforts of community organizations, foundations, nonprofit organizations, residents, the State, and units of local government in the restoration and preservation of the District after the 1998 fire were vital to the protection of the Pullman site;

(15) due to the historic and architectural significance of the District, the District is designated as—

(A) a registered National Historic Landmark District;

(B) an Illinois State Landmark; and

(C) a City of Chicago Landmark District; and

(16) the preservation, enhancement, economic, and tourism potential and management of the important historic and architectural resources of the Park requires cooperation and partnerships from among local property owners, the Federal Government, the State, units of local government, the private and nonprofit sectors, and the more than 100 civic organizations that have expressed support for community preservation through the establishment of the Pullman National Historical Park.

### SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) PARK.—The term "Park" means the Pullman National Historical Park established by section 4(a).

(2) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(3) STATE.—The term "State" means the State of Illinois.

**SEC. 4. ESTABLISHMENT OF PULLMAN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK.**

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT AND PURPOSE.**—There is established in the State a unit of the National Park System, to be known as the “Pullman National Historical Park”—

(1) to preserve and interpret for the benefit of future generations—

(A) the significant labor, industrial, civil rights, and social history of the Park;

(B) the significant architectural structures in the Park; and

(C) the role of the Pullman community in the creation of the first national Labor Day holiday in the world;

(2) to coordinate preservation, protection, and interpretation efforts of the Park by the Federal Government, the State, units of local government, and private and nonprofit organizations; and

(3) to coordinate appropriate management options necessary to ensure the protection, preservation, and interpretation of the many significant aspects of the Park.

(b) **PARK BOUNDARY.**—The boundary of the Park—

(1) shall be established by the Secretary; but

(2) shall not exceed the boundary of the approximately 300-acre Pullman Historic District in Chicago, which is between—

(A) 103rd Street on the north;

(B) 115th Street on the south;

(C) Cottage Grove Avenue on the west; and

(D) the Norfolk & Western Rail Line on the east.

(c) **INCLUSION OF HISTORIC SITES.**—On conveyance by the State to the Secretary, the Park shall include—

(1) the Pullman Factory Complex, including the Clock Tower Building and rear erecting shops; and

(2) the approximately 13 acres of land on which the structures described in paragraph (1) are located.

**SEC. 5. ADMINISTRATION.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall administer land within the boundary of the Park in accordance with—

(1) this Act; and

(2) the laws generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including—

(A) section 100101(a), chapter 1003, and sections 100751(a), 100752, 100753, and 102101 of title 54, United States Code; and

(B) chapter 3201 of title 54, United States Code.

(b) **COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.**—The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements with the State or other public and nonpublic entities, under which the Secretary may identify, interpret, and provide assistance for the preservation of non-Federal land within the boundaries of the Park and at sites in close proximity to the Park but located outside the boundaries of the Park, including providing for placement of directional and interpretive signage, exhibits, and technology-based interpretive devices.

(c) **ACQUISITION OF LAND.**—The Secretary may acquire for inclusion in the Park any land (including interests in land), buildings, or structures owned by the State or any other political, private, or nonprofit entity by donation, transfer, exchange, or purchase from a willing seller.

(d) **TECHNICAL AND PRESERVATION ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may provide public interpretation and technical assistance for the preservation of historic structures of, the maintenance of the cultural landscape of, and local preservation planning for, related historic and cultural resources within the boundaries of the Park.

(e) **MANAGEMENT PLAN.**—Not later than 3 fiscal years after the date on which funds are first made available to carry out this Act,

the Secretary, in consultation with the State, shall complete a general management plan for the Park in accordance with—

(1) section 100502 of title 54, United States Code; and

(2) any other applicable laws.

(f) **EFFECT.**—Nothing in this Act modifies any authority of the Federal Government to carry out Federal laws on Federal land located in the Park.

**SEC. 6. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**

There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this Act.

By Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Mrs. SHAHEEN):

S. 2901. A bill to establish within the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services a special task force on ensuring Medicare beneficiary access to innovative diabetes technologies and services; to the Committee on Finance.

Ms. COLLINS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation with my fellow co-chair of the Senate Diabetes Caucus, Senator JEANNE SHAHEEN, which would improve access to innovative diabetes technologies. Our bill, the Improving Medicare Beneficiary Access to Innovative Diabetes Technologies Act, would create a special task force at the Department of Health and Human Services to examine and address barriers that seniors face in accessing the latest diabetes management technologies.

Since I founded the bipartisan Senate Diabetes Caucus in 1997 Federal funding for diabetes research has tripled from \$319 million to more than \$1 billion last year, and these research dollars are yielding results. This past summer, the Aging Committee held a hearing in conjunction with the Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation's Children's Congress titled “Redefining Reality: How the Special Diabetes Program is Changing the Lives of Americans with Type 1 Diabetes.” We heard compelling testimony from Dr. Griffin P. Rodgers, Director of the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases, and JDRF President and CEO Dr. Aaron Kowalski on the pipeline from private-public research to commercially available products.

New diabetes technologies—such as the artificial pancreas and implantable continuous glucose monitoring systems—allow diabetes patients to better manage and improve glycemic control, assess needed therapy on a timely basis, and adhere to treatment regimens. These technological advances make diabetes easier to manage. The market arrival of cutting-edge diabetes technologies, however, does not immediately benefit patients if our nation's seniors are unable to afford them.

As Chairman of the Aging Committee, I have heard from numerous seniors who, when transitioning from employer-provided insurance to Medicare, were shocked to learn that the technologies they have relied upon for years to manage their diabetes are no longer covered. For example, one Main-er was unfortunately met with the re-

ality that Medicare's coverage denial of a particular sensor he needs for his insulin pump means paying up to \$8,000 out-of-pocket each year if he wants to continue with his current treatment regimen. He wrote, “Because I am now 65, I am denied care that was available when I was 64.” He continued, “This approach not only puts me at risk but is quite likely not cost effective. While the sensors are expensive, the cost of ambulance calls and hospitalizations . . . is certainly more.”

I couldn't agree more. To better support adoption of these technologies, our bill would require HHS to create a special task force on coverage and payment for innovative diabetes technologies that would bring all stakeholders—from patients to device manufacturers to government officials who are making coverage decisions—to the same table. The Task Force would identify and plan for changes in Medicare coverage and payment policies to ensure that Medicare beneficiaries have access to innovative diabetes technologies that are currently available, as well as those that are in the pipeline. The Task Force would also be tasked with developing strategies for supporting adoption of these technologies.

This effort builds on my past advocacy with Senator SHAHEEN to improve the day-to-day life of individuals with diabetes by improving coverage of innovative diabetes technologies. In January 2017, in response to our bipartisan effort, CMS first approved the use of continuous glucose monitors (CGMs). We also successfully urged CMS last year to support the use of smartphone apps in conjunction with CGMs. These proven, lifesaving devices are relied upon by people with diabetes to provide them with real-time measurements of their glucose levels. This information is key to preventing costly—and sometimes deadly—diabetes complications.

While I am pleased our advocacy has helped spur these policy changes, I remain frustrated with the pace at which Medicare lags behind commercial insurers. Greater adoption of new diabetes technologies can literally change our country's future with regard to addressing the explosive growth in the financial and human tolls of diabetes. Diabetes accounts for an exorbitant one in three dollars in Medicare spending. It is paramount that we encourage HHS to adopt a more cost-effective approach to treating this chronic disease that affects more than 30 million Americans.

The Improving Medicare Beneficiary Access to Innovative Diabetes Technologies Act encourages a proactive approach to diabetes technology coverage and payment, and I encourage my colleagues to support its adoption.

Thank you, Mr. President.

## SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

## SENATE RESOLUTION 430—DESIGNATING DECEMBER 10, 2019, AS “WYOMING WOMEN’S SUFFRAGE DAY”

Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. BARASSO) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 430

Whereas the epithets for the State of Wyoming are the “Cowboy State” and, more aptly, the “Equality State”;

Whereas the official State motto of Wyoming is “Equal Rights”;

Whereas, at the founding of the United States, the inherent right of women to vote and participate in the political process was inhibited;

Whereas the contributions of women to the fight for the independence, founding, and rise to prominence of the United States were extensive, vital to those objectives, and worthy of recognition;

Whereas women, like all persons, have always inherently held the right to vote and participate in government;

Whereas, on December 10, 1869, the Wyoming Territory approved the first law in the history of the United States to grant women the right to vote and hold public office;

Whereas, in 1869, the Territorial Legislature of the Wyoming Territory also passed legislation formally enabling women to hold property and assuring equal pay for teachers;

Whereas the government of the Wyoming Territory was the first government to explicitly acknowledge and affirm the inherent right of women to vote and to hold office;

Whereas the Wyoming Territory granted women the right to vote more than 20 years before Wyoming became the 44th State admitted to the Union;

Whereas, when Congress invited Wyoming to join the Union and demanded that women’s suffrage be revoked, the Wyoming Legislature said, “We will remain out of the Union one hundred years rather than come in without the women”;

Whereas, on September 6, 1870, Louisa Gardner Swain became the first woman in the world to cast a ballot after being granted universal suffrage in Wyoming;

Whereas the right of women to vote in Wyoming has been maintained in perpetuity;

Whereas, on March 7, 1870, in Laramie, Wyoming, the first jury in the United States to include women was sworn in;

Whereas, in 1870, Mary Atkinson served as the first female court bailiff in Laramie, Wyoming;

Whereas Esther Hobart Morris was appointed to serve as justice of the peace in February 1870, making her the first woman to serve as a judge in the United States;

Whereas, in 1892, the women of Wyoming became the first women to vote in a presidential election;

Whereas, in 1894, the people of Wyoming elected Estelle Reel to serve as the State superintendent of public instruction, making her one of the first women in the United States elected to serve in a statewide office;

Whereas, in 1920, the residents of the town of Jackson, Wyoming, elected a city council composed entirely of women, the first all-women government in the United States, which was dubbed the “petticoat government” by the press;

Whereas, in 1924, Wyoming became the first state to elect a female governor, Nellie Tayloe Ross;

Whereas, on May 3, 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Nellie Tayloe

Ross as Director of the United States Mint, making Ross the first woman to hold that position;

Whereas, as Director of the United States Mint, Nellie Tayloe Ross oversaw the establishment of the Franklin half dollar and the beginning of the production of proof coins for public sale;

Whereas the United States did not endorse women’s suffrage until 1920, with the ratification of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, 50 years after Wyoming;

Whereas the decision of the people of Wyoming to endorse women’s suffrage demonstrates the foresight, bravery, individualism, and honesty of the citizens of Wyoming and the staunch adherence of the citizens of Wyoming to the storied “Code of the West”;

Whereas achieving voting rights for all women required firm and continuing resolve to overcome reluctance, and even fervent opposition, to rightful enfranchisement;

Whereas the milestones of women’s suffrage in Wyoming illuminate and strengthen the heritage of Wyoming as the “Equality State”;

Whereas December 10, 2019, marks the 150th anniversary of the date on which women’s suffrage became law in Wyoming; and

Whereas the ongoing contributions made by women to Wyoming and the United States should be recognized: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates December 10, 2019, as “Wyoming Women’s Suffrage Day”; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to observe the day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

## SENATE RESOLUTION 431—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF AMERICAN DIABETES MONTH

Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. KING, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. JONES, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. SMITH, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. BROWN, Mr. PETERS, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. WARNER, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 431

Whereas, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (referred to in this preamble as the “CDC”)—

(1) 30,300,000 individuals in the United States have diabetes; and

(2) an estimated 84,100,000 individuals in the United States who are 18 years of age or older have prediabetes;

Whereas diabetes is a serious chronic condition that affects individuals of every age, race, ethnicity, and income level;

Whereas the CDC reports that—

(1) Hispanic Americans, African Americans, Asian Americans, and Native Americans are disproportionately affected by diabetes and suffer from the disease at much higher rates than the general population of the United States; and

(2) 23.8 percent of individuals with diabetes in the United States have not been diagnosed with the disease;

Whereas, according to the CDC—

(1) an individual who is 20 years of age or older is diagnosed with diabetes every 21 seconds;

(2) the prevalence of diabetes in the United States increased more than threefold between 1990 and 2015; and

(3) in 2015, diabetes was the seventh leading cause of death in the United States and con-

tributed to the deaths of more than 252,806 individuals during that year;

Whereas approximately 4,110 adults in the United States are diagnosed with diabetes each day;

Whereas the CDC estimates that approximately 1,500,000 adults in the United States were newly diagnosed with diabetes in 2015;

Whereas a joint study carried out by the National Institutes of Health and the CDC found that, in the United States during 2011 and 2012—

(1) an estimated 17,900 individuals younger than 20 years of age were newly diagnosed with type 1 diabetes; and

(2) 5,300 individuals between the ages of 10 and 19 were newly diagnosed with type 2 diabetes;

Whereas, in the United States, more than 9.4 percent of the population, including 25.2 percent of individuals who are 65 years of age or older, have diabetes;

Whereas the risk of developing diabetes at some point in life is 40 percent for adults in the United States;

Whereas, after accounting for the difference of the average age of each population, data surveying adults in the United States between 2013 and 2015 indicates that 7.4 percent of non-Hispanic Whites, 12.7 percent of non-Hispanic Blacks, 12.1 percent of Hispanics, and 8 percent of Asian Americans have been diagnosed with diabetes;

Whereas, according to the American Diabetes Association, the United States spent an estimated \$327,000,000,000 on cases of diagnosed diabetes in 2017, an increase of 26 percent since 2012, and out-of-pocket costs for insulin have grown significantly in recent years for many patients;

Whereas the American Diabetes Association reports that care for people with diagnosed diabetes accounts for 1 in 4 health care dollars spent in the United States;

Whereas, as of November 2019, a cure for diabetes does not exist;

Whereas there are successful means to reduce the incidence, and delay the onset, of type 2 diabetes;

Whereas, with proper management and treatment, individuals with diabetes live healthy and productive lives; and

Whereas individuals in the United States celebrate American Diabetes Month in November: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of American Diabetes Month, including—

(A) encouraging individuals in the United States to fight diabetes through public awareness of prevention and treatment options; and

(B) enhancing diabetes education;

(2) recognizes the importance of awareness and early detection, including awareness of symptoms and risk factors such as—

(A) being—

(i) older than 45 years of age; or

(ii) overweight; and

(B) having—

(i) a particular racial and ethnic background;

(ii) a low level of physical activity;

(iii) high blood pressure;

(iv) a family history of diabetes; or

(v) a history of diabetes during pregnancy; and

(3) supports decreasing the prevalence of type 1, type 2, and gestational diabetes in the United States through research, treatment, and prevention.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 432—DESIGNATING NOVEMBER 2019 AS “NATIONAL COLLEGE APPLICATION MONTH”**

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mr. CARPER, and Ms. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 432

Whereas equality of opportunity for all people is one of the noblest aspirations of the United States;

Whereas the National Center for Education Statistics reports that the employment rate for young adults with a bachelor's degree and the employment rate for young adults whose highest credential is a high school diploma differ by 14 percentage points;

Whereas a 2015 study by Georgetown University identified that the average lifetime earnings gap between college graduates and individuals with only a high school diploma is \$1,000,000;

Whereas the Pew Economic Mobility Project finds that whether a child born in the lowest income quintile obtains a 4-year degree or higher credential is associated with—

(1) an approximately 70 percent difference in the probability of that child earning an income outside the lowest income quintile; and

(2) a threefold difference in the probability of that child going on to earn an income in the highest income quintile;

Whereas the Education Commission of the States highlights that the number of non-traditional students at colleges and universities is expected to rise 65 percent faster than the number of traditional students during the 15-year period ending in 2024;

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that approximately 31 percent of high school graduates in 2018 did not matriculate to an institution of higher education the following fall semester, representing little change in the college enrollment of new high school graduates from the prior year;

Whereas the Bureau of Labor Statistics also reports that the unemployment rate for recent high school graduates not enrolled in college in the fall semester of 2018 was 18.6 percent, significantly higher than the national unemployment rate;

Whereas many secondary students struggle to identify and assess postsecondary options due to a number of factors, including insufficient information on programmatic outcomes and difficulties in accessing effective or consistent counseling services and resources;

Whereas the complexity of financial aid systems and processes, rising college costs, and a shortage of effective financial education and literacy programs can serve as additional deterrents or barriers for students and families as they assess the viability of higher education programs as a postsecondary option;

Whereas the United States built a thriving middle class in part by nurturing the potential for colleges and universities to provide avenues to economic opportunity;

Whereas the data on the benefits of higher education demonstrate that, in spite of ongoing barriers to access and student success, colleges and universities can still provide pathways to economic opportunity; and

Whereas completion of the Free Application for Federal Student Aid is one of the best predictors of future college enrollment, as high school seniors who complete the form are 63 percent more likely to begin postsecondary education: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates November 2019 as “National College Application Month”;

(2) encourages the people of the United States to—

(A) evaluate options for pursuing higher education;

(B) submit a Free Application for Federal Student Aid to understand college financing opportunities; and

(C) support every student, regardless of the background or resources of the student, in obtaining the skills and knowledge needed to thrive;

(3) supports efforts to better assist low-income and first generation students throughout the financial aid and college application process;

(4) urges public officials, educators, parents, students, and communities in the United States to observe National College Application Month with appropriate activities and programs designed to encourage students to consider, research, and apply to college and for financial aid; and

(5) commends teachers, counselors, mentors, and parents who support students throughout the college application process, as well as the organizations and institutions partnering to eliminate barriers to higher education.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 433—DESIGNATING FEBRUARY 1, 2020, AS “BLUE STAR MOTHER’S DAY”**

Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. ERNST) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 433

Whereas, on January 22, 1942, in the midst of the Second World War, United States Army Captain George Maines ran an advertisement in the Flint News Observer calling for mothers of members of the Armed Forces to meet;

Whereas, on February 1, 1942, 300 mothers of members of the Armed Forces held their first meeting at the Durant Hotel in Flint, Michigan, and February 1, 2020, is the 78th anniversary of that meeting;

Whereas, on July 14, 1960, the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc., received its charter from Congress;

Whereas Blue Star Mothers make enormous sacrifices while their sons and daughters are providing for the defense of the United States;

Whereas Blue Star Mothers pack and ship thousands of care packages every year to members of the Armed Forces deployed overseas, volunteer to help homeless veterans, provide support for wounded warriors, visit with hospitalized veterans, honor fallen heroes during funeral services, and offer a compassionate community for the mothers of men and women of the Armed Forces serving in harm's way;

Whereas Blue Star Mothers promote the values of the United States, demonstrate a patriotic spirit, and advance a national sense of pride and appreciation for the men and women of the Armed Forces; and

Whereas there are 198 active chapters of the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc., throughout the United States representing thousands of military families: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) designates February 1, 2020, as “Blue Star Mother’s Day”;

(2) honors and recognizes—

(A) the contributions of the members of the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc.; and

(B) the important role Blue Star Mothers play in supporting each other and members and veterans of the Armed Forces; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to—

(A) to observe Blue Star Mother’s Day; and

(B) to support the work of local chapters of the Blue Star Mothers of America, Inc.

