payment of proceeds from savings bonds to a State with title to such bonds pursuant to the judgment of a court.

S. 2434

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2434, a bill to establish the National Criminal Justice Commission.

S. 2439

At the request of Mr. KING, the name of the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2439, a bill to amend the Trademark Act of 1946 to provide that the licensing of a mark for use by a related company may not be construed as establishing an employment relationship between the owner of the mark, or an authorizing person, and either that related company or the employees of that related company, and for other purposes.

S. 2461

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Wisconsin (Ms. BALDWIN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2461, a bill to designate a portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as wilderness.

S. 2546

At the request of Ms. MURKOWSKI, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2546, a bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to require a group health plan or health insurance coverage offered in connection with such a plan to provide an exceptions process for any medication step therapy protocol, and for other purposes.

S. 2550

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2550, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to deny the deduction for advertising and promotional expenses for tobacco products and electronic nicotine delivery systems.

S. 2574

At the request of Mr. GARDNER, the name of the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2574, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to increase the ability of Medicare and Medicaid providers to access the National Practitioner Data Bank for the purpose of conducting employee background checks.

S.J. RES. 53

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the names of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL), the Senator from Michigan (Ms. STABENOW), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN), the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. SMITH), the Senator from Vermont (Mr. SANDERS), the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ), the Senator from New York (Mrs. GILLIBRAND), the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. REED), the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. SCHATZ), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO), the Senator from California (Ms. HARRIS), the Senator from California (Mrs. FEINSTEIN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. WYDEN), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) and the Senator from Colorado (Mr. BENNET) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 53, a joint resolution providing for congressional disapproval under chapter 8 of title 5, United States Code, of the rule submitted by the Environmental Protection Agency relating to ''Repeal of the Clean Power Plan; Emission Guidelines for Greenhouse Gas Emissions From Existing Electric Utility Generating Units; Revisions to Emission Guidelines Implementing Regulations''.

S.J. RES. 57

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the names of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. GARDNER) and the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) were added as cosponsors of S.J. Res. 57, a joint resolution opposing the decision to end certain United States efforts to prevent Turkish military operations against Syrian Kurdish forces in Northeast Syria.

S. CON. RES. 21

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ROUNDS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Con. Res. 21, a concurrent resolution strongly condemning human rights violations, violence against civilians, and cooperation with Iran by the Houthi movement and its allies in Yemen.

S. RES. 303

At the request of Mr. HAWLEY, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 303, a resolution calling upon the leadership of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to dismantle its kwan-li-so political prison labor camp system, and for other purposes.

S. RES. 318

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 318, a resolution to support the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Sixth Replenishment.

S. RES. 339

At the request of Mr. ENZI, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 339, a resolution supporting the goals and ideals of National Retirement Security Week, including raising public awareness of the various tax-preferred retirement vehicles, increasing personal financial literacy, and engaging the people of the United States on the keys to success in achieving and maintaining retirement security throughout their lifetimes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Ms. HIRONO):

S. 2603. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to end the immigrant visa backlog, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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. 2603

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 ''Resolving Extended Limbo for Immigrant Employees and Families Act'' or the ''RELIEF Act''.

SEC. 2. NUMERICAL LIMITATION TO ANY SINGLE FOREIGN STATE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 202(a)(2) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(a)(2)) is amended—

(1) in the paragraph heading, by striking ''AND EMPLOYMENT-BASED'';

(2) by striking ''(3), (4), and (5),'' and inserting ''(3) and (4),'';

(3) by striking ''subsections (a) and (b) of section 203'' and inserting ''section 203(a)'';

(4) by striking ''7'' and inserting ''15''; and

(5) by striking ''such subsections'' and inserting ''such section''.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(3), by striking ''both subsections (a) and (b) of section 203'' and inserting ''section 203(a)'';

(2) by striking subsection (a)(5); and

(3) by amending subsection (e) to read as follows:

''(e) SPECIAL RULES FOR COUNTRIES AT CEILING.—If it is determined that the total number of immigrant visas made available under section 203(a) to natives of any single foreign state or dependent area will exceed the numerical limitation specified in subsection (a)(2) in any fiscal year, in determining the allotment of immigrant visa numbers to natives under section 203(a), visa numbers with respect to natives of that state or area shall be allocated (to the extent practicable and otherwise consistent with this section and section 203) in a manner so that, except as provided in subsection (a)(4), the proportion of the visa numbers made available under each of paragraphs (1) through (4) of section 203(a) is equal to the ratio of the total number of visas made available under the respective paragraph to the total number of visas made available under section 203(a).''.

