

the Allied Forces, regain the initiative in the West, and pressure the Allies to seek a negotiated peace;

Whereas, in the Ardennes region of Belgium and Luxembourg, more than 650,000 troops from the United States, Great Britain, Belgium, Canada, and other Allied Forces defeated Germany in the Battle of the Bulge, which began December 16, 1944, and ended January 25, 1945;

Whereas the Battle of the Bulge resulted in over 89,000 United States casualties, including 19,000 soldiers killed, 47,500 wounded, and more than 23,000 captured or missing-in-action;

Whereas the Allied Forces overcame formidable obstacles that included being greatly outnumbered by the German Army, harsh weather conditions, and the treacherous and unknown terrain of the Ardennes Forest region of Belgium;

Whereas on December 17, 1944, during one of the worst atrocities of the war in Europe, the Malmedy Massacre, 84 unarmed American prisoners of war were shot by troops of the 1st SS Panzer Division;

Whereas 11 African American soldiers of the 333rd Field Artillery Battalion were massacred by SS troops near Wereth, Belgium and were identified as James Stewart of West Virginia, Due Turner of Arkansas, Curtis Adams of South Carolina, Mager Bradley of Mississippi, George Davis, Jr. of Alabama, Thomas Forte of Mississippi, Robert Green of Georgia, James Leatherwood of Mississippi, Nathaniel Moss of Texas, George Moten of Texas, and William Pritchett of Alabama;

Whereas the impressive leadership of Lieutenant General George S. Patton of the Third Army accelerated the success of the Allied Forces during the Battle of the Bulge;

Whereas, although Belgium lost more than 74,000 civilians during the war, in addition to many more having suffered through other atrocities that come with war, the people of Belgium persevered through the difficult period of time and rebuilt their lives the best they could after the war ended;

Whereas the success of the Allied Forces in beating back the German attack in the Battle of the Bulge made possible the final defeat and surrender of Nazi Germany in May 1945;

Whereas the citizens of Belgium and Luxembourg have generously hosted thousands of United States veterans and kept the memory of the Battle of the Bulge alive through numerous memorials and museums, including the Henri-Chapelle American Cemetery and Memorial, the Ardennes American Cemetery and Memorial, the Luxembourg American Cemetery, the Battle of the Ardennes Museum, the Bastogne War Museum, and the Bastogne December Historic Walk; and

Whereas, after the Battle of the Bulge ended, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill said, "This is undoubtedly the greatest American battle of the war and will, I believe, be regarded as an ever-famous American victory." Now, therefore, be it

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

(1) commemorates, on December 16, 2019, the 75th Anniversary of the Battle of the Bulge in World War II;

(2) recognizes the valiant efforts of the various Allied Forces; and

(3) remembers the individuals who made the ultimate sacrifice, which contributed to the Allied victory in the European Theater.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 24—RECOGNIZING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOOD AND NUTRITION SERVICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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

S. CON. RES. 24

Whereas the Food and Nutrition Service was founded on August 8, 1969, and has worked in a public-private partnership to reduce food insecurity and promote nutritious diets among the people of the United States;

Whereas the Food and Nutrition Service partners with State and local governments, Tribal organizations, school systems, nonprofit organizations, private sector companies, and faith-based organizations—

(1) to address hunger, poverty, and nutrition; and

(2) to provide support to over 36,000,000 people in the United States who live in households that face hunger on a daily basis;

Whereas the Food and Nutrition Service administers 15 nutrition assistance programs that leverage the agricultural abundance of the United States to ensure that children, seniors, and low-income individuals and families have access to nutritious food;

Whereas the programs of the Food and Nutrition Service reach 1 in 4 people in the United States each year;

Whereas it is the mission of Food and Nutrition Service to increase food security and reduce hunger while maintaining the integrity and efficiency of programs that provide nutrition assistance to the people of the United States when those people are in need; and

Whereas the Food and Nutrition Service co-develops the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, which provide science-based nutrition recommendations and serve as the cornerstone of Federal nutrition policy: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that Congress—

(1) recognizes the valuable historic and continued contributions of the Food and Nutrition Service and the employees of the Food and Nutrition Service to the nutrition, health, and well-being of the people of the United States;

(2) commends the partnership efforts of States, territories, local governments, Tribal organizations, school systems, nonprofit charitable organizations, private sector companies, and community-based organizations to end hunger and provide nutritious food to the people of the United States;

(3) encourages continued efforts—

(A) to educate the people of the United States on the importance of eating nutritiously; and

(B) to provide nutrition assistance to all people of the United States when those people are in need;

(4) recognizes that the Food and Nutrition Service uses the bounty of the farmers and ranchers of the United States to reduce food insecurity; and

(5) recognizes and reaffirms the commitment of the United States to—

(A) ending hunger in the United States; and

(B) continuing to lead the world in ending hunger worldwide.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 933. Mr. CORNYN (for Mr. VAN HOLLEN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2052, to

authorize the honorary promotion of Colonel Charles E. McGee to brigadier general in the United States Air Force.