**SENATE RESOLUTION 434—HONORING THE LIFE OF NICHOLAS ANTHONY BUONICONTI**

Mr. RUBIO (for himself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 434

Whereas Nicholas Anthony Buoniconti (referred to in this preamble as “Nick Buoniconti”) passed away at his home in Bridgehampton, New York, on July 30, 2019;

Whereas Nick Buoniconti was born on December 15, 1940, in Springfield, Massachusetts;

Whereas the parents of Nick Buoniconti, Nicholas Buoniconti Sr. and Pasqualina (Mercolino) Buoniconti, contributed greatly to the Springfield community and ran an Italian bakery named Mercolino’s in the South End neighborhood of the city;

Whereas the brother of Nick Buoniconti, Peter Buoniconti, remembers him as the best athlete and the smartest and toughest kid in the South End;

Whereas Nick Buoniconti played guard on offense and linebacker on defense for the football team of the University of Notre Dame and graduated from the university in 1962;

Whereas Nick Buoniconti was chosen in the 13th round of the 1962 American Football League (referred to in this preamble as the “AFL”) draft by the Boston Patriots;

Whereas Nick Buoniconti played for the Patriots from 1962 until 1968;

Whereas Nick Buoniconti appeared in 5 AFL All-Star games and made 24 interceptions during his time with the Patriots;

Whereas, in 1968, Nick Buoniconti earned his juris doctor from Suffolk University Law School in Boston and was a member of both the Florida Bar and the Massachusetts Bar;

Whereas, in 1969, Nick Buoniconti was traded to the Miami Dolphins, for whom he played until 1976;

Whereas Nick Buoniconti was the captain of the back-to-back Super Bowl Championship teams of the Dolphins, including the undefeated 1972 team;

Whereas Nick Buoniconti earned the Most Valuable Player title of the Dolphins 3 times during his career with the team;

Whereas, in 7 seasons with the Dolphins, Nick Buoniconti earned 3 Pro Bowl berths and advanced to 3 straight Super Bowl appearances, winning 2 of them;

Whereas Nick Buoniconti was inducted into the National Football League (referred to in this preamble as the “NFL”) Pro Football Hall of Fame in 2001 for his years as a middle linebacker with the Patriots and the Dolphins;

Whereas Nick Buoniconti served as an agent to professional athletes and, for 23 seasons, co-hosted the weekly sports show “Inside the NFL”;

Whereas, on September 8, 2019, the Dolphins honored the passing of Nick Buoniconti by wearing a helmet sticker with his initials, “NAB”, during the regular season opener of the team;

Whereas current NFL commissioner Roger Goodell praised Nick Buoniconti for his grit, fearlessness, and skill while playing with the Patriots and the Dolphins;



Whereas Nick Buoniconti consistently advocated and fought for the health and safety of other NFL players;

Whereas, in 1985, the beloved son of Nick Buoniconti, Marc Buoniconti, became a quadriplegic after suffering a spinal cord injury while playing college football;

Whereas Nick and Marc Buoniconti were among the co-founders of the Miami Project to Cure Paralysis at the University of Miami Miller School of Medicine, a leading research center for spinal cord and brain injuries;

Whereas Nick Buoniconti founded The Buoniconti Fund, which has raised more than \$500,000,000 to fund the mission of the Miami Project to find a cure for paralysis resulting from spinal cord injury;

Whereas Nick Buoniconti donated his brain to the Chronic Traumatic Encephalopathy (referred to in this preamble as “CTE”) Center of Boston University and the Concussion Legacy Foundation;

Whereas, upon making the decision to donate his brain, Nick Buoniconti expressed his hope for a better understanding of the long-term effects of CTE and other brain injuries that impact thousands of individuals each year; and

Whereas Nick Buoniconti served on the Board of Trustees of the University of Miami for 27 years and received the Man of the Year “Helping Hands Award” from the Miller School of Medicine; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) extends its heartfelt sympathies to the family, friends, and teammates of Nicholas Anthony Buoniconti (referred to in this resolving clause as “Nicholas Buoniconti”);

(2) honors the life and legacy of Nicholas Buoniconti; and

(3) expresses appreciation for the fight of Nicholas Buoniconti both on and off the field.

#### AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 1246. Mr. RUBIO proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1838, to amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes.

SA 1247. Mr. MERKLEY proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2710, to prohibit the commercial export of covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force.

SA 1248. Mr. MERKLEY proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2710, *supra*.

#### TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

**SA 1246.** Mr. RUBIO proposed an amendment to the bill S. 1838, to amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

##### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This Act may be cited as the “Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019”.

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

- Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
- Sec. 2. Definitions.
- Sec. 3. Statement of policy.
- Sec. 4. Amendments to the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992.
- Sec. 5. Annual report on violations of United States export control laws and United Nations sanctions occurring in Hong Kong.
- Sec. 6. Protecting United States citizens and others from rendition to the People’s Republic of China.
- Sec. 7. Sanctions relating to undermining fundamental freedoms and autonomy in Hong Kong.

Sec. 8. Sanctions reports.

Sec. 9. Sense of Congress on People’s Republic of China state-controlled media.

Sec. 10. Sense of Congress on commercial exports of crowd control equipment to Hong Kong.

##### SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) **APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.**—The term “appropriate congressional committees” means—

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

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

(C) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(D) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(E) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate;

(F) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(H) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives;

(I) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives; and

(J) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(2) **SOCIAL CREDIT SYSTEM.**—The term “social credit system” means a system proposed by the Government of the People’s Republic of China and scheduled for implementation by 2020, which would—

(A) use existing financial credit systems, public records, online activity, and other tools of surveillance to aggregate data on every Chinese citizen and business; and

(B) use such data to monitor, shape, and rate certain financial, social, religious, or political behaviors.

(3) **UNITED STATES PERSON.**—The term “United States person” means—

(A) a United States citizen;

(B) a lawfully admitted permanent resident of the United States; or

(C) an entity organized under the laws of—

(i) the United States; or

(ii) any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

##### SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to reaffirm the principles and objectives set forth in the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-383), namely that—

(A) the United States has “a strong interest in the continued vitality, prosperity, and stability of Hong Kong”; and

(B) “[s]upport for democratization is a fundamental principle of United States foreign policy” and therefore “naturally applies to United States policy toward Hong Kong”;

(C) “the human rights of the people of Hong Kong are of great importance to the United States and are directly relevant to United States interests in Hong Kong [and] serve as a basis for Hong Kong’s continued economic prosperity”; and

(D) Hong Kong must remain sufficiently autonomous from the People’s Republic of China to “justify treatment under a particular law of the United States, or any provision thereof, different from that accorded the People’s Republic of China”;

(2) to support the high degree of autonomy and fundamental rights and freedoms of the people of Hong Kong, as enumerated by—

(A) the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong, done at Beijing December

19, 1984 (referred to in this Act as the “Joint Declaration”);

(B) the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966; and

(C) the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, done at Paris December 10, 1948;

(3) to support the democratic aspirations of the people of Hong Kong, including the “ultimate aim” of the selection of the Chief Executive and all members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage, as articulated in the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China (referred to in this Act as the “Basic Law”);

(4) to urge the Government of the People’s Republic of China to uphold its commitments to Hong Kong, including allowing the people of Hong Kong to govern Hong Kong with a high degree of autonomy and without undue interference, and ensuring that Hong Kong voters freely enjoy the right to elect the Chief Executive and all members of the Hong Kong Legislative Council by universal suffrage;

(5) to support the establishment of a genuine democratic option to freely and fairly nominate and elect the Chief Executive of Hong Kong, and the establishment by 2020 of open and direct democratic elections for all members of the Hong Kong Legislative Council;

(6) to support the robust exercise by residents of Hong Kong of the rights to free speech, the press, and other fundamental freedoms, as provided by the Basic Law, the Joint Declaration, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(7) to support freedom from arbitrary or unlawful arrest, detention, or imprisonment for all Hong Kong residents, as provided by the Basic Law, the Joint Declaration, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

(8) to draw international attention to any violations by the Government of the People’s Republic of China of the fundamental rights of the people of Hong Kong, as provided by the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and any encroachment upon the autonomy guaranteed to Hong Kong by the Basic Law and the Joint Declaration;

(9) to protect United States citizens and long-term permanent residents living in Hong Kong, as well as people visiting and transiting through Hong Kong;

(10) to maintain the economic and cultural ties that provide significant benefits to both the United States and Hong Kong; and

(11) to coordinate with allies, including the United Kingdom, Australia, Canada, Japan, and the Republic of Korea, to promote democracy and human rights in Hong Kong.

##### SEC. 4. AMENDMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES-HONG KONG POLICY ACT OF 1992.

(a) **REPORT.**—Title II of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5721 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 201(b), by striking “such date” each place such term appears and inserting “the date of the enactment of the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act of 2019”; and

(2) adding at the end the following:

##### “SEC. 205. SECRETARY OF STATE REPORT REGARDING THE AUTONOMY OF HONG KONG.

“(a) **CERTIFICATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), the Secretary of State, on at least an annual basis, and in conjunction with the report required under section 301, shall issue a certification to Congress that—

“(A) indicates whether Hong Kong continues to warrant treatment under United States law in the same manner as United

States laws were applied to Hong Kong before July 1, 1997;

“(B) addresses—

“(i) commercial agreements;

“(ii) law enforcement cooperation, including extradition requests;

“(iii) sanctions enforcement;

“(iv) export controls, and any other agreements and forms of exchange involving dual use, critical, or other sensitive technologies;

“(v) any formal treaties or agreements between the United States and Hong Kong;

“(vi) other areas of bilateral cooperation that the Secretary determines to be relevant; and

“(vii) decision-making within the Government of Hong Kong, including executive, legislative, and judicial structures, including—

“(I) freedom of assembly;

“(II) freedom of speech;

“(III) freedom of expression; and

“(IV) freedom of the press, including the Internet and social media;

“(viii) universal suffrage, including the ultimate aim of the selection of the Chief Executive and all members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage;

“(ix) judicial independence;

“(x) police and security functions;

“(xi) education;

“(xii) laws or regulations regarding treason, secession, sedition, subversion against the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, or theft of state secrets;

“(xiii) laws or regulations regarding foreign political organizations or bodies;

“(xiv) laws or regulations regarding political organizations; and

“(xv) other rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, done at Paris December 10, 1948, and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966; and

“(C) includes—

“(i) an assessment of the degree of any erosions to Hong Kong's autonomy in each category listed in subparagraph (B) resulting from actions by the Government of the People's Republic of China that are inconsistent with its commitments under the Basic Law or the Joint Declaration;

“(ii) an evaluation of the specific impacts to any areas of cooperation between the United States and Hong Kong resulting from erosions of autonomy in Hong Kong or failures of the Government of Hong Kong to fulfill obligations to the United States under international agreements within the categories listed in subparagraph (B); and

“(iii) a list of any specific actions taken by the United States Government in response to any erosion of autonomy or failures to fulfill obligations to the United States under international agreements identified in this certification and the report required under section 301.

“(2) FACTOR FOR CONSIDERATION.—In making each certification under paragraph (1), the Secretary of State should consider the terms, obligations, and expectations expressed in the Joint Declaration with respect to Hong Kong.

“(3) ADDITIONAL CERTIFICATIONS.—The certification under section (1) shall be issued annually, but the Secretary may issue additional certifications at any time if the Secretary determines it is warranted by circumstances in Hong Kong.

“(b) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of State may waive the application of subsection (a) if—

“(A) the Secretary determines that such a waiver is in the national security interests of the United States; and

“(B) on or before the date on which the waiver takes effect, the Secretary notifies the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of the intent to waive such subsection;

“(2) PARTIAL WAIVER.—Except for the list of actions described in subsection (a)(1)(C)(iii), the Secretary of State may waive relevant parts of the application of subsection (a) if the President issues an Executive order under section 202 that suspends the application of any particular United States law to Hong Kong.”

(b) VISA APPLICANTS.—Title II of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5721 et seq.), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:

**“SEC. 206. TREATMENT OF HONG KONG APPLICANTS FOR VISAS TO STUDY OR WORK IN THE UNITED STATES.**

“(a) VISA ELIGIBILITY FOR CERTAIN HONG KONG STUDENTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, applications for visas to enter, study, or work in the United States, which are submitted by otherwise qualified applicants who resided in Hong Kong in 2014 and later, may not be denied primarily on the basis of the applicant's subjection to politically-motivated arrest, detention, or other adverse government action.

“(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The Secretary of State shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that consular officers are aware of the policy described in subsection (a) and receive appropriate training and support to ensure that the policy is carried out so that affected individuals do not face discrimination or unnecessary delay in the processing of their visa applications, including—

“(1) providing specialized training for all consular officers posted to the United States Embassy in Beijing or to any United States consulate in the People's Republic of China, the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, or the Macau Special Administrative Region;

“(2) instructing the United States Consulate in Hong Kong to maintain an active list of individuals who are known to have been formally charged, detained, or convicted by the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region or by the Government of the People's Republic of China, or intermediaries of such governments, based on politically-motivated considerations related to their exercise of rights enumerated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, done at Paris December 10, 1948, or the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, done at New York December 19, 1966, to facilitate the cross-checking of visa applications for Hong Kong residents; and

“(3) updating any relevant United States Government websites with information on the policy described in subsection (a).

“(c) COOPERATION WITH LIKE-MINDED COUNTRIES.—The Secretary of State shall contact appropriate representatives of other democratic countries, particularly those who receive a large number of applicants for student and employment visas from Hong Kong—

“(1) to inform them of the United States policy regarding arrests for participation in nonviolent protests in Hong Kong; and

“(2) to encourage them to take similar steps to ensure the rights of nonviolent protesters are protected from discrimination due to the actions of the Government of Hong Kong and of the Government of the People's Republic of China.”

**SEC. 5. ANNUAL REPORT ON VIOLATIONS OF UNITED STATES EXPORT CONTROL LAWS AND UNITED NATIONS SANCTIONS OCCURRING IN HONG KONG.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter until the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Commerce, in consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State, shall submit a report to the committees specified in subsection (b) that includes—

(1) an assessment of the nature and extent of violations of United States export control and sanctions laws occurring in Hong Kong;

(2) to the extent possible, the identification of—

(A) any items that were reexported from Hong Kong in violation of the laws referred to in paragraph (1);

(B) the countries and persons to which the items referred to in subparagraph (A) were reexported; and

(C) how such items were used;

(3) an assessment of whether sensitive dual-use items subject to the export control laws of the United States are being—

(A) transshipped through Hong Kong; and

(B) used to develop—

(i) the Sharp Eyes, Skynet, Integrated Joint Operations Platform, or other systems of mass surveillance and predictive policing; or

(ii) the “social credit system” of the People's Republic of China;

(4) an assessment of the efforts by the Government of the People's Republic of China to use the status of Hong Kong as a separate customs territory to import items into the People's Republic of China from Hong Kong in violation of the export control laws of the United States, whether as part of the Greater Bay Area plan, through the assignment by Beijing of Hong Kong as a national technology and innovation center, or through other programs that may exploit Hong Kong as a conduit for controlled sensitive technology;

(5) an assessment of whether the Government of Hong Kong has adequately enforced sanctions imposed by the United Nations;

(6) a description of the types of goods and services transshipped or reexported through Hong Kong in violation of such sanctions to—

(A) North Korea or Iran; or

(B) other countries, regimes, or persons subject to such sanctions for engaging in activities—

(i) relating to international terrorism, international narcotics trafficking, or the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; or

(ii) that otherwise present a threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States; and

(7) an assessment of whether shortcomings in the enforcement of export controls or sanctions by the Government of Hong Kong necessitates the assignment of additional Department of the Treasury, Department of Commerce, or Department of State personnel to the United States Consulate in Hong Kong.