(c) COUNTRY-SPECIFIC OFFSET.—Section 2 of the Chinese Student Protection Act of 1992 (8 U.S.C. 1255 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking ''subsection (e))'' and inserting ''subsection (d))''; and

(2) by striking subsection (d) and redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (d).

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect as if enacted on September 30, 2019, and shall apply to fiscal years beginning with fiscal year 2020.

(e) TRANSITION RULES FOR EMPLOYMENT-BASED IMMIGRANTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to the succeeding paragraphs of this subsection and notwithstanding title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151 et seq.), the following rules shall apply:

(A) For fiscal year 2020, 15 percent of the immigrant visas made available under each of paragraphs (2), (3), and (5) of section 203(b) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) shall be allotted to immigrants who are natives of a foreign state or dependent area that is not one of the two states with the largest aggregate numbers of natives who are beneficiaries of approved petitions for immigrant status under such paragraphs.

(B) For fiscal year 2021, 10 percent of the immigrant visas made available under each of such paragraphs shall be allotted to immigrants who are natives of a foreign state or dependent area that is not one of the two states with the largest aggregate numbers of natives who are beneficiaries of approved petitions for immigrant status under such paragraphs.

(C) For fiscal year 2022, 10 percent of the immigrant visas made available under each of such paragraphs shall be allotted to immigrants who are natives of a foreign state or dependent area that is not one of the two states with the largest aggregate numbers of natives who are beneficiaries of approved petitions for immigrant status under such paragraphs.

(2) PER-COUNTRY LEVELS.—

(A) RESERVED VISAS.—With respect to the visas reserved under each of subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1), the number of such visas made available to natives of any single foreign state or dependent area in the appropriate fiscal year may not exceed 25 percent (in the case of a single foreign state) or 2 percent (in the case of a dependent area) of the total number of such visas.

(B) UNRESERVED VISAS.—With respect to the immigrant visas made available under each of paragraphs (2), (3), and (5) of section 203(b) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) and not reserved under paragraph (1), for each of fiscal years 2020, 2021, and 2022, not more than 85 percent shall be allotted to immigrants who are natives of any single foreign state.

(3) SPECIAL RULE TO PREVENT UNUSED VISAS.—If, with respect to fiscal year 2020, 2021, or 2022, the operation of paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection would prevent the total number of immigrant visas made available under paragraph (2) or (3) of section 203(b) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) from being issued, such visas may be issued during the remainder of such fiscal year without regard to paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.

(4) TRANSITION RULE FOR CURRENTLY APPROVED BENEFICIARIES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended by this Act, immigrant visas under section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) shall be allocated such that no alien described in subparagraph (B) receives a visa later than the alien otherwise would have received said visa had this Act not been enacted.

(B) ALIEN DESCRIBED.—An alien is described in this subparagraph if the alien is the beneficiary of a petition for an immigrant visa under section 203(b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)) that was approved prior to the date of enactment of this Act.

(5) RULES FOR CHARGEABILITY.—Section 202(b) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(b)) shall apply in determining the foreign state to which an alien is chargeable for purposes of this subsection.

(6) ENSURING AVAILABILITY OF IMMIGRANT VISAS.—For each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024, notwithstanding sections 201 and 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151, 1152), as amended by this Act, additional immigrant visas under section 203 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153) shall be made available and allocated—

(A) such that no alien who is a beneficiary of a petition for an immigrant visa under such section 203 receives a visa later than the alien otherwise would have received such visa had this Act not been enacted; and

(B) to permit all visas to be distributed in accordance with this section.

SEC. 3. ENDING IMMIGRANT VISA BACKLOG.