SA 934. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3877, to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, to establish a congressional budget for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, to temporarily suspend the debt limit, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 933. Mr. CORNYN (for Mr. VAN HOLLEN) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2052, to authorize the honorary promotion of Colonel Charles E. McGee to brigadier general in the United States Air Force; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON BENEFITS.

No person is entitled to any bonus, gratuity, pay, or allowance by reason of section 1.

SA 934. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 3877, to amend the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, to establish a congressional budget for fiscal years 2020 and 2021, to temporarily suspend the debt limit, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title III, add the following:

SEC. 302. REDUCING EXCESSIVE GOVERNMENT.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(1) the term "agency" has the meaning given the term "Executive agency" under section 105 of title 5, United States Code;

(2) the term "amount of the increase in the debt limit" means—

(A) the dollar amount of the increase in the debt limit specified in the Act increasing the debt limit; or

(B) in the case of a suspension of the debt limit, the amount by which the Secretary of the Treasury estimates the debt limit shall be increased at the end of the period of the suspension, which the Secretary shall submit to Congress on the date of enactment of such an Act, or in the case of section 301 of this Act, as soon as is practicable after the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) the term "debt limit" means the limitation imposed by section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code;

(4) the term "direct cost of Federal regulation" means all costs incurred by, and expenditures required of, the Federal Government in issuing and enforcing Federal regulations, rules, statements, and legislation;

(5) the term "joint resolution" means a joint resolution—

(A) reported by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate or the House of Representatives in accordance with subsection (d)(3);

(B) which does not have a preamble;

(C) the title of which is as follows: "Joint resolution relating to repeal of costly rules"; and

(D) the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: "That the following rules shall have no force or effect: _____", the blank space being filled in with the list of major rules recommended to be repealed under subsection (d) by the committees of the House in which the joint resolution is reported;

(6) the term "major rule" means any rule that has resulted in or is likely to result in—

(A) an annual effect on the economy of \$100,000,000 or more;

(B) a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies, or geographic regions; or

(C) significant adverse effects on competition, employment, investment, productivity, innovation, or on the ability of United States-based enterprises to compete with foreign-based enterprises in domestic and export markets; and

(7) the term “suspension of the debt limit”

(A) means an Act that provides that the debt limit shall not apply for a period and that the amount of the debt limit is increased at the end of such period; and

(B) includes section 301 of this Act and any Act described in subparagraph (A) that is enacted after the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) REDUCTIONS IN REGULATORY COST.—Not later than 60 days after the date on which the debt limit is increased or a suspension of the debt limit takes effect, Congress shall consider, in accordance with the rules under subsection (e), legislation eliminating rules that results in a reduction of the direct cost of Federal regulation during the 10-fiscal-year period beginning with the next full fiscal year by not less than 15 percent of the amount of the increase in the debt limit.

(c) ACTION BY AGENCIES.—

(1) IDENTIFICATION OF MAJOR RULES.—If the amount of the debt limit is increased or a suspension of the debt limit takes effect, each agency shall submit to the Senate, the House of Representatives, and the Comptroller General of the United States a report identifying each major rule of the agency, as determined by the head of the agency.

(2) CERTIFICATION BY GAO.—After receipt of all reports required under paragraph (1), the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the Senate and the House of Representatives a report evaluating whether agencies appropriately identified major rules under paragraph (1), including whether the agencies identified major rules in accordance with Office of Management and Budget Circular A-4, or any successor thereto.

(d) ACTION BY COMMITTEES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Each committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives shall submit to the Committee on the Budget of its House a list of the major rules that—

(A) are within the jurisdiction of the committee, which may include major rules identified in the report of an agency under subsection (c)(1); and

(B) the committee recommends should be repealed.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining whether to recommend repealing major rules within its jurisdiction, a committee of the Senate or the House of Representatives shall consider—

(A) whether the major rule achieved, or has been ineffective in achieving, the original purpose of the major rule;

(B) any adverse effects that could materialize if the major rule is repealed, in particular if those adverse effects are the reason the major rule was originally enacted;

(C) whether the costs of the major rule outweigh any benefits of the major rule to the United States;

(D) whether the major rule has become obsolete due to changes in technology, economic conditions, market practices, or any other factors; and

(E) whether the major rule overlaps with another rule.