(b) COMMITTEES SPECIFIED.—The committees specified in this subsection are—

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

(2) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate;

(4) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(5) the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives

(c) FORM OF REPORT.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in

unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

**SEC. 6. PROTECTING UNITED STATES CITIZENS AND OTHERS FROM RENDITION TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA.**

(a) **POLICY STATEMENTS.**—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to safeguard United States citizens from extradition, rendition, or abduction to the People's Republic of China from Hong Kong for trial, detention, or any other purpose;

(2) to safeguard United States businesses in Hong Kong from economic coercion and intellectual property theft;

(3) pursuant to section 103(7) of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5713(7)), to encourage United States businesses “to continue to operate in Hong Kong, in accordance with applicable United States and Hong Kong law”; and

(4) pursuant to section 201(b) of such Act (22 U.S.C. 5721(b)), to evaluate, not less frequently than annually and as circumstances dictate whether the Government of Hong Kong is “legally competent to carry out its obligations” under treaties and international agreements established between the United States and Hong Kong.

(b) **RESPONSE TO THREAT OF RENDITION.**—Not later than 30 days after the President determines that legislation proposed or enacted by the Government of Hong Kong would put United States citizens at risk of extradition or rendition to the People's Republic of China or to other countries that lack protections for the rights of defendants, the President shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) contains a strategy for protecting United States citizens and businesses in Hong Kong;

(2) assesses the potential risks of the legislation to United States citizens residing in, traveling to, or transiting through Hong Kong; and

(3) determines whether—

(A) additional resources are needed for American Citizen Services at the United States Consulate in Hong Kong; and

(B) the Government of Hong Kong is “legally competent” to administer the United States-Hong Kong Agreement for the Surrender of Fugitive Offenders, done at Hong Kong December 20, 1996, or other relevant law enforcement agreements between the United States and Hong Kong.

**SEC. 7. SANCTIONS RELATING TO UNDERMINING FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND AUTONOMY IN HONG KONG.**

(a) **IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE FOR UNDERMINING FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND AUTONOMY IN HONG KONG.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The President shall submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees, in accordance with paragraph (2), that identifies each foreign person that the President determines is responsible for—

(A) the extrajudicial rendition, arbitrary detention, or torture of any person in Hong Kong; or

(B) other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights in Hong Kong.

(2) **TIMING OF REPORTS.**—The President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees—

(A) the report required under paragraph (1)—

(i) not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(ii) not less frequently than annually thereafter in conjunction with the publication of the report required under section 301 of the United States-Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992 (22 U.S.C. 5731); and

(B) an update to the report not later than 15 days after any new action is taken under

subsection (b) based on the discovery of new information described in paragraph (1).

(3) **CONSIDERATION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.**—In preparing the report required under paragraph (1), the President shall consider—

(A) information provided jointly by the chairperson and ranking member of each of the appropriate congressional committees; and

(B) information obtained by other countries or reputable nongovernmental organizations that monitor violations of human rights abuses.

(4) **FORM.**—The report required under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(b) **IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.**—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to each foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1).

(c) **SANCTIONS DESCRIBED.**—The sanctions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) **ASSET BLOCKING.**—The President shall exercise all of the powers granted to the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in property and interests in property of a foreign person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(2) **INELIGIBILITY FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—

(A) **VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.**—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is—

(i) inadmissible to the United States;

(ii) ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(iii) otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(B) **CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—An alien described in subsection (a)(1) is subject to revocation of any visa or other entry documentation regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation is or was issued.

(ii) **IMMEDIATE EFFECT.**—A revocation under clause (i) shall—

(I) take effect immediately; and

(II) automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien's possession.

(3) **PENALTIES.**—The penalties provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) shall apply to a foreign person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of paragraph (1) to the same extent that such penalties apply to a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section 206.

(d) **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.

(e) **WAIVER.**—The President may waive the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a person identified in the report required under subsection (a)(1) if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such a waiver is in the national interest of the United States.

(f) **EXCEPTIONS.**—

(1) **EXCEPTION FOR INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under this section shall not apply to 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 any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) **EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS AND FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES.**—Sanctions under subsection (c)(2) shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary—

(A) to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations; or

(B) to carry out or assist law enforcement activity in the United States.

(3) **EXCEPTION RELATING TO IMPORTATION OF GOODS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions authorized under this section shall not include the authority or a requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(B) **GOOD DEFINED.**—In this paragraph, the term “good” means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply, or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

(g) **TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.**—The President may terminate the application of sanctions under this section with respect to a person if the President determines and reports to the appropriate congressional committees not less than 15 days before the termination takes effect that—

(1) information exists that the person did not engage in the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(2) the person has been prosecuted appropriately for the activity for which sanctions were imposed;

(3) the person has credibly demonstrated a significant change in behavior, has paid an appropriate consequence for the activity for which sanctions were imposed, and has credibly committed to not engage in an activity described in subsection (a)(1) in the future; or

(4) the termination of the sanctions is in the national security interests of the United States.

(h) **SUNSET.**—This section, and any sanctions imposed under this section, shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(i) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **ADMISSION; ADMITTED; ALIEN.**—The terms “admission”, “admitted”, and “alien” have the meanings given those terms in section 101 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101).

(2) **FOREIGN PERSON.**—The term “foreign person” means a person that is not a United States person.

**SEC. 8. SANCTIONS REPORTS.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—In accordance with section 7, the President shall submit, to the appropriate congressional committees, a report that includes—

(1) a list of each foreign person with respect to which the President imposed sanctions during the year preceding the submission of the report;

(2) a description of the type of sanctions imposed with respect to each such person;

(3) the number of foreign persons with respect to which the President terminated sanctions under section 7 during that year;

(4) the dates on which such sanctions were imposed or terminated, as applicable;

(5) the reasons for imposing or terminating such sanctions; and

(6) a description of the efforts of the President to encourage the governments of other

countries to impose sanctions that are similar to the sanctions authorized under section 7.

(b) **NONAPPLICABILITY OF CONFIDENTIALITY REQUIREMENT WITH RESPECT TO VISA RECORDS.**—The President shall publish the report required under subsection (a) without regard to the requirements of section 222(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1202(f)) with respect to confidentiality of records pertaining to the issuance or refusal of visas or permits to enter the United States.

**SEC. 9. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA STATE-CONTROLLED MEDIA.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the United States condemns the deliberate targeting and harassment of democracy activists, diplomatic personnel of the United States and other nations, and their families by media organizations controlled by the Government of the People's Republic of China, including Wen Wei Po and Ta Kung Po;

(2) the Secretary of State should clearly inform the Government of the People's Republic of China that the use of media outlets to spread disinformation or to intimidate and threaten its perceived enemies in Hong Kong or in other countries is unacceptable; and

(3) the Secretary of State should take any activities described in paragraph (1) or (2) into consideration when granting visas for travel and work in the United States to journalists from the People's Republic of China who are affiliated with any such media organizations.

**SEC. 10. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON COMMERCIAL EXPORTS OF CROWD CONTROL EQUIPMENT TO HONG KONG.**

It is sense of Congress that the Department of Commerce, in conjunction with other relevant Federal departments and agencies, should consider appropriate adjustments to the current United States export controls with respect to Hong Kong to prevent the supply of crowd control and surveillance equipment that could be used inappropriately in Hong Kong.

**SA 1247.** Mr. MERKLEY proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2710, to prohibit the commercial export of covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force; as follows:

On page 1, line 7, insert “the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs and” before “the Committee on Foreign Relations”.

**SA 1248.** Mr. MERKLEY proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2710, to prohibit the commercial export of covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force; as follows:

At the end, add the following

**SEC. 3 SUNSET.**

The prohibition under section 2 shall expire one year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**

Mr. KENNEDY. 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 au-

thorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

**COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 19, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Dan R. Brouillette, of Texas, to be Secretary of Energy, James P. Danly, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and Katharine MacGregor, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

**COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS**

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 19, 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 Tuesday, November 19, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

**SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE**

The Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 19, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed briefing.

**PERMANENT SUBCOMMITTEE ON INVESTIGATIONS**

The Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 19, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have request for one committee to meet during today's session of the Senate. It has the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the following committee is authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

**COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES**

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, November 19, 2019, at 9 a.m., to conduct a hearing on pending nominations.

**PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR**

Mr. MERKLEY. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that my intern Olivia Geveden be granted privileges of the floor for the remainder of the day.

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

**RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED TODAY**

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the en bloc consideration of the following Senate resolutions, which were submitted earlier

today: S. Res. 430, S. Res. 431, S. Res. 432, S. Res. 433, and S. Res. 434.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolutions en bloc.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolutions be agreed to, that the preambles be agreed to, and that the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table all en bloc.

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

The resolutions were agreed to.

The preambles were agreed to.

(The resolutions, with their preambles, are printed in today's RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

**REAUTHORIZING SECURITY FOR SUPREME COURT JUSTICES ACT OF 2019**

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 4258, which was received from the House and is at the desk.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 4258) to authorize the Marshal of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court Police to protect the Justices, employees, and official guests of the Supreme Court outside of the Supreme Court grounds, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The bill (H.R. 4258) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

**ORDER OF BUSINESS**

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the postcloture time on the Lagoa nomination be considered expired at 11:30 a.m. on Wednesday, November 20. I further ask that if confirmed, 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.

**ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 2019**

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Wednesday, November 20; 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 Lagoa nomination under the previous order.

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

### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:23 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, November 20, 2019, at 10 a.m.

### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

#### THE JUDICIARY

ALINA I. MARSHALL, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES TAX COURT FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE L. PAIGE MARVEL, TERM EXPIRING.

CHRISTIAN N. WEILER, OF LOUISIANA, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES TAX COURT FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE ALBERT G. LAUBER, TERM EXPIRING.

#### EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

J. STEVEN DOWD, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES DIRECTOR OF THE EUROPEAN BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT, VICE JUDY LYNN SHELTON, RESIGNED.

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

HENRY T. WOOSTER, OF VIRGINIA, A CAREER MEMBER OF THE SENIOR FOREIGN SERVICE, CLASS OF MINISTER-COUNSELOR, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN.

#### NATIONAL FOUNDATION ON THE ARTS AND THE HUMANITIES

CROSBY KEMPER III, OF MISSOURI, TO BE DIRECTOR OF THE INSTITUTE OF MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES FOR A TERM OF FOUR YEARS, VICE KATHRYN K. MATTHEW, TERM EXPIRED.

#### THE JUDICIARY

MARK A. ROBBINS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE MICHAEL L. RANKIN, RETIRED.

CARL EZEKIEL ROSS, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE AN ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA FOR THE TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE JUDITH BARTNOFF, RETIRED.

KATHRYN C. DAVIS, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE CHARLES F. LETTOW, TERM EXPIRED.

EDWARD HULVEY MEYERS, OF MARYLAND, TO BE A JUDGE OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF FEDERAL CLAIMS FOR A TERM OF FIFTEEN YEARS, VICE LAWRENCE J. BLOCK, RETIRED.

#### IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

#### *To be lieutenant general*

MAJ. GEN. DOUGLAS M. GABRAM

#### IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 14 U.S.C., SECTION 2121(D):

#### *To be rear admiral*

REAR ADM. (LH) THOMAS G. ALLAN  
REAR ADM. (LH) LAURA M. DICKEY  
REAR ADM. (LH) DOUGLAS M. FEARS  
REAR ADM. (LH) JOHN W. MAUGER  
REAR ADM. (LH) NATHAN A. MOORE  
REAR ADM. (LH) BRIAN K. PENOYER  
REAR ADM. (LH) MATTHEW W. SIBLEY

#### IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

#### *To be major*

ANDREW J. OLIVER

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY VETERINARY CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

MARJORIE A. KUIPERS

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

#### *To be major*

YUANDRE G. DIEUJUSTE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

#### *To be major*

CHRISTOPHER M. FEROLI

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

#### *To be lieutenant colonel*

THOMAS E. AXTELL

THE FOLLOWING OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT TO THE GRADE INDICATED IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTIONS 624 AND 7064:

#### *To be major*

D014331

#### IN THE COAST GUARD

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICERS FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD RESERVE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10 U.S.C., SECTION 12203(A):

#### *To be captain*

JENNIFER J. CONKLIN  
DIANE M. CROFF  
KIMBERLY K. GUEDRY  
KARL A. HANSEN  
JAMES J. JOHNSON  
BECKY K. JONES  
MAUREEN R. KALLGREN  
BRUCE G. MACK  
NATALIE M. MURPHY  
GENNARO A. RUOCCO

### CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate November 19, 2019:

#### THE JUDICIARY

ROBERT J. LUCK, OF FLORIDA, TO BE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE FOR THE ELEVENTH CIRCUIT.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### TRIBUTE TO KODI LEE

#### HON. KEN CALVERT

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor and pay tribute to an individual from Riverside County and the 42nd Congressional District who has inspired people around the country. On September 18, 2019, Kodi Lee from Lake Elsinore, California was named as the winner of the NBC talent show competition "America's Got Talent."

Kodi's voice is amazing. His life story is even more extraordinary. Kodi was born legally blind and diagnosed with autism when he was four years old. Yet, when he was just two years old, Kodi's musical talents began to shine after his father tapped out "Mary Had a Little Lamb" on a toy piano and he immediately played it back. At the age of three, Kodi was already replicating tunes he heard on a real piano. Throughout his childhood, music became an essential form of therapy for Kodi and provided a unique form of treatment for his autism. It was determined that Kodi has an audio photographic memory, in which he can recall music he hears after just one listen. Incredibly, Kodi started to perform publicly at the age of six and has sung and played the piano at over 200 charity events and in Korea, China and Japan.

As a contestant in the America's Got Talent competition, Kodi drew instant attention in May by singing the Donny Hathaway version of "A Song For You." Later in the competition, Kodi earned a spot in the semi-finals with a memorable rendition of Simon and Garfunkel's "Bridge Over Troubled Water." During the competition's finale, Kodi earned the top prize thanks to an inspired performance of Freya Ridings' "Lost Without You," that drew a standing ovation from both the fans and judges.

It's hard to think of anyone who has represented our region as well as Kodi Lee has on an worldwide stage. To say Lake Elsinore and Riverside County is proud of Kodi and all that he has accomplished is a tremendous understatement. To conclude, Madam Speaker I want to thank Kodi for inspiring us and congratulate him on winning the America's Got Talent competition.

### RECOGNIZING MASON STIMATZE OF BOZEMAN

#### HON. GREG GIANFORTE

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. GIANFORTE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Mason Stimatze of Bozeman for his quick thinking and bravery that saved his family.

In the early hours of a June morning, Mason woke up to the sound of crackling and the

smell of smoke. He looked out his bedroom door and saw fire. The flames in the hallway blocked his path to his parents' bedroom. Mason ran outside and started banging on his parents' bedroom window. Mason's father, Nathan, and mother, Sabrina, woke up, broke the window, and safely climbed outside.

Mason's brother and sister, however, were still in their home. Mason and his parents ran to their bedroom window and got them out safely.

Mason's swift actions saved what is irreplaceable—family. His father said if it wasn't for Mason alerting them quickly to the danger, the story would have had a tragic ending.

For someone to have the presence of mind to act calmly and swiftly in such a tense moment is remarkable. For a ten-year-old to do it, is amazing. His family calls him a hero, and I couldn't agree more.

Madam Speaker, for saving his family's life through his bravery and quick thinking, I recognize Mason Stimatze for his Spirit of Montana.

### REMEMBERING THE LIFE OF EDWARD CALLION, JR.

#### HON. TIM RYAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. RYAN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Edward Callion, Jr., 96, who passed away on November 3, 2019.

Mr. Callion was a lifelong resident of my district and owned and operated Callion's Construction Company for 50 years before retiring in 2004. He attended Warren G. Harding High School and went on to attend Youngstown College, Sharon Brick Laying School, and A.T.E.S. School of Drafting. Mr. Callion was also a member of the Community Church of God in Christ and was inducted in the Africa American Achievers Hall of Fame. In his free time Mr. Callion enjoyed boxing, traveling, and watching sports.

Mr. Callion served our country during World War II as a Technician 4th Grade, from the 3420th Quartermaster Trucking Company. While serving proudly in both Normandy, France and Central Europe, he received the Victory Medal, Good Conduct Medal, American Theatre Service Medal, and EAME Service Medal. In addition to these honors, Mr. Callion also received 5 Bronze stars for his service.