(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to any immigrant visa made available under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.), as amended by this Act, subject to paragraphs (1) and (2), the Secretary of State shall make immigrant visas available to—

(1) aliens who are beneficiaries of petitions filed under subsection (b) of section 203 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153) before the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(2) aliens who are beneficiaries of petitions filed under subsection (a) of such section before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(b) ALLOCATION OF VISAS.—The visas made available under this section shall be allocated as follows:

(1) EMPLOYMENT-SPONSORED IMMIGRANT VISAS.—In each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024, the Secretary of State shall allocate to aliens described in subsection (a)(1) a number of immigrant visas equal to 1/5 of the number of aliens described in such subsection the visas of whom have not been issued as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) FAMILY-SPONSORED IMMIGRANT VISAS.—In each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024, the Secretary of State shall allocate to aliens described in subsection (a)(2) a number of immigrant visas equal to 1/5 of the difference between—

(A) the number of aliens described in such subsection the visas of whom have not been issued as of the date of the enactment of this Act; and

(B) the number of aliens described in subsection (a)(1).

(c) ORDER OF ISSUANCE FOR PREVIOUSLY FILED APPLICATIONS.—The visas made available under this section shall be issued in accordance with section 202 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152), as amended by this Act, in the order in which the petitions under section 203 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153) were filed.

SEC. 4. KEEPING AMERICAN FAMILIES TOGETHER.

(a) RECLASSIFICATION OF SPOUSES AND MINOR CHILDREN OF LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENTS AS IMMEDIATE RELATIVES AND EXEMPTION OF DERIVATIVES.—The Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 201(b) (8 U.S.C. 1151(b))—

(A) in paragraph (1), by adding at the end the following:

''(F) Aliens who derive status under section 203(d).''; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2)(A) IMMEDIATE RELATIVES.—Aliens who are immediate relatives.

''(B) DEFINITION OF IMMEDIATE RELATIVE.—In this paragraph, the term 'immediate relative' means—

''(i) a child, spouse, or parent of a citizen of the United States, except that in the case of such a parent such citizen shall be at least 21 years of age;

''(ii) a child or spouse of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence;

''(iii) a child or spouse of an alien described in clause (i), who is accompanying or following to join the alien;

''(iv) a child or spouse of an alien described in clause (ii), who is accompanying or following to join the alien;

''(v) an alien admitted under section 211(a) on the basis of a prior issuance of a visa to the alien's accompanying parent who is an immediate relative; and

''(vi) an alien born to an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence during a temporary visit abroad.

''(C) TREATMENT OF SPOUSE AND CHILDREN OF DECEASED CITIZEN OR LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENT.—If an alien who was the spouse or child of a citizen of the United States or of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence and was not legally separated from the citizen or lawful permanent resident at the time of the citizen's or lawful permanent resident's death files a petition under section 204(a)(1)(B), the alien spouse (and each child of the alien) shall remain, for purposes of this paragraph, an immediate relative during the period beginning on the date of the citizen's or permanent resident's death and ending on the date on which the alien spouse remarries.

''(D) PROTECTION OF VICTIMS OF ABUSE.—An alien who has filed a petition under clause (iii) or (iv) of section 204(a)(1)(A) shall remain, for purposes of this paragraph, an immediate relative if the United States citizen or lawful permanent resident spouse or parent loses United States citizenship on account of the abuse.''; and

(2) in section 203(a) (8 U.S.C. 1153(a))—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''23,400'' and inserting ''111,334''; and

(B) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) UNMARRIED SONS AND UNMARRIED DAUGHTERS OF LAWFUL PERMANENT RESIDENTS.—Qualified immigrants who are the unmarried sons or unmarried daughters (but are not the children) of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence shall be allocated visas in a number not to exceed 26,266, plus—

''(A) the number of visas by which the worldwide level exceeds 226,000; and

''(B) the number of visas not required for the class specified in paragraph (1).''.