(3) COMBINING OF RECOMMENDATIONS.—The Committee on the Budget of the Senate and the Committee on the Budget of the House of

Representatives, upon receiving recommendations from all relevant committees under paragraph (1), shall report to its House a joint resolution carrying out all such recommendations without any substantive revision.

(e) EXPEDITED PROCEDURES.—

(1) CONSIDERATION IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(A) PLACEMENT ON CALENDAR.—Upon a joint resolution being reported by the Committee on the Budget of the House of Representatives, or upon receipt of a joint resolution from the Senate, the joint resolution shall be placed immediately on the calendar.

(B) PROCEEDING TO CONSIDERATION.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—It shall be in order, not later than 60 days after the date on which the debt limit is increased or a suspension of the debt limit takes effect, to move to proceed to consider a joint resolution in the House of Representatives.

(ii) PROCEDURE.—For a motion to proceed to consider a joint resolution—

(I) all points of order against the motion are waived;

(II) such a motion shall not be in order after the House of Representatives has disposed of a motion to proceed to the joint resolution;

(III) the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion;

(IV) the motion shall not be debatable; and

(V) a motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(C) CONSIDERATION.—The House of Representatives shall establish rules for consideration of a joint resolution in the House of Representatives.

(2) EXPEDITED CONSIDERATION IN SENATE.—In the Senate:

(A) PLACEMENT ON CALENDAR.—Upon a joint resolution being reported by the Committee on the Budget of the Senate, or upon receipt of a joint resolution from the House of Representatives, the joint resolution shall be placed immediately on the calendar.

(B) MOTION TO PROCEED.—

(i) TIMING.—A motion to proceed to a joint resolution is in order at any time after the resolution is placed on the calendar.

(ii) MOTION BY ANY SENATOR.—Any Senator may move to proceed to a joint resolution.

(iii) PRIVILEGE.—A motion to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution is privileged, except that this clause shall apply only to a motion to proceed to a joint resolution reported by the Committee on the Budget under subsection (d) or to the first joint resolution placed on the calendar after passage in the House of Representatives.

(iv) DEBATE.—Debate on a motion to proceed to a joint resolution is limited to not more than 5 hours, equally divided between Senators favoring and Senators opposing the resolution.

(v) MOTION NOT AMENDABLE.—The motion to proceed to the joint resolution is not amendable. A motion to reconsider is not in order. A motion to table is not in order.

(vi) OTHER MOTIONS NOT IN ORDER.—After a motion to proceed to a joint resolution is agreed to, motions to postpone or to consider other business are not in order.

(C) MOTIONS AND APPEALS.—All motions and appeals relating to a joint resolution shall be decided by the Senate without debate.

(D) FLOOR CONSIDERATION GENERALLY.—If the Senate proceeds to consideration of a joint resolution—

(i) all points of order against the joint resolution (and against consideration of the joint resolution) are waived;

(ii) consideration of the joint resolution, and all amendments thereto and debatable

motions and appeals in connection therewith, shall be limited to not more than 10 hours, which shall be divided equally between the majority and minority leaders or their designees;

(iii) a motion to postpone or a motion to commit the joint resolution is not in order; and

(iv) a motion to proceed to the consideration of other business is not in order.

(E) REQUIREMENTS FOR AMENDMENTS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—No amendment that is not germane to the provisions of a joint resolution shall be considered.

(ii) REPEAL OF MAJOR RULES.—Notwithstanding clause (i) or any other rule, an amendment or series of amendments to a joint resolution shall always be in order if such amendment or series of amendments proposes to repeal a major rule that would result in a decrease in the direct cost of Federal regulation during the 10-fiscal-year period beginning with the next full fiscal year.

(F) VOTE ON PASSAGE.—The vote on passage shall occur immediately following the conclusion of the consideration of a joint resolution, and a single quorum call at the conclusion of the debate if requested in accordance with the rules of the Senate.

(G) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of this subsection or the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedure relating to a joint resolution shall be decided without debate.

(3) CONSIDERATION AFTER PASSAGE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—If Congress passes a joint resolution, the period beginning on the date the President is presented with the joint resolution and ending on the date the President takes action with respect to the joint resolution shall be disregarded in computing the period described in subsection (g).

(B) VETOES.—If the President vetoes the joint resolution—

(i) the period beginning on the date the President vetoes the joint resolution and ending on the date Congress receives the veto message with respect to the joint resolution shall be disregarded in computing the period described in subsection (g); and

(ii) consideration of a veto message in the Senate under this section shall be not more than 2 hours equally divided between the majority and minority leaders or their designees.