He is survived by a full and loving family including his sons, Edward and Timothy Callion; his daughter, Mrs. Edith Lindsay; his sisters, Ms. Gladys Davenport and Ms. Leola Maxine Morgan Frazier, and 3 step-children, 7 grandchildren, and 12 great grandchildren.

I admire his dedication to his work and his commitment to family, and I am proud to have had Mr. Callion as a member of my district. My deepest condolences go out to the Callion family, and all whose lives were touched by

Edward. He will live on in the hearts and minds of all that knew him.

### CELEBRATING THE 104TH BIRTH- DAY OF EMERCITY CHAPITAL

#### HON. RASHIDA TLAIB

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Ms. TLAIB. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Ms. Emercity Chapital, a resident of Detroit, Michigan, who will celebrate her one hundred fourth birthday on November 29, 2019.

Emercity Chapital is a caring individual who is an active member of the community. The matriarch of her family, Ms. Chapital treasures her time spent with family. She is the proud parent to her grown children Leonard, Edith, and Deborah, and loves her many grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Her compassion and kindness towards others has had a lasting impact on those around her. Her strong family values are reflected in the life she leads.

Ms. Chapital maintains an active life, which can in part, be attributed for her longtime affinity for playing bridge. She began playing organized bridge when she retired in 1978. She has especially fond memories of playing the game with early partners, co-worker Ann Sweeting, Walter Forbers, and Jimmy Irvin. Ms. Chapital was an energetic and tireless player, never pausing for rest or substitution at the local, sectional and national levels. Her team achieved success winning seven consecutive Knock-Out Championships from 1983 to 1990. Each win propelled the team to a higher level and the success continued as they moved throughout the fields.

Ms. Chapital owes her longevity to her active lifestyle and lively social life with keeping her fit and healthy. She has always strived to uphold her values. She also credits her daddy with providing her wisdom for life. Sharing the ritual with her dad from the age of ten onward, she has a teaspoon of bourbon to start the day. She feels blessed that she has never had any major illness and enjoys command of her faculties.

Please join me in wishing Ms. Emercity Chapital the happiest of birthdays.

### INTRODUCTION OF A BILL TO PRO- HIBIT THE DEPARTMENT OF DE- FENSE FROM DEPLOYING STRA- TEGIC ASSETS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY

#### HON. GRACE MENG

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Ms. MENG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to announce the introduction of legislation that

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

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



would prohibit the Department of Defense from deploying strategic assets of the United States in the Republic of Turkey.

Since the 1960s, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has had a nuclear sharing policy whereby NATO members can host U.S. nuclear weapons as part of a broader NATO nuclear posture. Enacted during the Cold War, this nuclear sharing policy was intended to deter the posture of the Soviet Union by involving non-nuclear NATO allies alongside the United States, the United Kingdom, and France.

Turkey, a NATO ally, was once considered a friend of the United States. In recent years, however, it has strengthened its alliances with Russia, Syria, and Iran. Notably, Turkey's military incursion into Syria that targeted U.S. Kurdish allies and its purchase of advanced Russian anti-aircraft missile systems undermine U.S. national security. President Erdogan's domestic policies have also become increasingly autocratic, as he has cracked down on freedom of speech and political freedoms. As Turkey develops stronger relations with geopolitical adversaries to NATO, it is time to reconsider any future deployment of strategic assets.

Madam Speaker, this bill would prohibit funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available for fiscal year 2020 or any fiscal year thereafter for the Department of Defense from being obligated or expended for the future deployment of any strategic assets of the United States in the Republic of Turkey.

I thank my colleague, Representative Gus Bilirakis, who is introducing this measure with me, as well as my colleagues, Representatives JACKIE SPEIER and DARREN SOTO, who are original cosponsors. I urge my colleagues in the House Armed Services Committee, and the rest of my colleagues in the House of Representatives, for their swift consideration and support of this urgent and bipartisan legislation.

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HONORING THE PUBLIC SERVICE  
OF BOBBY KUMAR KALOTEE

**HON. THOMAS R. SUOZZI**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. SUOZZI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a constituent dedicated to a life of service, Dr. Bobby Kumar Kalotee. Dr. Kalotee has, for decades, worked tirelessly to serve people in his community, both locally and abroad.

Dr. Kalotee has lived the American dream. Born to a poor family in India, Dr. Kalotee came to America at the age of 21. After years of hard work as a bus boy and shoe shiner, Dr. Kalotee was able to save enough money to start his own business and truly embrace his entrepreneurial spirit.

Though successful in business, Dr. Kalotee felt unfulfilled without performing service to support those around him. For decades, Dr. Kalotee has promoted health and science on Long Island and has served on the Board of Directors of the Nassau University Medical Center and the Board of the New York Institute of Technology, where he received an honorary doctorate in science in 2001. He also

was the Chairman of Spartan Health Science University Saint Lucia, where he received a doctorate in philosophy in 2016.

Dr. Kalotee is the International Chairman of Friends for Good Health, a charitable organization with a mission to bring healthcare professionals to places in need all over the world. On a recent mission to El Salvador, he and the Friends for Good Health team served over 5,000 people in 4 different cities. For all his good work, Dr. Kalotee has been recognized or received awards from over 300 organizations.

Dr. Kalotee is very active in politics in New York. Dr. Kalotee was Chairman of Nassau County Independence Party, Vice-Chairman of New York State Independence Party and National Executive Director of Independence Party of America. Dr. Kalotee was National Chairman of Reform Party from 2007 to 2010.

Dr. Kalotee's commitment to serving others is representative of the Indian-American community at large here in the United States. Throughout my time in public office, I have seen the Indian-American community in my district pull together to raise up everyone around them. In discussions with fellow Members of Congress, such as my friends Raja Krishnamoorthi from Illinois and Carolyn Maloney from New York, we have marveled at the true dedication of people like Dr. Kalotee to make our country a better place for all, and I count myself lucky to have such a man call my district home.

Dr. Kalotee has been married to his wife for over 30 years and has 5 children, all of whom inherited the patriotism of their father.

I commend Dr. Bobby Kumar Kalotee for everything he has accomplished and wish him well in all his future endeavors.

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COMMEMORATING THE CITY OF  
LEBANON, TENNESSEE, ON ITS  
BICENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY

**HON. JOHN W. ROSE**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. JOHN W. ROSE of Tennessee. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the City of Lebanon, Tennessee, in honor of its 200th anniversary. Lebanon is the county seat of Wilson County, located just east of Nashville.

Lebanon was formed in 1802 and officially incorporated on November 23, 1819. The city's name derives from the area's countless Eastern Red Cedar trees, reminiscent of Mount Lebanon's famous cedar forests described in the Bible.

With approximately 35,000 residents, Lebanon demonstrates what it means to be a tight-knit community. This town was built on a solid foundation of hard work and family values, and it has continued to show these unwavering attributes over the course of its 200-year history.

Lebanon is home to a number of sites listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is a certified Tennessee Main Street program. The Historic Public Square maintains its long-standing charm with beloved sites like the Capitol Theatre, while still serving as a hub for industry and business through the Lebanon-Wilson County Chamber of Commerce, located in the heart of the Main Street District.

Countless successful businesses call Lebanon "home," including the corporate headquarters of Cracker Barrel, America's "Old Country Store." The city's many local businesses benefit from the unique opportunities afforded through Lebanon's own Municipal Airport, which provides easy access for industry and trade.

Lebanon is the longtime home of Cumberland University, founded in 1842. The four-year private institution has an enrollment over 2,500 students and 110 academic programs.

The city of Lebanon is also home to Cedars of Lebanon State Park. The park boasts 1,139 beautiful acres and welcomes visitors from across the country to enjoy its eight miles of hiking trails and 117 campsites.

Tennessee's largest fair, the nationally-known Wilson County Fair, is hosted in Lebanon at the James E. Ward Agriculture Center. Families from across Tennessee—and the entire country—journey to Lebanon to participate in the annual tradition.

The city is also the proud home of the Wilson County Veterans Museum and Plaza, which forever memorializes those from Wilson County who have served our great country. A true treasure, the museum honors the service of our veterans and preserves countless artifacts dating back to World War I.

I hope my House colleagues will join me in celebrating this bicentennial achievement of Lebanon, Tennessee. The town and its residents have continued to show the strong faith and values of Tennessee since the days when its first public square was built over the Town Spring. I wish Lebanon and its citizens much prosperity and happiness over the next 200 years and beyond.

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TRIBUTE FOR NELSON RODRIGUEZ

**HON. KAY GRANGER**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Ms. GRANGER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the legacy of a leading Fort Worth Hispanic leader, Mr. Nelson Rodriguez. Mr. Rodriguez was the founder and owner of The Nelrod Company of Fort Worth and a steadfast leader in the development of Hispanic chambers of commerce in Texas and across the nation. He passed away last month after a brief battle with pancreatic cancer.

Mr. Rodriguez began his entrepreneurial career as a 10-year-old shoe shiner in south Texas. He worked in the family grocery store throughout his youth and returned to manage the family business after completing his bachelor's degree from the University of Texas at Austin. He went on to run an award-winning newspaper, as well as organize other entrepreneurs to form the United States Hispanic Chamber of Commerce where he became the first chair and president at the young age of just 27.

The next year, Nelson moved to Washington, D.C. following his appointment to serve in the Reagan administration. During his tenure in our government, he served as the youngest Senior Executive at the Department of Commerce, won the Secretarial Achievement Award at the Department of Transportation, and the Affordable Housing Award at the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Nelson was a family man, a business man, and a community man. He was a valuable pioneer who helped pave the way for minority businesses in Fort Worth and across our country. Nelson and his wife shared 45 years of marriage together with their four sons, three daughters, and four grandchildren. He will be sorely missed by our great city of Fort Worth.

#### RECOGNIZING GREG WATSON

#### HON. STEVE SCALISE

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. SCALISE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Greg Watson, one of my Congressional staff members who will be departing my office soon for a great opportunity to work in the White House.

As one of my Legislative Assistants, Greg has been a valuable member of Team Scalise, and I will miss his expertise and guidance on the issues he so capably handled while in my office. Not only has Greg been my lead technology and telecommunications staffer, and primary Energy and Commerce Committee advisor, he has also worked each and every day serving my constituents in Louisiana's First Congressional District.

I am grateful to Greg for his years of service in my office, and I congratulate him on this exciting new chapter of his career.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. AYANNA PRESSLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Ms. PRESSLEY. Madam Speaker, due to a health appointment, I was unable to be present on the floor for votes on Monday, November 18, 2019.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 625, YEA on Roll Call No. 626, and YEA on Roll Call No. 627.

#### HONORING THE LIFE OF THE LATE CONGRESSMAN JEROME "BOB" TRAXLER

#### HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise in remembrance of the late Representative Jerome "Bob" Traxler, who served honorably in this House from 1974 to 1993. Bob was laid to rest this past week. A proud son and representative of the Thumb region of Michigan, including Saginaw, and his hometown of Bay City, please let me extend my deepest sympathies to his devoted wife, Jean, his daughter Sarah and son-in-law Christopher, his two stepchildren Greg and Caroline, and to his nine grandchildren.

Bob was born and raised in 1931 in Kawkawlin, Michigan. He earned his undergraduate degree from Michigan State University in 1953 and subsequently his law degree

from the Detroit College of Law in 1959. Ever the public servant, he served in the U.S. Army from 1953 to 1955. After his military service, he began his law career as the assistant prosecutor in Bay County from 1960 to 1962. He demonstrated his skill and knowledge of the law and soon thereafter was elected to the Michigan House of Representatives, where he served from 1962 to 1974. During this tenure, he served as the Majority Leader of the House from 1965 to 1966. It was during this time he began to pursue a bill that helped establish the Michigan Lottery. And with this legislative action, so came his nickname "Bingo Bob".

Bob was elected to the United States Congress after winning a special election in April of 1974. He arrived in Washington, D.C. in the midst of the Watergate scandal that was shaking the nation. I believe that as a witness to such a troubling time in our republic; it resulted in his development into a successful Congressman. He recognized that the purpose of Congress was to represent and help his fellow constituents, to echo their voices so the concerns of all were heard throughout the halls of Congress.

During his eighteen-year tenure in the House of Representatives, Bob tirelessly served the people in his district. He loved interacting with them whenever he was home to the point where it was not work for him. His example is one from which all in Congress could learn. He rose through the Committee ranks, gaining respect from House Leadership and colleagues, and eventually served on the exclusive House Appropriations Committee as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Veterans' Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies. Through his work on the Committee, he was able to advance projects in his district such as the EPA research vessel named the "Lake Guardian". His wide ranging interests asserted that NASA had a champion for the Hubble Telescope, that veterans were cared for, that local communities received back from the federal government their community development allocations, and that Michigan State agricultural interests were defended in the Farm Bills. After years of dutiful service, Bob retired in 1993.

As his colleague for ten years, I learned a great deal from Bob. He took the time to illustrate what the position entailed and how very important it was to remember who sent a Member to Congress. He often reflected on the power imbalance in U.S. society and worked to give a greater voice for people of ordinary means. After retirement, Rep. Traxler went on to support his alma mater by serving on the Michigan State University Board of Trustees and the Mackinac Island Park Commission. Though Bob was an MSU Spartan and I, a Wisconsin Badger and Michigan Wolverine, he and I were dear colleagues and more importantly, dear friends. He tutored me in the intricacies of the appropriations process, for which I shall always be grateful. Particularly because our region has a tougher lift when competing for federal attention.

I hope it is of some comfort to his loved ones, and to the people that he represented, that his being and indefatigable spirit are now freed from Earth's binds; may his soul rise high and shower our precious world with peace, justice, and good humor from sea to shining sea.

With a heavy heart, golden memories, and abiding appreciation, may I extend my deepest

gratitude for the life of Congressman Bob Traxler of Bay City, Michigan, and to his family and the people of Michigan he loved and treasured so dearly, for sharing him with our nation.

#### LONGEST-SERVING CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY CHIEF CLERK E. DOTSON WILSON

#### HON. KAREN BASS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Ms. BASS. Madam Speaker, I would like to recognize Mr. E. Dotson Wilson, retiring after a 40-year career with the California State Assembly, the longest-serving Chief Clerk in the history of that body.

Over his long career, Mr. Wilson has proven his passion for service and for improving governance. We all know that the smooth functioning of the people's elected representatives depends on a well-trained staff operating at a leadership level within the Capitol. Mr. Wilson made it his mission to assure that, whatever the political discussion, legislators had what they needed to do their jobs. The fact that he has been unanimously affirmed as Chief Clerk for every Assembly session since his selection for the post in 1992 is a testament to the esteem in which he has been held by the 482 different legislators who have served during his 27-year tenure.

The Chief Clerk serves as the chief parliamentarian of the 80-member California Assembly and is responsible for publishing the official documents of the House; and keeping all the bills, papers, and records of the proceedings of the Assembly. Mr. Wilson not only produced legislative materials to assist Members and legislative staff, but he created training videos, annotated guides and a book on California's Legislature. These materials are invaluable both to new legislators and to everyone wishing to understand how their government works.

Prior to serving as the Chief Clerk, Mr. Wilson served under Assembly Speaker Willie L. Brown Jr., first as an Assembly Fellow from October 1979 to 1980, then as his Special Assistant. Speaker Brown nominated Mr. Wilson to be Chief Clerk of the Assembly in 1992, and he was reelected 14 times.

Mr. Wilson saw first-hand the impact of housing discrimination and other injustices growing up in the Bay Area city of Albany, California. The trials he saw his family endure propelled him to seek change, and resulted in a lifetime of public service. Mr. Wilson has worked on a wide range of legislative issues over his long career, including housing, public employees, retirement and labor. He took special interest in supporting academic success for California's youth, including student athletes.

Mr. Wilson exemplifies what it means to be a public servant. I congratulate him on his long service and his well-deserved retirement. It was an honor to serve alongside Mr. Wilson during my time in the Assembly.

# INTRODUCTION OF THE PROTECTING CONSUMERS FROM MARKET MANIPULATION ACT

## HON. JESÚS G. "CHUY" GARCÍA

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois. Madam Speaker, I am proud to introduce the Protecting Consumers from Market Manipulation Act, which guards against market manipulation in a range of industries by strengthening the separation of banking and commerce.

For decades, federal banking regulation has established a separation between banking and commerce. This longstanding doctrine—a fundamental underpinning of the Bank Holding Company Act (BHCA)—is spurred by the belief that banks should not use their leverage as financial actors to game economic outcomes. Under the doctrine, banks may facilitate business through the extension and underwriting of loans, etc., but not through direct production or sale of goods. Commercial entities were purposefully walled off from the definition of banking in order to avoid conflicts of interests between the actors and operators of markets.

Now is a crucial moment to strengthen the separation between banking and commerce, with tech giants like Facebook, Google, and Uber moving swiftly into financial services. We know we can't trust big monopolies with our financial information. The potential for collusion and manipulation of outcomes is just too great. This bill will keep tech companies and other large non-financial companies from deriving more than 5 percent of their annual revenue from banking activity.

This bill also shores up the banking/commerce separation by limiting commodities ownership by commercial banks. When the lines between banking and commerce are blurred, monopolization and concentration are usually the result. Working people suffer the consequences, whether it's Big Tech undermining small businesses or big banks gouging consumers by manipulating the price of oil, aluminum, and electricity. We must protect consumers from big banks and big tech—and separate banking and commerce.