(b) PROTECTING CHILDREN FROM AGING OUT.—Section 203(h) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(h)) is amended—

(1) by amending paragraph (1) to read as follows:

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of subsection (d), a determination of whether an alien satisfies the age requirement in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) of section 101(b)(1) shall be made using the age of the alien on the date on which the petition is filed with the Secretary of Homeland Security under section 204.'';

(2) by amending paragraph (2) to read as follows:

''(2) PETITIONS DESCRIBED.—A petition described in this paragraph is a petition filed under section 204 for classification of—

''(A) the alien's parent under subsection (a), (b), or (c); or

''(B) the alien as an immediate relative based on classification as a child of—

''(i) a citizen of the United States; or

''(ii) a lawful permanent resident.'';

(3) in paragraph (3), by striking ''subsections (a)(2)(A) and'' and inserting ''subsection''; and

(4) by adding at the end the following:

''(5) TREATMENT FOR NONIMMIGRANT CATEGORIES PURPOSES.—An alien dependent treated as a child for immigrant visa purposes under this subsection shall be treated as a dependent child for nonimmigrant categories.''.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) DEFINITIONS.—Section 101(a)(15)(K)(ii) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(K)(ii)) is amended by striking ''section 201(b)(2)(A)(i)'' and inserting ''section 201(b)(2) (other than clause (v) or (vi) of subparagraph (B))''.

(2) RULES FOR DETERMINING WHETHER CERTAIN ALIENS ARE IMMEDIATE RELATIVES.—Section 201(f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(f)) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''paragraphs (2) and (3),'' and inserting ''paragraph (2),'';

(B) by striking paragraph (2);

(C) by redesignating paragraphs (3) and (4) as paragraphs (2) and (3), respectively; and

(D) in paragraph (3), as so redesignated, by striking ''through (3)'' and inserting ''and (2)''.

(3) PER COUNTRY LEVEL.—Section 202(a)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(a)(1)(A)) is amended by striking ''section 201(b)(2)(A)(i)'' and inserting ''section 201(b)(2) (other than clause (v) or (vi) of subparagraph (B))''.

(4) NUMERICAL LIMITATION TO ANY SINGLE FOREIGN STATE.—Section 202(a)(4) (8 U.S.C. 1152(a)(4)) is amended—

(A) by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B);

(B) by redesignating subparagraphs (C) and (D) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively; and

(C) in subparagraph (A), as so redesignated—

(i) by striking the undesignated matter following clause (ii);

(ii) by striking clause (ii);

(iii) in clause (i), by striking '', or'' and inserting a period; and

(iv) in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking ''section 203(a)(2)(B) may not exceed'' and all that follows through ''23 percent'' in clause (i) and inserting ''section 203(a)(2) may not exceed 23 percent''.

(5) PROCEDURES FOR GRANTING IMMIGRANT STATUS.—Section 204 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1154) is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (1)—

(I) in subparagraph (A)—

(aa) in clause (i), by striking ''section 201(b)(2)(A)(i)'' and inserting ''clause (i) or (ii) of section 201(b)(2)(B)'';

(bb) in clause (ii), by striking ''the second sentence of section 201(b)(2)(A)(i)'' and inserting ''section 201(b)(2)(C)'';

(cc) by amending clause (iii) to read as follows:

''(iii)(I) An alien who is described in clause (ii) may file a petition with the Secretary of Homeland Security under this subparagraph for classification of the alien (and any child of the alien) if the alien demonstrates to the Secretary that—

''(aa) the marriage or the intent to marry the citizen of the United States or lawful permanent resident was entered into in good faith by the alien; and

''(bb) during the marriage or relationship intended by the alien to be legally a marriage, the alien or a child of the alien has been battered or has been the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by the alien's spouse or intended spouse.

''(II) For purposes of subclause (I), an alien described in this subclause is an alien—

''(aa)(AA) who is the spouse of a citizen of the United States or lawful permanent resident;

''(BB) who believed that he or she had married a citizen of the United States or lawful permanent resident and with whom a marriage ceremony was actually performed and who otherwise meets any applicable requirements under this Act to establish the existence of and bona fides of a marriage, but whose marriage is not legitimate solely because of the bigamy of such citizen of the United States or lawful permanent resident; or

''(CC) who was a bona fide spouse of a citizen of the United States or a lawful permanent resident within the past 2 years and whose spouse died within the past 2 years, whose spouse renounced citizenship status or renounced or lost status as a lawful permanent resident within the past 2 years related to an incident of domestic violence, or who demonstrates a connection between the legal termination of the marriage within the past 2 years and battering or extreme cruelty by a spouse who is a citizen of the United States or a lawful permanent resident spouse;