(4) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This subsection is enacted by Congress—

(A) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution, and supersede other rules only to the extent that they are inconsistent with such rules; and

(B) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

(f) EFFECT OF JOINT RESOLUTION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A major rule shall cease to have force or effect if Congress enacts a joint resolution repealing the major rule.

(2) LIMITATION ON SUBSEQUENT RULEMAKING.—A rule that ceases to have force or effect under paragraph (1) may not be reissued in substantially the same form, and a new rule that is substantially the same as such a rule may not be issued, unless the reissued or new rule is specifically authorized by a law enacted after the date of enactment of the joint resolution repealing the original rule.

(g) FAILURE TO ENACT REDUCTIONS IN SPENDING.—

(1) DETERMINATION.—On the date that is 61 days after the date on which the debt limit is increased or a suspension of the debt limit takes effect, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall determine whether legislation has been enacted eliminating rules that reduces the direct cost of Federal regulation during the 10-fiscal-year period described in subsection (b)(1) by not less than 15 percent of the amount of the increase in the debt limit.

(2) INSUFFICIENT REDUCTIONS.—If the Director of the Office of Management and Budget determines that legislation has not been enacted that eliminates rules that reduces the direct cost of Federal regulation during the 10-fiscal-year period described in subsection (b)(1) by not less than 15 percent of the amount of the increase in the debt limit, effective on the date of the determination, the limitation in section 3101(b) of title 31, United States Code, shall be equal to the sum of the face amount of obligations issued under chapter 31 of title 31, United States Code, and the face amount of obligations whose principal and interest are guaranteed by the United States Government (except guaranteed obligations held by the Secretary of the Treasury) outstanding on the date of the determination.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO OBJECT TO PROCEEDING

I, Senator RON WYDEN, intend to object to proceeding to S. 918, a bill to prohibit the President or a Federal agency from constructing, operating, or offering wholesale or retail services on broadband networks without authorization from Congress, and for other purposes, dated July 31, 2019 for the reasons as stated in the RECORD.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I have 8 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 Sen-

ate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today's session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

The Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 31, 2019, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 31, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the nomination of Vice Admiral Michael M. Gilday, USN, to be Admiral and Chief of Naval Operations, Department of Defense.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 31, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, July 30, 2019, at 2 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 31, 2019, at 10:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Brent James McIntosh, of Michigan, to be an Under Secretary, Brian Callanan, of New Jersey, to be General Counsel, and Brian McGuire, of New York, to be a Deputy Under Secretary, all of the Department of the Treasury, and Travis Greaves, of the District of Columbia, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 31, 2019, at 10:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS

The Committee on Indian Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 31, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Sharon Fast Gustafson, of Virginia, to be General Counsel, and Charlotte A. Burrows, of the District of Columbia, to be a Member, both of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, July 31, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the nomination of W. Stephen Muldrow, to be United States Attorney for the District of Puerto Rico, Department of Justice.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I have one request for a 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 Wednesday, July 31, 2019, at a time to be determined, to conduct a hearing on pending nominations.

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privileges of the floor be granted to my interns Christopher Brown, Finn Carnahan, Ayden Kovel, Selma Matiashowski, Elizabeth Mears, Kaeli Peltola, Kali Spencer, Riley Vivlamore, Riley von Borstel, Nicholas Schok, and Clare Baldwin for today.

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

FOREIGN TRAVEL FINANCIAL REPORTS

In accordance with the appropriate provisions of law, the Secretary of the Senate herewith submits the following reports for standing committees of the Senate, certain joint committees of the Congress, delegations and groups, and select and special committees of the Senate, relating to expenses incurred in the performance of authorized foreign travel:

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF EXPENDITURE OF FUNDS FOR FOREIGN TRAVEL BY MEMBERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE U.S. SENATE, UNDER AUTHORITY OF SEC. 22, P.L. 95-384—22 U.S.C. 1754(b), COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY FOR TRAVEL FROM APR. 1 TO JUNE 30, 2019

Name and country	Name of currency	Per diem		Transportation		Miscellaneous		Total	
		Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency	Foreign currency	U.S. dollar equivalent or U.S. currency
Jacqueline Cottrell:									
France	Euro		2,459.00						2,459.00
Senator Pat Roberts:									
France	Euro		2,459.00						2,459.00
Delegation Expenses:*									
France	Euro						5,023.88		5,023.88
Total			4,918.00				5,023.88		9,941.88

* Delegation expenses include official expenses reimbursed to the Department of State, under the authority of Sec. 502(b) of the Mutual Security Act of 1954, as amended by Sec. 22 of P.L. 95384, and may include S. Res. 179 funds agreed to May 25, 1977.

SENATOR PAT ROBERTS,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, July 11, 2019.