I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting this bill.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. JOSEPH D. MORELLE

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. MORELLE. Madam Speaker, I regretably missed the vote on H.R. 4634 Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization of 2019 on November 18, 2019. Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 626.

## HONORING LAURA CHAFFIN

### HON. PETE OLSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. OLSON. Madam Speaker, the Holy Bible, the book of Mark, Chapter 12, Verse 30 says, "Love your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all of your strength." Those words sum up Laura Chaffin, her life.

An accident last year in Uganda took her voice and paralyzed her for a couple of trying weeks. She was there with her husband Bryan trying to put their family together. The Chaffin family is beside me right now. There is Laura, there is Bryan, and their three sons, Elijah, David, and Jonah.

If you think Laura felt pity when she was hurt, you are dead wrong. With a team of experts at TIRR at Memorial Hermann Hospital, and with the love of family and the love of Jesus Christ, she started talking and walking and teaching at Alvin ISD and cooking for her family. She became, again, a mom and a wife.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

### HON. VICENTE GONZALEZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. GONZALEZ of Texas. Madam Speaker, I was unable to cast my vote on November 18, 2019 for Roll Call Vote 625, Roll Call Vote 626, and Roll Call Vote 627. Had I been present, my vote would have been the following: Yea on Roll Call Vote 625, Yea on Roll Call Vote 626, and Yea on Roll Call Vote 627.

## CONGRATULATING FIRST COMMONWEALTH FEDERAL CREDIT UNION ON RECEIPT OF THE MILESTONE AWARD

### HON. DANIEL MEUSER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, it is with great admiration that I rise today to congratulate First Commonwealth Federal Credit Union of Eastern Pennsylvania on receiving the Milestone Award from the Greater Lehigh Valley Chamber of Commerce.

The Milestone Award is presented to a member of the chamber that has reached a significant landmark in business, a high point of superior commitment to the community and brings a notable measure of pride to The Chamber and the entire Lehigh Valley. First chartered in 1959 to serve the employees of Western Electric in Allentown, Pennsylvania as WeAllen Federal Credit Union, the First Commonwealth Federal Credit Union celebrates 60 years of service to the people of Eastern Pennsylvania this year. In the decades since its founding, FCFCU has expanded products and services, and opened membership to employees of several companies in the Lehigh Valley. Expanding their service to the

people of the Lehigh Valley, FCFCU has opened offices in Lehigh and Kutztown, now serving over 800 companies and their employees as the largest credit union in the Lehigh Valley.

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives and the citizens of Pennsylvania's Ninth Congressional District, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating First Commonwealth Federal Credit Union on this great honor and thank them for their 60-years serving our community.

## HONORING ALEXANDER C. MARTIN, ESQ.

### HON. BENNIE G. THOMPSON

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor a remarkable public servant, Mr. Alexander C. Martin, Esq. A native of Pott Gibson, Mississippi, Mr. Martin earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from Alcorn State University, in 1979, and a Juris Doctorate degree from the University of Mississippi School of Law in 1982.

Since its establishment, in 1994, Mr. Martin has served as the District Attorney for the State of Mississippi's 22nd Circuit Court District. He is the first African American to serve as District Attorney for the state of Mississippi, since Reconstruction. Prior to his position as District Attorney, Mr. Martin served as an attorney for Southwest and Central Mississippi Legal Services. In addition, he spent six years as a prosecutor for Claiborne County as well as an adjunct professor at his alma mater, Alcorn State University.

In 2006, Mr. Martin received the Legal Award from the Claiborne County Chapter of the NAACP.

Aside from his career, Mr. Martin has been heavily involved in his community. He currently serves as a deacon at First Baptist Church in Port Gibson. For seven years, he was an assistant scout master for Troop 100 of Boy Scouts of America, Andrew Jackson Council. Since 2005, Mr. Martin has been the public address announcer for football and basketball games at Port Gibson High School. He is also a former mock trial coach for Mississippi Bar Association and Magnolia Bar Association.

Mr. Martin is a member of several professional organizations, including the Mississippi Bar Association, Magnolia Bar Association, Mississippi Prosecutors Association, National District Attorneys Association, Copiah County Bar Association and Claiborne County Bar Association. He also serves on the Mississippi Prosecutors Association Board of Directors, Mississippi Center for Legal Services Board of Directors and the Claiborne County Preservation Commission.

Mr. Martin is married to Mrs. Karen Martin and is the proud father of four children: Joecephus, Alexander C. Martin II, Jamila and Jaron Anthony and five grandchildren: Miles, Anna Rose, Alexander III, August, and Elijah.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in recognizing Alexander C. Martin, Esq.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE DAUGHTERS OF PENELOPE

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. PALLONE. Madam Speaker, I rise today along with many other colleagues on the Congressional Hellenic Caucus to recognize and honor the many great deeds of the Daughters of Penelope on the organization's 90th Anniversary.

The Daughters of Penelope is a preeminent international women's service association and affiliate organization of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association. It was founded on November 16, 1929 in San Francisco, California. Today, it is a leading international organization of women of Hellenic descent and Philhellenes that works to improve the status and well-being of women and their families and to empower women to make significant contributions to their communities and our country.

The mission of the Daughters of Penelope is to promote the ideals of ancient Greece, philanthropy, education, civic responsibility, good citizenship, and family and individual excellence through community service and volunteerism. Over its history, the Daughters of Penelope has achieved remarkable accomplishments. The group has strengthened the status of women in society, sheltered the elderly and victims of domestic violence, educated our youth, promoted Hellenic heritage, and raised funds for medical research.

It is hard to ignore the positive impact the Daughters of Penelope has had in communities throughout the United States—including a strong presence in New Jersey's 6th Congressional District, where I am proud to represent two chapters, Aulis No. 195 in Asbury Park and Tethys No. 229 in New Brunswick. The Daughters of Penelope promotes awareness and provides financial support for many medical research and charitable organizations such as the University of Miami Sylvester Comprehensive Cancer Center (formerly the Papanicolaou Cancer Center), cancer and breast cancer research; Thalassaemia (Cooley's Anemia), Lymphangioleiomyomatosis (LAM), Alzheimer's Foundation, American Heart Association, Muscular Dystrophy, and many others.

Once again, I offer my sincere congratulations to the Daughters of Penelope for 90 years of incredible service to our country and its strong promotion of U.S.-Greek and U.S.-Cypriot relations. May its next 90 years be as prayerful, fulfilling, and successful as the last.

RECOGNIZING U.S. NAVY  
AIRCRAFT CARRIER MONTH

**HON. VICKY HARTZLER**

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mrs. HARTZLER. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the month of November as National U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier Month.

Throughout the month, there are dozens of events and activities all across our country that highlight the critical role of these mighty warships in the past, present, and future of our national defense. I am proud to join in the celebration of National U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier Month to honor the value, accomplishments, and contributions of U.S. Navy aircraft carriers, their air wings, and most importantly the men and women who serve aboard them.

The designation of November as the month of the year for National U.S. Navy Aircraft Carrier month is certainly no accident. In fact, November is full of historic milestones in the technological development of the modern nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and the contributions these ships have made to our country.

For example, naval aviation was born when Eugene Ely launched from the deck of a U.S. Navy ship in a Curtiss Model D aircraft on November 14, 1910, some 109 years ago this month. There are other examples of key naval aviation events occurring during the month of November as well, such as the commissioning of the first nuclear-powered aircraft carrier (the USS *Enterprise*—CVN 65) in November 1961, the christening of the USS *Gerald R. Ford* (CVN 78) in November 2013, and the first arrested landing of the 5th Generation F-35C Lightning II aboard the aircraft carrier USS *Nimitz* (CVN 68) in November 2014.

While not in the month of November, I am nonetheless looking forward to the christening of CVN 79 *John F. Kennedy* next month in Virginia as the second ship of the *Gerald R. Ford*-class of aircraft carriers begins her march toward commissioning.

Madam Speaker, naval aviation and our fleet of aircraft carriers have a rich tradition of service to our nation. Like other components of our national defense enterprise, aircraft carriers are produced by a nationwide team of more than 2,000 small, mid-sized and large businesses from 46 states, and 279 congressional districts which contribute parts, services, and support to the construction and maintenance of U.S. Navy aircraft carriers. In fact, over the past five years, this supply chain has performed more than \$4.1 billion worth of work for the aircraft carrier program.

Missouri is certainly a key component of this industrial base and I am proud to represent my constituents in Missouri who love our country and our Navy.

I am also proud that my state helps to produce the F/A-18 Super Hornet in St. Louis—an aircraft which our carrier air wings are flying more than any other carrier-based aircraft on the flight decks of our nation's 11 aircraft carriers. The Super Hornet is an absolutely integral component of today's carrier air wing, and the combination of the air wings and aircraft carriers in our fleet is a bedrock of our Navy's ability to defend freedom, project power, and protect our national security.

In closing, I am proud to support our Navy, naval aviation, and the men and women that serve our nation tirelessly across the nation and around the world.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. TERRI A. SEWELL**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Madam Speaker, had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 630.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. SUSAN W. BROOKS**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mrs. BROOKS of Indiana. Madam Speaker, I was not present for the following roll call votes. Had I been present for them, I would have voted as follows:

On Roll Call 625, H.R. 3702—Reforming Disaster Recovery Act of 2019 —YEA;

On Roll Call 626, H.R. 4634—Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2019—YEA; and

On Roll Call 627, H.R. 4344—To amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to allow the Securities and Exchange Commission to seek and Federal courts to grant disgorgement of unjust enrichment, and for other purposes—YEA.

TRIBUTE TO OPERATION  
RECOGNITION CLASS OF 2019

**HON. KEN CALVERT**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. CALVERT. Madam Speaker, I rise today in proud recognition of the Operation Recognition Class of 2019. Operation Recognition is a program organized by the Riverside County Office of Education, with assistance from the Riverside County Department of Veteran's Services, that presents diplomas to residents of Riverside County who missed completing high school due to military service in World War II, the Korean War, or the Vietnam War, or due to internment in WWII Japanese-American relocation camps.

Riverside County's Operation Recognition is modeled after programs implemented in other states. Numerous county offices of education and school districts throughout California operate similar programs. The programs are an important way to express our appreciation and gratitude for the significant contributions and sacrifices made by our veterans.

The Operation Recognition Class of 2019 includes: Gilberto O. Allen, U.S. Army, Vietnam War; Vallie Lee Engelauf, U.S. Navy, World War II (posthumously); George B. Flowers III, U.S. Army, Vietnam War; Raul Garcia, U.S. Army, Vietnam War; Richard Leonard Granados, U.S. Army, Vietnam War; John C. Hudson, U.S. Coast Guard, World War II; Franklin M. Stevens, U.S. Navy, Vietnam War.

On behalf of all Riverside County residents and a grateful nation, I want to thank these veterans for their service to our country and congratulate them on being part of the Operation Recognition Class of 2019.

CONGRATULATING BLUE MOUNTAIN RESORT ON RECEIPT OF THE CHAMBER CHAMPION AWARD

**HON. DANIEL MEUSER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, it is with great admiration that I rise today to congratulate Blue Mountain Resort in Palmerton, Carbon County on receiving Greater Lehigh Valley Chamber of Commerce's Chamber Champion Award.

The Chamber Champion Award is presented to a successful and esteemed business or individual that operates with integrity and that has been a long-time member and premier supporter of the Chamber, its mission, and its goals. Well known as a premier ski and snowboard destination in Eastern Pennsylvania, Blue Mountain Resort began with a vision and 300 acres of land purchased by founder Ray Tuthill. Fifteen years later Blue Mountain, first known as "Little Gap," began welcoming visitors to enjoy its first five trails. Today, Blue Mountain Resort boasts 40 ski trails, 16 lifts, and 34 tubing lanes, a full-service mountain top restaurant, and welcomes over 500,000 visitors each year. For its incredible growth, success and commitment to the betterment of Lehigh Valley, Blue Mountain is truly deserving of this great honor.

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives and the citizens of Pennsylvania's Ninth Congressional District, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Blue Mountain Resort on this great honor and thank them for their commitment to of our community.

RECOGNIZING TATUM DAVID

**HON. JOHN SHIMKUS**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. SHIMKUS. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize Tatum David, a freshman student from Olney High School, who won the Illinois Class 2A state cross country race on November 9. Tatum covered the three-mile course in 16 minutes and four seconds. Her blazingly fast first mile of 5:03 subdued the field as she established a sizeable lead. She ran the next two miles in 5:26 and 5:35, respectively, winning the crown in convincing fashion.

The fast first mile reflected the way Tatum has run all season—go out fast, take a big lead, exhaust the field, and win. It makes for a very fast pace overall, and Tatum's time set a Class 2A record.

What might be even more remarkable is how new Tatum is to the sport. A freshman with still untapped potential, she also placed fourth at the Nike Midwest Regional race on November 16, running against 298 other athletes. Her next event will be on November 29 at the Foot Locker Cross Country Midwest Regional.

Madam Speaker, it is with great pleasure I stand to recognize Tatum David for her success, and I would like to extend my best wishes to her for a bright future.

HONORING MR. CHAD SHIFFLET AND THE MOUNTAIN VIEW MIDDLE SCHOOL ANGEL CLOSET

**HON. SCOTT PERRY**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. PERRY. Madam Speaker, I rise today in heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Chad Shifflet for his exemplary service to the Cumberland Valley School District as a Security Officer and as the creator of the Mountain View Middle School's Angel Closet, which provides age and environmentally-appropriate clothing for children in need.

After a distinguished 23-year career in the Pennsylvania Air National Guard, Mr. Shifflet became a Security Officer with the Cumberland Valley School District in August. During his orientation with the school district, he walked through all of its schools and learned that many children there did not have the clothing items that they needed in order to learn and succeed.

When he took up his assignment to the Mountain View Middle School, he located a twelve-foot by twelve-foot room that he could use to distribute clothes to students in need and established an Angel Closet. Shifflet partnered with a local consignment shop, which donated clothing racks and hangers, and a local drycleaner, which agreed to dry clean all winter coats. Local donors keep the Angel Closet well-stocked with a range of comfortable and appropriate clothing items which are available for students who need them. This has ensured that all Mountain View Middle School students have access to clean, comfortable clothing so that they can thrive at school.

Shifflet's Angel Closet makes sure that no clothing donations go to waste, sending clothes that are too big for middle school students to the high school, clothes that are too small to the elementary school, and clothes that would not appeal to school-aged children to the Salvation Army. He hopes to expand the operation so that every school in the district has an Angel Closet and every child has access to the clothes that they need to excel.

Mr. Shifflet's remarkable, lifelong record of service to our Nation, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and the Cumberland Valley community is an example to all. On behalf of Pennsylvania's Tenth Congressional District, I commend and thank Mr. Shifflet and wish him continued success in his service to the children of Cumberland Valley School District.

RECOGNIZING CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL CHICKEN COUNCIL CLINT RIVERS

**HON. DOUG COLLINS**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize a fellow Northeast Georgian, Mr. Clint Rivers, for being installed as 2019–2020 Chairman of the National Chicken Council.

Mr. Rivers currently serves as President and Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Wayne Farms, but his commitment to the poultry industry spans over three decades. He first

began his career with Golden West Foods in Bedford, Virginia after earning his Animal Science degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Before being named President and CEO of Wayne Farms, he served as Vice President and General Manager of the Fresh Business Unit and was later promoted to Chief Operating Officer. Prior to those roles, Mr. Rivers spent 6 years as President of Foodservice and Supply Chain of Perdue Farms, and 21 years at Pilgrim's Pride, where he held the titles of Chief Operating Officer, President, and Chief Executive Officer.

After decades of commitment to the poultry industry and the National Chicken Council, Mr. Rivers has been chosen to succeed former Chairman Mark Kaminsky. He was installed as Chairman during the NCC's 65th Annual Conference in Washington, D.C., just last month.

On behalf of the Ninth District, I would like to congratulate Mr. Clint Rivers on his achievement and thank him for his commitment to the poultry industry. I am confident the National Chicken Council and the poultry industry as a whole will flourish under his leadership.

RIDGE HIGH SCHOOL RAISES OVER 50 POUNDS OF FOOD FOR THE FOOD BANK NETWORK OF SOMERSET COUNTY, NJ

**HON. TOM MALINOWSKI**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. MALINOWSKI. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Ridge High School's incredible work on raising over 50 pounds of food for the Food Bank Network of Somerset County, NJ—part of the Trick or Treat so Kids Can Eat program.

Despite being discontinued in 2018 by the Educational Theatre Association, the students and adults of the New Jersey Thespians State board continued to believe that they must remain committed to fight hunger. Thus, New Jersey Trick or Treat so Kids Can Eat was born.

New Jersey Thespians is nationally recognized as a Gold Honor Chapter of the Educational Theatre Association and recognized as the state's premier arts honor society. On top of that, New Jersey has one of the fastest growing Junior Thespian chapters in the country, continuing to only double in size every year. I am proud to represent the remarkable students at Ridge High School who are not only Thespians, but are also staunch advocates for fighting hunger in our local New Jersey communities.