''(bb) who is a person of good moral character;

''(cc) who is eligible to be classified as an immediate relative under section 201(b)(2)(B) or who would have been so classified but for the bigamy of the citizen of the United States or lawful permanent resident that the alien intended to marry; and

''(dd) who has resided with the alien's spouse or intended spouse.'';

(dd) by amending clause (iv) to read as follows:

''(iv) An alien who is the child of a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States, or who was a child of a United States citizen or lawful permanent resident parent who within the past 2 years lost or renounced citizenship status related to an incident of domestic violence, and who is a person of good moral character, who is eligible to be classified as an immediate relative under section 201(b)(2)(B), and who resides, or has resided in the past, with the citizen or lawful permanent resident parent may file a petition with the Secretary of Homeland Security under this subparagraph for classification of the alien (and any child of the alien) under such section if the alien demonstrates to the Secretary that the alien has been battered by or has been the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by the alien's citizen or lawful permanent resident parent. For purposes of this clause, residence includes any period of visitation.''; and

(ee) in clause (v)(I), in the matter preceding item (aa), by inserting ''or lawful permanent resident'' after ''citizen'';

(ff) in clause (vi), by striking ''renunciation of citizenship'' and all that follows through ''citizenship status'' and inserting ''renunciation of citizenship or lawful permanent resident status, death of the abuser, divorce, or changes to the abuser's citizenship or lawful permanent resident status''; and

(gg) in clause (vii), by striking ''section 201(b)(2)(A)(i)'' each place it appears and inserting ''section 201(b)(2)(B)'';

(II) by amending subparagraph (B) to read as follows:

''(B)(i)(I) Except as provided in subclause (II), any alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence claiming that an alien is entitled to a classification by reason of the relationship described in section 203(a)(2) may file a petition with the Attorney General for such classification.

''(II) Subclause (I) shall not apply in the case of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence who has been convicted of a specified offense against a minor (as defined in subparagraph (A)(viii)(II)), unless the Secretary of Homeland Security, in the Secretary's sole and unreviewable discretion, determines that such person poses no risk to the alien with respect to whom a petition described in subclause (I) is filed.

''(ii) An alien who was the child of a lawful permanent resident who within the past 2 years lost lawful permanent resident status due to an incident of domestic violence, and who is a person of good moral character, who is eligible for classification under section 203(a)(2), and who resides, or has resided in the past, with the alien's permanent resident alien parent may file a petition with the Secretary of Homeland Security under this subparagraph for classification of the alien (and any child of the alien) under such section if the alien demonstrates to the Secretary that the alien has been battered by or has been the subject of extreme cruelty perpetrated by the alien's permanent resident parent.

''(iii)(I) For purposes of a petition filed or approved under clause (ii), the loss of lawful permanent resident status by a parent after the filing of a petition under that clause shall not adversely affect approval of the petition, and for an approved petition, shall not affect the alien's ability to adjust status under subsections (a) and (c) of section 245 or obtain status as a lawful permanent resident based on an approved self-petition under clause (ii).

''(II) Upon the lawful permanent resident parent becoming or establishing the existence of United States citizenship through naturalization, acquisition of citizenship, or other means, any petition filed with the Secretary of Homeland Security and pending or approved under clause (ii) on behalf of an alien who has been battered or subjected to extreme cruelty shall be deemed reclassified as a petition filed under subparagraph (A) even if the acquisition of citizenship occurs the termination of parental rights.''; and

(III) in subparagraph (D)(i)(I), by striking ''paragraph (1), (2), or (3)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1) or (3)''; and

(ii) in paragraph (2)—

(I) by striking ''spousal second preference petition'' each place it appears and inserting ''petition for the spouse of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence''; and

(II) in the undesignated matter following subparagraph (A)(ii), by striking ''preference status under section 203(a)(2)'' and inserting ''classification as an immediate relative under section 201(b)(2)(B)(ii)'';

(B) in subsection (c)(1), by striking ''or preference status''; and

(C) in subsection (k)(1), by striking ''203(a)(2)(B)'' and inserting ''203(a)(2)''.

(6) EXCLUDABLE ALIENS.—Section 212(d)(12)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(12)(B)) is amended by striking ''section 201(b)(2)(A)'' and inserting ''section 201(b)(2) (other than subparagraph (B)(vi))''.