RECOGNIZING MAJOR ENRIQUE "HENRY" DOCE FOR 30 YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE MIAMI BEACH POLICE DEPARTMENT

**HON. DONNA E. SHALALA**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Ms. SHALALA. Madam Speaker, I rise to thank Major Enrique "Henry" Doce for his 30 years of service to the Miami Beach Police Department.



Born in Havana, Cuba, Major Doce spent his childhood in Miami. He is a graduate of Barry University. In 1984, he joined the Virginia Gardens Police Department. Five years later, he transitioned to the Miami Beach Police Department.

Major Doce has worked to serve and protect the Miami Beach community in various capacities, including undercover work and work with the Police K9 Unit. He has been instrumental in supervising and training junior staff, and, for the past ten years, he has helped organize the Department's Memorial Weekend Planning.

Major Doce has been named Officer of the Month eight times during his 30 years with the Miami Beach Police Department. He won the Hispanic Heritage Award in October 2016 for his service as a Hispanic Public Safety Officer.

I'm deeply grateful for Major Doce's commitment to our community and for his outstanding work over the past three decades. Miami Beach is stronger and safer because of his service.

#### CONGRATULATING LINDA MILLER ON HER RETIREMENT

#### HON. DANIEL MEUSER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, it is with great respect and appreciation that I rise today to honor Linda Miller of Tamaqua, who is retiring after serving the good people of Pennsylvania for 38 years in the House of Representatives.

Mrs. Miller has left her mark on our great Commonwealth as the longest-serving district office employee in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. Mrs. Miller began as a staffer in Rep. Klingaman's office on January 16, 1981 and has since worked in other Representatives' offices including Rep. Dave Argall, and most recently, Rep. Jerry Knowles. She is a pillar of her community and has committed nearly two decades to supporting and serving her friends, neighbors, and fellow citizens. The fabric of our Pennsylvania communities is strengthened by the selflessness, compassion, and integrity of our public servants like Mrs. Miller. She will surely be missed by the constituents she served and those who she served alongside.

Although she is culminating an impressive and impactful career, I am confident that as she begins this new chapter, she will continue to be a positive influence and a dedicated member of our great community.

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives and the citizens of Pennsylvania's Ninth Congressional District, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Mrs. Miller on her retirement and thank her for her many years of dedicated service to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION

#### HON. LUCY MCBATH

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mrs. MCBATH. Madam Speaker, during the second vote on November 18, 2019, my vote was not recorded.

Had I been present, I would have voted YEA on Roll Call No. 626.

#### RECOGNIZING THE KEISER UNIVERSITY SEAHAWKS ON AN UNDEFEATED FOOTBALL SEASON

#### HON. ALCEE L. HASTINGS

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. HASTINGS. Madam Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to honor the Keiser University Seahawks on securing a 9–0 undefeated football season.

Led by local seniors Seth Freeman, Ronnie Bennett, and Tremane Gabriel, the Seahawks won their regular season finale game, after defeating Ava Maria University on Saturday, November 16th. Under the leadership of Head Coach Doug Socha, Keiser will now head into the 2019 National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics (NAIA) postseason, beginning with a home game against University of the Cumberlands in the first round of the 16-team playoffs.

I would also like to take this opportunity to recognize the entire Seahawks football team, which include: Traionn Jones, Sage Chen-Young, Tyler Foster, Eli Mathews, Maurice Murphy Jr., Ronnie Bennett, Kade Glenn, Alex Taylor, Coby Golden, Logan Good, Da'Shawn Bostic, Tremane Gabriel, Seth Freeman, Cade Socha, Rodney Green Jr., Dylan Inman, Carlos Silenciúx, Jamarquios Autry, Jaylen Arnold, Asfunso Elam, Payton Burke, Lucas Matias, Shawn O'Gorman, Shaw Pomianowski, Trevor Phillips, Deandre Henderson, Caleb Walls, Luckaad Dorsainvil, Jamian Lovett, Marques Burgess, Schneider Louis, Troy Sloan, Cordell Wiley, Isaiah Rappart, Jermaine Wilson, Osner Valmeus, Carl Barrow, Taeon Holte, Austin Cha, Austin Carr, Amari Hayes, Brendan Parr, Preston Hays, Wesley Scott, Marc Laureore, Jordan Grant, Treykevan Gilbert, Victor Alvarez Jr., Mitchel Desulme, Byron Fraley, Joseph Irlbeck, Davion Cross, Robenson Lafleur, Christopher Hart, Tommy Richemond, Logan Wakefield, Camron Allen, Edward Krajewski, Alessandro Cantillo, Jeremiah Guillaume, Cedrick Dervil, Zach Shahin, Okevious Hinds, Rashad Harris, William Bell, Mikhail Hanson, Juwan James, Logan Robinson, Dalton Barbara, Donovan Hinds, Justin Thomas, Shelby Langen, Mike Altenor, Austin Sherrill, Nicholas Sierra, Jerson Jacques, Michael Robinson, Samuel Snell, Donavyn Martin, Thomas Waldron, Mohammad Shatara, Shavon Taylor, Luke Sharkey, Dante Trott, Markel Finney, Khalil Absolu, Joshua Norzea, Corey Lamy, Zachariah Istvan, Eddie Adams, Ruben Alexis, Matthew Barber, Balitan Celestin, Alec Charland, Claude Charles, Corey Cola, Owen Connell, Dakota Cox, Damon Daniel, Gabriel Davenport, Akarri Davis, Amari Davis, Cory Hamilton, Earnest Johnson, Adreal Johnson, Trusteb Johnson, Angerlyns Julceus, Amari Kindred, Jamari Kindred, Judah Martin, Qwad Martin, Gage McNellis, T-Jay Mitchell, Ki-Mani Olivacce, Alex Saint-Jean, Benjamin Serrano, Isaiah Silva, Tristan Simmons, Duane Simon, Ty Smith, Shea Spencer, Andy St. Hillaire, George Swain, Garrison Swain, Joseph Villano, Chris Webber, and Ian Willhoite.

Madam Speaker, I am so very proud of the Keiser University Seahawks for their exceptional season. I wish the team and their entire athletic program many more years of continued success.

#### CONGRATULATING THE YURCONIC AGENCY ON RECEIPT OF THE MILESTONE AWARD

#### HON. DANIEL MEUSER

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, it is with great admiration that I rise today to congratulate the Yurconic Agency of Allentown, Pennsylvania on receiving the Milestone Award from the Greater Lehigh Valley Chamber of Commerce.

The Milestone Award is presented to a member of the chamber that has reached a significant landmark in business, a high point of superior commitment to the community and brings a notable measure of pride to the Chamber and the entire Lehigh Valley. For 50 years, the Yurconic Agency has been an outstanding insurance agency, serving the Lehigh Valley. From vehicle registration to driver's license services the Yurconic Agency has been providing a wide array of insurance options to the greater Lehigh Valley since 1969. The high quality customer service the Yurconic Agency has offered has made it a cornerstone of communities throughout Eastern Pennsylvania.

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives and the citizens of Pennsylvania's Ninth Congressional District, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the Yurconic Agency on this great honor and thank them for their 50 year commitment to the betterment of our community.

#### CALLING FOR THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF AUSTIN TICE

#### HON. JAMIE RASKIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. RASKIN. Madam Speaker, I rise today to join my colleagues in calling for the immediate release of award-winning journalist and veteran Austin Tice. I thank the gentlelady from the District of Columbia, ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON, and the gentleman from Texas, AL GREEN, for their moving words and their unflagging efforts to secure Austin Tice's release.

Austin has been held captive in Syria for over seven years. He traveled to Syria as a freelance journalist to cover the war in May 2012. Few journalists were working in Syria at this time, and his vital reporting and images appeared in major news sources, including the Washington Post, Agence France Presse, and McClatchy Newspapers. Three months later, he was detained at a check point south of Damascus on his way to Lebanon.

Austin has been missing ever since. Five weeks after he was taken captive, a 43-second video titled "Austin Tice is Alive" emerged, showing a group of unidentified



armed men holding Austin. This was the last information received from the captors.

Although Austin Tice has spent far too many days, months, and years in captivity, crucially the United States government believes Austin is alive. The FBI is offering a one-million-dollar reward for information leading directly to his safe location and return. His parents, Debra and Marc Tice, have been consistent beacons of hope throughout Austin's captivity, working passionately for his release, and never losing hope for their son's safe return. Their love for their son has had the power to mobilize a large, bipartisan, bicameral group of Members of Congress from all over the country. I was proud to join my colleagues this September in a letter to President Trump calling for him to use the full weight of his national security team to bring Austin home, and I renew that call now.

Austin Tice has been separated from his family, friends, and loved ones for far too long. He has spent too many birthdays in captivity. I join my colleagues in calling upon those who are keeping him in Syria to let Austin Tice go. Let him return safely to his family and his country.

#### IN RECOGNITION OF IMAM HAAZIM FAQUEEH RASHED

**HON. DORIS O. MATSUI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Ms. MATSUI. Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Imam Haazim Faqeeh Rashed, as his family and the Sacramento community gather to remember him. Imam Rashed dedicated his life to the advancement of all communities, regardless of faith, in Sacramento. I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring the life and legacy of Imam Haazim Rashed.

Imam Haazim Faqeeh Rashed graduated from Stanford University and attended Yale University Law School. His professional career began with progressing economic development as a Director for the National Development Council. He dedicated himself to the education of various economic development professionals and initiated the revitalization of communities across the nation.

In 1972, Imam Haazim Faqeeh Rashed converted to Islam and dedicated his life to his faith and service. In 2003, Imam Rashed moved to Sacramento and played a foundational role in establishing Sacramento's Masjid As-Sabur and soon became its Imam. In addition to leading his congregation, he was involved in numerous organizations and dedicated much of his time to the Sacramento's interfaith and community efforts through the Council of Sacramento Valley Islamic Organizations (COSVIO), Sacramento Area Congregations Together (Sac-ACT) and served on the Board of CAIR-Sacramento Valley/Central California.

Imam Haazim Rashed worked tirelessly to help those in need and was known for his jovial uplifting character. He lifted the spirits of others and gave his life to helping community members. Imam Rashed was a devout husband, loving father and doting grandfather. I offer my deepest condolences to his wife of 46 years, Janice Davis Rashed, his children, extended family, and his community as Imam

Haazim Rashed has touched the lives of many.

Madam Speaker, I rise today in honor of Imam Haazim Faqeeh Rashed, a man who has dedicated his life to the advancement of the American Muslim community and all communities in Sacramento. As Imam Haazim Faqeeh Rashed is being honored with the 2019 Lifetime Achievement Award by the Council on American-Islamic Relations, I ask all my colleagues to join me in honoring his contributions to Sacramento and beyond.

#### HONORING THE WATER REPLENISHMENT DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

**HON. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Ms. SÁNCHEZ. Madam Speaker, I rise to honor one great agency in my district. On November 17, 2019, the Water Replenishment District celebrated its 60th Anniversary.

The Water Replenishment District (WRD) is a groundwater management agency that has developed innovative projects and programs for locally sourced, sustainable water to replenish two of the most utilized urban groundwater basins in the United States. WRD was established in 1959 in response to unregulated and unmanaged over-pumping of our aquifers which caused many drinking water wells to go dry.

Located in Lakewood, California, WRD is the largest groundwater agency in the State of California. The district's service area covers a 420-square-mile region of southern Los Angeles County, the most populated county in the United States. They provide half of the drinking water for 43 cities and over 4 million people. Due to WRD's hard work, that water is now completely locally sustainable.

These efforts include programs like Water Independence Now (WIN) and new facilities like the Albert Robles Center for Water Recycling and Environmental Learning (ARC) in the City of Pico Rivera. WRD has shown a dedication to sustainability and a commitment to providing safe drinking water to residents in its service area, which includes the majority of the 38th Congressional District of California.

I am honored to represent districts like WRD and look forward to what the next 60 years have in store.

#### CONGRATULATING BARBARA GREEN ON RECEIPT OF THE CHAMBER CHAMPION AWARD

**HON. DANIEL MEUSER**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. MEUSER. Madam Speaker, it is with great admiration that I rise today to recognize and congratulate Barbara Green of Lehigh County for being named the recipient of the Greater Lehigh Valley Chamber of Commerce's Chamber Champion Award.

The Chamber Champion Award is presented to a successful and esteemed business or individual that is well-known to oper-

ate with integrity and that has been a long-time member and premier supporter of the Chamber, its mission, and its goals. After graduating from Lehigh University, Ms. Green began her career with Ernst & Young where she supervised audits on manufacturing, construction, health care and insurance clients. After serving in key management roles at a variety of companies, Ms. Green began with Blue Mountain Resort in 1993 as she served as Controller for 5 years, implementing an innovative new ticketing system for the ski area. After the passing of her father and founder of Blue Mountain, Mr. Ray Tuthill, Ms. Green returned to Blue Mountain in 2007 to serve in her current role as President, where she oversees a full-year destination that attracts over 500,000 visitors each year. The fabric of our Pennsylvania communities is made stronger by the hard work and dedication that Ms. Green has shown to our community throughout her career.

On behalf of the U.S. House of Representatives and the citizens of Pennsylvania's Ninth Congressional District, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Barbara Green on this great honor and thank her for her commitment to our community.

#### WOMEN'S ENTREPRENEURSHIP DAY 2019

**HON. GRACE MENG**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Ms. MENG. Madam Speaker, I rise today to speak in honor of Women's Entrepreneurship Day which is celebrated around the world each year on November 19th.

Women are leaders, innovators, and entrepreneurs that drive economic expansion and advance communities around the world. Between 2018 and 2019, U.S. women of all backgrounds started an average of 1,817 new businesses per day, representing 42 percent of all businesses. These businesses generate \$1.9 trillion and employs 9.4 million workers. 5.4 million businesses are owned by women of color and 99 percent of women-owned businesses are small businesses. I applaud these women entrepreneurs and their undeniable impact.

I also applaud Wendy Diamond who has personally spearheaded the Women's Entrepreneurship Day movement. Since her campaign launched in 2013, her Women's Entrepreneurship Day organization has funded 500 Syrian refugee girls in Jordan so they could attend high school, launched an initiative in Oman to empower women and girls to vote against arranged marriage, and partnered with a Uruguayan university to offer scholarships to young women. Women's Entrepreneurship Day is now celebrated in 144 countries and 110 universities and colleges internationally, with numerous global ambassadors. The Women's Entrepreneurship Day mission is to empower, celebrate, and support women in business worldwide to alleviate poverty.

On Friday, November 15th, Ms. Diamond hosted a Women's Entrepreneurship Day event in New York City at the United Nations in order to empower, celebrate, and support women and girls globally to alleviate poverty.

During this event, Ms. Diamond and her organization honored the following individuals with their respective awards:

Leah Solivan—General Partner Fuel Capital & Founder TaskRabbit—Technology Pioneer Award;

Stephanie Newby—Founder Golden Seeds, the premiere early-stage investment firm for women-led companies & Former CEO Crimson Hexagon—Financial Pioneer Award;

Patty Baker—Philanthropist, Broadway Producer, Founder Baker Scholars, Board Member Hunter College Foundation (Baker Theater Building), New York Public Theater, Naples Players, Baker Art Museum & Milwaukee Repertory Theater—Philanthropy Pioneer Award;

Norma Kamali—International Fashion Designer, Founder/CEO Normalife, Founder/CEO Wellness CAFÉ & STOP OBJECTIFICATION CAMPAIGN—Fashion Pioneer Award;

Hannah Stocking—Global Entertainer with 25+ Million Followers—Influencer Pioneer Award;

Missy Elliott—Grammy Award-Winning Musical Artist—Music Pioneer Award;

Francine LeFrak—Founder/Visionary Same Sky, Chair Harvard Kennedy School Women's Leadership Board & Founder LeFrak Productions—Accessory Pioneer Award; and

Wendy Diamond—Social Entrepreneur, Impact Investor, Humanitarian, Animal Advocate, Best-Selling Author and CEO/Founder of Women's Entrepreneurship Day Organization—Humanitarian Pioneer Award.

Madam Speaker, I urge the entire House to recognize these remarkable role models, and to celebrate Women's Entrepreneurship Day this year and every year moving forward.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE BREASTFEEDING MOTHERS JURY DUTY EXCLUSION ACT OF 2019

#### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Ms. NORTON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Breastfeeding Mothers Jury Duty Exclusion Act of 2019. My bill would allow breastfeeding mothers summoned for jury service in federal court or in the Superior Court of the District of Columbia to be excused from service for the period they are breastfeeding an infant. This would be optional for the mothers. Breastfeeding mothers would be allowed to serve if they do not wish to take the exemption. The benefits of breastfeeding

are well-documented, and breastfeeding mothers should not be deterred from breastfeeding because of a jury summons.

Under the National Capital Revitalization and Self-Government Improvement Act of 1997 (Pub. L. 105–33), Congress took responsibility for paying for the D.C. courts and other state-like functions previously provided by D.C. The D.C. courts, however, have always been under the control of Congress, even when they were funded by the District. The Home Rule Act prohibits the District government from enacting any law relating to Title 11 of the D.C. Code. Title 11 establishes the exemptions from jury. Therefore, this bill is necessary to provide this exclusion for both the federal and D.C. courts.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

#### BARSTOW CITY COUNCILMEMBER RICHARD HARPOLE RETIRES

#### HON. PAUL COOK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. COOK. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize the retirement of Barstow City Councilmember Richard Harpole, who departed the dais on November 18, 2019.

Richard Harpole was born on October 8, 1958 in Illinois. He came to Barstow by way of the United States Army, where he served at nearby Fort Irwin as a military police investigator. While stationed at Fort Irwin, he met his wife Donna, and married her in 1984. After his marriage, he was honorably discharged from the Army and joined the Barstow Police Department. During his time with the Barstow Police Department, Richard focused heavily on combatting gangs and drug trafficking, and is still a lifetime member of the California Narcotic Officers Association. He retired from the Barstow Police Department in 2008 as a lieutenant.

After his retirement, Councilmember Harpole stayed involved in his community. He served on the board of the Barstow Area Chamber of Commerce, the Boys & Girls Club of Barstow, Mojave Valley Volunteer Hospice, and the Barstow Humane Society. Councilmember Harpole was elected to the Barstow City Council in 2012 and won reelection in 2016.

Councilmember Richard Harpole has a history of serving his community throughout his

life, from his service in the United States Army and Barstow Police Department to his civic engagement across numerous boards of directors and culminating in his service as a Barstow City Councilmember. I congratulate him on a very well-deserved retirement and will miss his presence in the City of Barstow.

#### HONORING IRENE BLESSING

#### HON. LARRY BUCSHON

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 19, 2019*

Mr. BUCSHON. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor Irene Blessing, who will be celebrating her 100th birthday on November 23, 2019. Irene is the oldest living female veteran in Vanderburgh County, having served as an Army nurse in World War II.

Born the daughter of a World War I Navy veteran, Irene felt the call to serve her country after the United States was drawn into World War II. After enlisting on May 26, 1943, she made her way to the 228th Army Hospital in Sherborne, England. Her most trying moments in the hospital came in the wake of D-Day. After being woken up by the deafening noise of airplane engines overhead, Irene and the rest of the hospital staff began receiving patients two days later. The incoming flow of patients was so steady that the hospital hardly had time to do the laundry. Despite the stressful circumstances, Irene served with distinction and honor, providing quality care for wounded Allied soldiers. She and her fellow nurses also graciously treated wounded German prisoners-of-war. When asked retrospectively about the hospital's treatment of German soldiers, she said, "They were people, and we had to do it." After two years of service, Irene was honorably discharged.

Irene's dedicated service has inspired Hoosiers and fellow Midwesterners throughout her life, especially her own family. Her two sons, Arthur and Paul Midle, followed her footsteps into the armed forces, serving in the Marine Corps and the Air Force respectively.

Madam Speaker, it gives me great pleasure today to recognize Irene on her great milestone. On behalf of Indiana's 8th District, I wish her well and I thank her for her service to our country.

# Daily Digest

## Senate

### Chamber Action

*Routine Proceedings, pages S6631–S6680*

**Measures Introduced:** Eleven bills and five resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 2891–2901, and S. Res. 430–434. **Pages S6669, S6679**

**Measures Passed:**

***Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act:*** Senate passed S. 1838, to amend the Hong Kong Policy Act of 1992, after withdrawing the committee amendment in the nature of a substitute, and agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto: **Pages S6632, S6650–60**

Rubio Amendment No. 1246, in the nature of a substitute. **Pages S6657–60**

***Prohibiting Export of Covered Munitions to the Hong Kong Police Force:*** Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 2710, to prohibit the commercial export of covered munitions items to the Hong Kong Police Force, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendments proposed thereto: **Pages S6660–61**

Merkley Amendment No. 1247, to include the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate as part of the notification requirement. **Page S6661**

Merkley Amendment No. 1248, to provide a one-year sunset. **Page S6661**

***Wyoming Women's Suffrage Day:*** Senate agreed to S. Res. 430, designating December 10, 2019, as "Wyoming Women's Suffrage Day". **Page S6674**

***American Diabetes Month:*** Senate agreed to S. Res. 431, supporting the goals and ideals of American Diabetes Month. **Page S6674**

***National College Application Month:*** Senate agreed to S. Res. 432, designating November 2019, as "National College Application Month". **Page S6675**

***Blue Star Mother's Day:*** Senate agreed to S. Res. 433, designating February 1, 2020, as "Blue Star Mother's Day". **Page S6675**

***Honoring the life of Nicholas Anthony Buoniconti:*** Senate agreed to S. Res. 434, honoring the life of Nicholas Anthony Buoniconti. **Pages S6675–76**

***Reauthorizing Security for Supreme Court Justices Act:*** Senate passed H.R. 4258, to authorize the Marshal of the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court Police to protect the Justices, employees, and official guests of the Supreme Court outside of the Supreme Court grounds. **Page S6679**

**Message from the President:** Senate received the following message from the President of the United States:

Transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the continuation of the national emergency that was originally declared in Executive Order 13712 of November 22, 2015, with respect to Burundi; which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs. (PM–38) **Page S6668**

**Lagoa Nomination—Agreement:** Senate resumed consideration of the nomination of Barbara Lagoa, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit. **Page S6642**

During consideration of this nomination today, Senate also took the following action:

By 80 yeas to 15 nays (Vote No. EX. 359), Senate agreed to the motion to close further debate on the nomination. **Page S6642**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that all post-cloture time on the nomination be considered expired at 11:30 a.m., on Wednesday, November 20, 2019. **Page S6679**

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the nomination, post-cloture, at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, November 20, 2019. **Pages S6679–80**

**Nomination Confirmed:** Senate confirmed the following nomination:

By 64 yeas to 31 nays (Vote No. EX. 358), Robert J. Luck, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit. **Page S6642**

**Nominations Received:** Senate received the following nominations:

Alina I. Marshall, of Virginia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years.

Christian N. Weiler, of Louisiana, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term of fifteen years.

J. Steven Dowd, of Florida, to be United States Director of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Henry T. Wooster, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Crosby Kemper III, of Missouri, to be Director of the Institute of Museum and Library Services for a term of four years.

Mark A. Robbins, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Carl Ezekiel Ross, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of fifteen years.

Kathryn C. Davis, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

Edward Hulvey Meyers, of Maryland, to be a Judge of the United States Court of Federal Claims for a term of fifteen years.

1 Army nomination in the rank of general.

7 Coast Guard nominations in the rank of admiral.

Routine lists in the Army, and Coast Guard.

Page S6680

Messages from the House:

Page S6668

Measures Referred:

Page S6668

Executive Reports of Committees: Pages S6668–69

Additional Cosponsors: Pages S6669–72

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions: Pages S6672–73

Additional Statements: Pages S6665–68

Amendments Submitted: Pages S6676–79

Authorities for Committees to Meet: Page S6679

Privileges of the Floor: Page S6679

Record Votes: Two record votes were taken today. (Total—359) Page S6642

**Adjournment:** Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:23 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, November 20, 2019. (For Senate's program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today's Record on page S6680.)

## Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

### BUSINESS MEETING

*Committee on Armed Services:* Committee ordered favorably reported the nominations of Lisa W. Hershman, of Indiana, to be Chief Management Officer, Dana S. Deasy, of Virginia, to be Chief Information Officer, and Robert John Sander, of Virginia, to be General Counsel of the Department of the Navy, all of the Department of Defense, Joseph Bruce Hamilton, of Texas, Jessie Hill Roberson, of Virginia, and Thomas A. Summers, of Pennsylvania, each to be a Member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board, and 181 nominations in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps.

### BUSINESS MEETING

*Committee on Energy and Natural Resources:* Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 500, to amend title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Park Service Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 876, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to prepare veterans for careers in the energy industry, including the solar, wind, cybersecurity, and other low-carbon emissions sectors or zero-emissions sectors of the energy industry, with amendments;

S. 1081, to amend title 54, United States Code, to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, with an amendment;

S. 1739, to enable projects that will aid in the development and delivery of related instruction associated with apprenticeship and preapprenticeship programs that are focused on serving the skilled technical workforce at the National Laboratories and certain facilities of the National Nuclear Security Administration;

S. 2368, to amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to support licensing and relicensing of certain nuclear facilities and nuclear energy research, demonstration, and development, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2418, to amend the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 to modify a definition and the disposition and authorized uses of qualified outer Continental Shelf revenues under that Act and to exempt State and county payments under that Act

from sequestration, to provide for the distribution of certain outer Continental Shelf revenues to the State of Alaska, with amendments;

S. 2425, to amend the Energy Policy and Conservation Act to establish the CHP Technical Assistance Partnership Program, with an amendment;

S. 2508, to require the Secretary of Energy to establish a council to conduct a survey and analysis of the employment figures and demographics in the energy, energy efficiency, and motor vehicle sectors of the United States, with amendments;

S. 2556, to amend the Federal Power Act to provide energy cybersecurity investment incentives, to establish a grant and technical assistance program for cybersecurity investments, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2657, to support innovation in advanced geothermal research and development, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2668, to establish a program for research, development, and demonstration of solar energy technologies, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2688, to amend the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to establish an Office of Technology Transitions, with an amendment;

S. 2702, to require the Secretary of Energy to establish an integrated energy systems research, development, and demonstration, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2714, to amend the America COMPETES Act to reauthorize the ARPA-E program, with an amendment;

S. 2799, to require the Secretary of Energy and the Secretary of the Interior to establish a joint Nexus of Energy and Water Sustainability Office, with an amendment; and

The nominations of Dan R. Brouillette, of Texas, to be Secretary of Energy, James P. Danly, of Tennessee, to be a Member of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and Katharine MacGregor, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Secretary of the Interior.

## CLEAN WATER ACT SECTION 401

*Committee on Environment and Public Works:* Committee concluded a hearing to examine S. 1087, to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to make changes with respect to water quality certification, and state perspectives on other potential reforms to the implementation of Section 401 of the Clean Water Act, after receiving testimony from Wyoming Governor Mark Gordon, Cheyenne; Oklahoma Governor J. Kevin Stitt, Oklahoma City; and Laura Watson, Washington State Office of the Attorney General, Seattle.

## SECURING U.S. RESEARCH ENTERPRISE

*Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs:* Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations concluded a hearing to examine securing the United States research enterprise from China's talent recruitment plans, after receiving testimony from John Brown, Assistant Director, Counterintelligence Division, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice; Rebecca Keiser, Office Head, Office of International Science and Engineering, National Science Foundation; Michael S. Lauer, Deputy Director for Extramural Research, National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services; Chris Fall, Director, Office of Science, Department of Energy; and Edward J. Ramotowski, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Bureau of Consular Affairs.

## FEDERAL BUREAU OF PRISONS OVERSIGHT

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Committee concluded an oversight hearing to examine the Federal Bureau of Prisons, after receiving testimony from Kathleen Hawk Sawyer, Director, Federal Bureau of Prisons, 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.

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# House of Representatives

## Chamber Action

**Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced:** 32 public bills, H.R. 5154–5185; and 6 resolutions, H. Con. Res. 75; and H. Res. 711–712 and 714–716 were introduced.

**Pages H9056–57**

## Additional Cosponsors:

**Pages H9058–59**

**Reports Filed:** Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 3469, to direct the Transportation Security Administration to carry out covert testing and risk mitigation improvement of aviation security operations, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–298);

H.R. 4402, to require the Secretary of Homeland Security to conduct an inland waters threat analysis, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–299);

H.R. 4713, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to make certain improvements in the Office for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties of the Department of Homeland Security, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 116–300);

H.R. 4753, to prohibit the Secretary of Homeland Security from operating or procuring foreign-made unmanned aircraft systems, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 116–301); and

H. Res. 713, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1309) to direct the Secretary of Labor to issue an occupational safety and health standard that requires covered employers within the health care and social service industries to develop and implement a comprehensive workplace violence prevention plan, and for other purposes; providing for proceedings during the period from November 22, 2019, through December 2, 2019; and providing for consideration of motions to suspend the rules (H. Rept. 116–302).

Pages H9055–56

**Speaker:** Read a letter from the Speaker wherein she appointed Representative Takano to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Page H8961

**Recess:** The House recessed at 10:35 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon.

Page H8965

**Journal:** The House agreed to the Speaker's approval of the Journal by voice vote.

Pages H8965, H9041

**Recess:** The House recessed at 12:36 p.m. and reconvened at 1:10 p.m.

Page H8969

**Suspension—Proceedings Resumed:** The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure. Consideration began Monday, November 18th.

**Improving Corporate Governance Through Diversity Act of 2019:** H.R. 5084, to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require the submission by issuers of data relating to diversity, by a  $\frac{2}{3}$  yeas-and-nay vote of 281 yeas to 135 nays, Roll No. 630.

Pages H8971–72

**Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020:** The House concurred in the Senate amendment to H.R. 3055, making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, with an amendment inserting the text of Rules Committee Print 116–38 in lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate, by a yeas-and-nay vote of 231 yeas to 192 nays, Roll No. 631.

Pages H8967–69, H8970–H9041

H. Res. 708, the rule providing for consideration of the Senate amendment to the bill (H.R. 3055) was agreed to by a yeas-and-nays vote of 230 yeas to 194 nays, Roll No. 629, after the previous question was ordered by a yeas-and-nays vote of 228 yeas to 192 nays, Roll No. 628.

Pages H8967–69, H8970–71

**Directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 3055:** The House agreed to H. Con. Res. 75, directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the enrollment of H.R. 3055.

Page H9041

**Committee Election:** The House agreed to H. Res. 712, electing Members to certain standing committees of the House of Representatives and ranking Members on certain standing committees of the House of Representatives.

Page H9041

**Presidential Message:** Read a message from the President wherein he notified Congress that the national emergency with respect to Burundi that was declared in Executive Order 13712 of November 22, 2015 is to continue in effect beyond November 22, 2019—referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 116–81).

Page H8969

**Senate Referral:** S. 2071 was referred to the Committee on Natural Resources.

Pages H8969, H9054

**Senate Message:** Message received from the Senate by the Clerk and subsequently presented to the House today appears on page H8969.

**Quorum Calls—Votes:** Four yeas-and-nays votes developed during the proceedings of today and appear on pages H8970, H8970–71, H8971, and H9040–41. There were no quorum calls.

**Adjournment:** The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 5:27 p.m.

## Committee Meetings

### REVIEW OF CREDIT CONDITIONS: REPORT FROM THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION (FCA)

*Committee on Agriculture:* Subcommittee on Commodity Exchanges, Energy and Credit held a hearing entitled “Review of Credit Conditions: Report from the Farm Credit Administration (FCA)”. Testimony was heard from Glen R. Smith, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration.

### REVIEW OF THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

*Committee on Agriculture:* Subcommittee on Oversight and Department Operations held a hearing entitled



“Review of the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights”. Testimony was heard from Naomi C. Earp, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Department of Agriculture.

### MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

*Committee on Energy and Commerce:* Full Committee began a markup on legislation on the Safe, Accountable, Fair, and Environmentally Responsible Pipeline Act of 2019; H.R. 2339, the “Reversing the Youth Tobacco Epidemic Act of 2019”; H.R. 4995, the “Maternal Health Quality Improvement Act of 2019”; H.R. 4996, the “Helping Medicaid Offer Maternity Services Act of 2019”; H.R. 1603, the “Alan Reinstein Ban Asbestos Now Act of 2019”; H.R. 535, the “PFAS Action Act of 2019”; H.R. 2699, the “Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 2019”; H.R. 3851, the “Brand USA Extension Act”; H.R. 4779, to extend the Undertaking Spam, Spyware, And Fraud Enforcement With Enforcers beyond Borders Act of 2006, and for other purposes; H.R. 4229, the “Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological Availability Act”; H.R. 4227, the “Mapping Accuracy Promotes Services Act”; H.R. 5000, the “SHARE Act”; H.R. 4998, the “Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act”; H.R. 4461, the “Network Security Information Sharing Act of 2019”; H.R. 2881, the “Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2019”; H.R. 4500, the “Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019”; H. Res. 575, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that all stakeholders in the deployment of 5G communications infrastructure should carefully consider and adhere to the recommendation of “The Prague Proposals”; and H.R. 5035, the “Television Viewer Protection Act”.

### AMERICA FOR SALE? AN EXAMINATION OF THE PRACTICES OF PRIVATE FUNDS

*Committee on Financial Services:* Full Committee held a hearing entitled “America for Sale? An Examination of the Practices of Private Funds”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### FY2020 BUDGET AND U.S.-AFRICA RELATIONS

*Committee on Foreign Affairs:* Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations held a hearing entitled “FY2020 Budget and U.S.-Africa Relations”. Testimony was heard from Tibor P. Nagy, Jr., Assistant Secretary, Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State; and Cheryl L. Anderson, Deputy Assistant Administrator, Bureau for Africa, U.S. Agency for International Development.

### THE IMPORTANCE OF THE OPEN SKIES TREATY

*Committee on Foreign Affairs:* Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, Energy, and the Environment held a hearing entitled “The Importance of the Open Skies Treaty”. Testimony was heard from Amy Woolf, Specialist in Nuclear Weapons Policy, Congressional Research Services, Library of Congress; and public witnesses.

### WHAT’S NEXT FOR LEBANON? EXAMINING THE IMPLICATIONS OF CURRENT PROTESTS

*Committee on Foreign Affairs:* Subcommittee on the Middle East, North Africa, and International Terrorism held a hearing entitled “What’s Next for Lebanon? Examining the Implications of Current Protests”. Testimony was heard from Carla E. Humud, Analyst in Middle Eastern Affairs, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; and public witnesses.

### EXAMINING THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS OF DHS ‘REMAIN IN MEXICO’ POLICY

*Committee on Homeland Security:* Subcommittee on Border Security, Facilitation, and Operations held a hearing entitled “Examining the Human Rights and Legal Implications of DHS ‘Remain in Mexico’ Policy”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### THE ROAD TO 2020: DEFENDING AGAINST ELECTION INTERFERENCE

*Committee on Homeland Security:* Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, Infrastructure Protection, and Innovation held a hearing entitled “The Road to 2020: Defending Against Election Interference”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### THE PATENT TRIAL AND APPEAL BOARD AND THE APPOINTMENTS CLAUSE: IMPLICATIONS OF RECENT COURT DECISIONS

*Committee on the Judiciary:* Subcommittee on Courts, Intellectual Property, and the Internet held a hearing entitled “The Patent Trial and Appeal Board and the Appointments Clause: Implications of Recent Court Decisions”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

### REVIEWING THE BROKEN PROMISES REPORT: EXAMINING THE CHRONIC FEDERAL FUNDING SHORTFALLS IN INDIAN COUNTRY

*Committee on Natural Resources:* Subcommittee for Indigenous Peoples of the United States held a hearing entitled “Reviewing the Broken Promises Report:

Examining the Chronic Federal Funding Shortfalls in Indian Country”. Testimony was heard from Patricia Timmons Goodson, Vice-Chair, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; Anna Maria Ortiz, Director, Natural Resources and Environment, Government Accountability Office; Rear Admiral Chris Buchanan, Deputy Director, Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services; Jason Freihage, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

#### **TOXIC, FOREVER CHEMICALS: A CALL FOR IMMEDIATE FEDERAL ACTION ON PFAS**

*Committee on Oversight and Reform:* Subcommittee on Environment held a hearing entitled “Toxic, Forever Chemicals: A Call for Immediate Federal Action on PFAS”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

#### **THE DEFENSE POW/MIA ACCOUNTING AGENCY: BRINGING OUR NATION'S HEROES HOME**

*Committee on Oversight and Reform:* Subcommittee on National Security held a hearing entitled “The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency: Bringing Our Nation's Heroes Home”. Testimony was heard from Kelly McKeague, Director, Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency; and public witnesses.

#### **THE DEFENSE POW/MIA ACCOUNTING AGENCY: BRINGING OUR NATION'S HEROES HOME**

*Committee on Rules:* Full Committee held a hearing on H.R. 1309, the “Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Service Workers Act”. The Committee granted, by nonrecord vote, a structured rule providing for consideration of H.R. 1309, the “Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Service Workers Act”. The rule provides one hour of general debate on the bill equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Education and Labor. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule provides that an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116–37, modified by the amendment printed in Part A of the Rules Committee report, shall be considered as adopted and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended. The rule makes in order only those further amendments printed in part B the Rules Committee report accompanying the resolution. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time speci-

fied in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in part B of the report. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. The rule provides that on any legislative day during the period from November 22, 2019, through December 2, 2019: the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment. The rule provides that the Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 2. The rule provides that each day during the period addressed by section 2 shall not constitute a calendar or legislative day for purposes of clause 7(c)(1) of rule XXII. The rule provides that it shall be in order at any time on the legislative day of November 21, 2019, for the Speaker to entertain motions that the House suspend the rules as though under clause 1 of rule XV, and that the Speaker or her designee shall consult with the Minority Leader or his designee on the designation of any matter for consideration pursuant to this section. Testimony was heard from Chairman Scott of Virginia, and Representatives Byrne and Courtney.

#### **SMART CONSTRUCTION: INCREASING OPPORTUNITIES FOR SMALL BUSINESSES IN INFRASTRUCTURE**

*Committee on Small Business:* Subcommittee on Contracting and Infrastructure held a hearing entitled “Smart Construction: Increasing Opportunities for Small Businesses in Infrastructure”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

#### **CONCEPTS FOR THE NEXT WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT: PROMOTING RESILIENCY OF OUR NATION'S WATER RESOURCES INFRASTRUCTURE**

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure:* Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment held a hearing entitled “Concepts for the Next Water Resources Development Act: Promoting Resiliency of our Nation's Water Resources Infrastructure”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

#### **FURTHER EXAMINING FOREVER GI BILL IMPLEMENTATION EFFORTS**

*Committee on Veterans' Affairs:* Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity held a hearing entitled “Further Examining Forever GI Bill Implementation Efforts”. Testimony was heard from Paul R. Lawrence, Under

Secretary, Veterans Benefits Administration, Department of Veterans Affairs; James P. Gfrerer, Assistant Secretary, Office of Information and Technology, Department of Veterans Affairs; and a public witness.

#### **IMPEACHMENT INQUIRY: MS. WILLIAMS AND LT. COL. VINDMAN**

*Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:* Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Impeachment Inquiry: Ms. Williams and Lt. Col. Vindman”. Testimony was heard from Jennifer Williams, Special Advisor for Europe and Russia, Office of the Vice President of the United States; and Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Vindman, Director for European Affairs, National Security Council, Executive Office of the President of the United States.

#### **IMPEACHMENT INQUIRY: AMBASSADOR VOLKER AND MR. MORRISON**

*Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence:* Full Committee held a hearing entitled “Impeachment Inquiry: Ambassador Volker and Mr. Morrison”. Testimony was heard from Timothy Morrison, Special Assistant to the President and Senior Director for Europe and Russia, National Security Council, Executive Office of the President; and a public witness.

## ***Joint Meetings***

### **OPEN SKIES TREATY**

*Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe:* Commission concluded a joint hearing with the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, Energy, and the Environment to examine the importance of the Open Skies Treaty, after receiving testimony from Amy F. Woolf, Specialist in Nuclear Weapons Policy, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress; Jon Brook Wolfsthal, Global Zero, Washington, D.C.; and Damian Leader, New York University, New York, New York.

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### **COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 2019**

*(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)*

#### **Senate**

*Committee on Armed Services:* Subcommittee on Readiness and Management Support, to hold hearings to examine the Department of Defense audit, 9:30 a.m., SR–222.

Subcommittee on Cybersecurity, to hold closed hearings to examine implementation of the 2018 Department of Defense Cyber Strategy, 2:30 p.m., SVC–217.

Subcommittee on Emerging Threats and Capabilities, to hold hearings to examine biological threats to United States national security, 3 p.m., SR–222.

*Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs:* business meeting to consider S. 2877, to reauthorize the Ter-

rorism Risk Insurance Act of 2002; to be immediately followed by hearings to examine the nominations of Mitchell A. Silk, of New York, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Brian D. Montgomery, of Texas, to be Deputy Secretary, and David Carey Woll, Jr., of Connecticut, and John Bobbitt, of Texas, both to be an Assistant Secretary, all of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Peter J. Coniglio, of Virginia, to be Inspector General, Export-Import, 10 a.m., SD–538.

*Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:* to hold hearings to examine highly automated vehicles, focusing on Federal perspectives on the deployment of safety technology, 10 a.m., SH–216.

*Committee on Environment and Public Works:* business meeting to consider the nomination of Sean O'Donnell, of Maryland, to be Inspector General, Environmental Protection Agency, 9:35 a.m., SD–406.

*Committee on Finance:* Subcommittee on Health Care, to hold hearings to examine Alzheimer's awareness, focusing on barriers to diagnosis, treatment, and care coordination, 2 p.m., SD–215.

*Committee on Foreign Relations:* to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Stephen E. Biegun, of Michigan, to be Deputy Secretary of State, 10:15 a.m., SD–419.

Full Committee, business meeting to consider the nominations of Roxanne Cabral, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Carmen G. Cantor, of Puerto Rico, to be Ambassador to the Federated States of Micronesia, Kelley Eckels Currie, of Georgia, to be Ambassador at Large for Global Women's Issues, Kelly C. Degnan, of California, to be Ambassador to Georgia, Michael George DeSombre, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Thailand, David T. Fischer, of Michigan, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Morocco, Robert S. Gilchrist, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Lithuania, Peter M. Haymond, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Sung Y. Kim, of California, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia, Yuri Kim, of Guam, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Albania, Alina L. Romanowski, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the State of Kuwait, John Joseph Sullivan, of Maryland, to be Ambassador to the Russian Federation, Morse H. Tan, of Illinois, to be Ambassador at Large for Global Criminal Justice, and Leslie Meredith Tsou, of Virginia, to be Ambassador to the Sultanate of Oman, all of the Department of State, Andeliz N. Castillo, of New York, to be United States Alternate Executive Director of the Inter-American Development Bank, Alma L. Golden, of Texas, to be an Assistant Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and routine lists in the Foreign Service, 2 p.m., S–116, Capitol.

Subcommittee on Multilateral International Development, Multilateral Institutions, and International Economic, Energy, and Environmental Policy, to hold hearings to examine challenges and opportunities for advancing United States interests in the United Nations system, 2:30 p.m., SD–419.

*Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions:* to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Stephen

Hahn, of Texas, to be Commissioner of Food and Drugs, Department of Health and Human Services, 10 a.m., SD-430.

*Committee on Indian Affairs*, business meeting to consider S. 227, to direct the Attorney General to review, revise, and develop law enforcement and justice protocols appropriate to address missing and murdered Indians, and S. 982, to increase intergovernmental coordination to identify and combat violent crime within Indian lands and of Indians; to be immediately followed by an oversight hearing to examine honoring a nation's promise to Native veterans, including S. 1001, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to allow the Indian Health Service to cover the cost of a copayment of an Indian or Alaska Native veteran receiving medical care or services from the Department of Veterans Affairs, and S. 2365, to amend the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to authorize urban Indian organizations to enter into arrangements for the sharing of medical services and facilities, 2:30 p.m., SD-628.

### House

*Committee on Appropriations*, Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies, hearing entitled "The Department of Energy's Role in Addressing Climate Change", 10 a.m., 2362-B Rayburn.

*Committee on the Budget*, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Reexamining the Economic Costs of Debt", 10 a.m., 210 Cannon.

*Committee on Education and Labor*, Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Investment, hearing entitled "Examining the Policies and Priorities of the Labor Department's Apprenticeship Program", 1 p.m., 2175 Rayburn.

*Committee on Energy and Commerce*, Subcommittee on Environment and Climate Change, hearing entitled "Building a 100 Percent Clean Economy: The Challenges Facing Frontline Communities", 10 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Full Committee, continue markup on legislation on the Safe, Accountable, Fair, and Environmentally Responsible Pipeline Act of 2019; H.R. 2339, the "Reversing the Youth Tobacco Epidemic Act of 2019"; H.R. 4995, the "Maternal Health Quality Improvement Act of 2019"; H.R. 4996, the "Helping Medicaid Offer Maternity Services Act of 2019"; H.R. 1603, the "Alan Reinstein Ban Asbestos Now Act of 2019"; H.R. 535, the "PFAS Action Act of 2019"; H.R. 2699, the "Nuclear Waste Policy Amendments Act of 2019"; H.R. 3851, the "Brand USA Extension Act"; H.R. 4779, to extend the Undertaking Spam, Spyware, And Fraud Enforcement With Enforcers beyond Borders Act of 2006, and for other purposes; H.R. 4229, the "Broadband Deployment Accuracy and Technological Availability Act"; H.R. 4227, the "Mapping Accuracy Promotes Services Act"; H.R. 5000, the "SHARE Act"; H.R. 4998, the "Secure and Trusted Communications Networks Act"; H.R. 4461, the "Network Security Information Sharing Act of 2019"; H.R. 2881, the "Secure 5G and Beyond Act of 2019"; H.R. 4500, the "Promoting United States Wireless Leadership Act of 2019"; H. Res. 575, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that all stakeholders in the de-

ployment of 5G communications infrastructure should carefully consider and adhere to the recommendation of "The Prague Proposals"; and H.R. 5035, the "Television Viewer Protection Act", 11 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

*Committee on Financial Services*, Subcommittee on Consumer Protection and Financial Institutions, hearing entitled "An Examination of Regulators' Efforts to Preserve and Promote Minority Depository Institutions", 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Housing, Community Development, and Insurance, hearing entitled "Safe and Decent? Examining the Current State of Residents' Health and Safety in HUD Housing", 2 p.m., 2128 Rayburn.

*Committee on Homeland Security*, Full Committee, markup on A Resolution Offered by Chairman Bennie G. Thompson Authorizing Issuance of Subpoena on documents related to U.S. Customs and Border Protection Operations, 10 a.m., 310 Cannon.

*Committee on the Judiciary*, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 5038, the "Farm Workforce Modernization Act of 2019"; H.R. 3884, the "Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement Act of 2019"; H.R. 5140, the "Satellite Television Community Protection and Promotion Act of 2019"; H.R. 3991, the "Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Through Improvements to Patent Litigation Act of 2019"; and H.R. 5133, the "Affordable Prescriptions for Patients Through Promoting Competition Act of 2019", 10 a.m., 2141 Rayburn.

*Committee on Natural Resources*, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 1708, the "Rim of the Valley Corridor Preservation Act"; H.R. 2199, the "Central Coast Heritage Protection Act"; H.R. 2215, the "San Gabriel Mountains Foothills and Rivers Protection Act"; H.R. 2250, the "Northwest California Wilderness, Recreation, and Working Forests Act"; H.R. 2546, the "Colorado Wilderness Act of 2019"; H.R. 2642, the "Wild Olympics Wilderness and Wild and Scenic Rivers Act"; H.R. 2854, the "Protect Our Refuges Act of 2019"; and S. 216, the "Spokane Tribe of Indians of the Spokane Reservation Equitable Compensation Act", 10 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

*Committee on Science, Space, and Technology*, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Fighting Flu, Saving Lives: Vaccine Science and Innovation", 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Environment, hearing entitled "A Task of EPIC Proportions: Reclaiming U.S. Leadership in Weather Modeling and Prediction", 2 p.m., 2318 Rayburn.

*Committee on Small Business*, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 5078, the "Prison to Proprietorship Act"; H.R. 5065, the "Prison to Proprietorship for Formerly Incarcerated Act"; H.R. 5130, the "Capturing All Small Businesses Act of 2019"; and H.R. 5146, the "Unlocking Opportunities for Small Businesses Act of 2019", 11:30 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

*Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure*, Full Committee, business meeting on adoption of Subcommittee Membership assignments; and markup on H.R. 5120, the "SAFER Pipelines Act of 2019"; H.R. 5047, to require the Administrator of General Services to conduct an annual audit of properties leased to private parties, and for other purposes; H.R. 5139, the "Stop Sexual Assault and

Harassment in Transportation Act”; and H.R. 5119, to amend title 49, United States Code, to require certain air carriers to provide reports with respect to maintenance, preventative maintenance, or alterations, and for other purposes, 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

*Committee on Veterans’ Affairs*, Full Committee, hearing on H.R. 3495 and legislation to establish a pilot program for the issuance of grants to eligible entities, 10 a.m., HVC–210.

Subcommittee on Technology Modernization, hearing entitled “Go-Live March 2020: The Status of EHRM Readiness”, 1:30 p.m., HVC–210.

*Committee on Ways and Means*, Subcommittee on Trade, hearing entitled “U.S.-Japan Trade Agreements”, 10 a.m., 2020 Rayburn.

*Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence*, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Impeachment Inquiry: Ambassador Sondland”, 9 a.m., 1100 Longworth.

Full Committee, hearing entitled “Impeachment Inquiry: Ms. Cooper and Mr. Hale”, 2:30 p.m., 1100 Longworth.

*Select Committee on the Climate Crisis*, Full Committee, hearing entitled “Creating a Climate Resilient America: Reducing Risks and Costs”, 1:30 p.m., 1334 Longworth.

### Joint Meetings

*Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe*: to hold hearings to examine Russian influence in Belarus, 10 a.m., 2200, Rayburn Building.

*Joint Economic Committee*: to hold hearings to examine connecting more people to work, 2:15 p.m., SD–106.

*Next Meeting of the SENATE*

10 a.m., Wednesday, November 20

## Senate Chamber

**Program for Wednesday:** Senate will continue consideration of the nomination of Barbara Lagoa, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit, post-cloture, and vote on confirmation of the nomination at 11:30 a.m.

Following disposition of the nomination of Barbara Lagoa, Senate will vote on the motion to invoke cloture on the nomination of Adrian Zuckerman, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to Romania, Department of State.

*Next Meeting of the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES*

10 a.m., Wednesday, November 20

## House Chamber

**Program for Wednesday:** Consideration of H.R. 1309—Workplace Violence Prevention for Health Care and Social Service Workers Act (Subject to a Rule).

## Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue

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