(7) ADMISSION OF NONIMMIGRANTS.—Section 214(r)(3)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(r)(3)(A)) is amended by striking ''section 201(b)(2)(A)(i)'' and inserting ''section 201(b)(2) (other than clause (v) or (vi) of subparagraph (B)).''

(8) DEFINITION OF ALIEN SPOUSE.—Section 216(h)(1)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1186a(h)(1)(A)) is amended by inserting ''or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence'' after ''United States''.

(9) REFUGEE CRISIS IN IRAQ ACT OF 2007.—Section 1243(a)(4) of the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 (Public Law 110–118; 8 U.S.C. 1157 note) is amended by striking ''section 201(b)(2)(A)(i)'' and inserting ''section 201(b)(2) (other than clause (v) or (vi) of subparagraph (B))''.

(10) PROCESSING OF VISA APPLICATIONS.—Section 233(b)(1) of the Department of State Authorization Act, Fiscal Year 2003 (Public Law 107–228; 8 U.S.C. 1201 note) is amended by striking ''section 201(b)(2)(A)(i)'' and inserting ''section 201(b)(2) (other than clause (v) or (vi) of subparagraph (B))''.

By Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. SCOTT of Florida):

S. 2604. A bill to require the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic

Safety Administration to work with vehicle manufacturers, suppliers, and other interested parties to advance the technology developed by the Driver Alcohol Detection System for Safety Research Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. UDALL. 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:

Mr. UDALL. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce the Reduce Impaired Driving for Everyone Act of 2019 or RIDE Act of 2019. I would like to thank my co-sponsor, Senator RICK SCOTT of Florida, who joins me on this important bill—a bill that will help end drunk driving and prevent thousands of fatalities and injuries across the nation.

While we have made progress over the last several decades to reduce drunk driving on our roads, it is still a national tragedy. In 2017, the latest year for which we have statistics, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration found that 10,874 person were killed on American roads by a drunk driver. That's one death every 48 minutes. And most tragically: every single one of those 10,874 deaths could have been prevented.

Traffic fatalities due to drunk driving account for one-third of all such fatalities. Yet, drunk drivers have only a two percent chance of being caught. And one study found that the average drunk driver has driven drunk 87 times before being arrested. The RIDE Act aims to make sure these drivers do not hit the road in the first place.

I'm not new to this fight. When I was Attorney General of New Mexico in the 1990's, our State had one of the highest DWI rates in the Nation. Then, on Christmas Eve in 1992, a drunk driver killed a mother and her three young daughters as he sped down the highway the wrong way going 90 miles per hour. That tragedy galvanized me and many others in our State. I worked to impose stronger penalties for repeat offenders, impose a lower legal limit for intoxication, and close drive-up liquor windows. Those efforts and the efforts of many others across New Mexico helped bring down the number of alcohol-related fatalities from 460 in 1992 to 131 in 2017. But that's 131 too many. And so we have more work to do in New Mexico and across the Nation.

I've worked many years to fund development of the Driver Alcohol Detection System for Safety or DADSS technology—technology that prevents drivers impaired above the legal limit from ever taking the wheel. When I first started advocating for this technology, it seemed far-fetched to some, out of reach. But, now—it's being road-tested and within our grasp.

The RIDE Act builds on the $50 million dollars Congress has appropriated since 2008 by appropriating $5 million per year toward drunk driver detection technology during fiscal years 2021 and 2022. The bill will fund the technology transfer of this software to ready it for installation and testing in vehicles.

At the same time the Federal government has moved to introduce this technology, some private automobile manufacturers are also developing technology of their own for installation in their vehicles. They are to be applauded.

NHTSA and the Automotive Coalition for Traffic Safety, of which every major automobile manufacturer is a member, have engaged in a decade-long public-private partnership to research, manufacture, and test equipment to make vehicles inoperable if alcohol is present in a person's breath. They are engaged now in calibration to ensure that a vehicle will be inoperable only if a driver is above the legal limit. NHTSA and ACTS are working with the states of Maryland and Virginia to test this technology. Real world testing is essential—which is why the RIDE Act will empower the Federal General Services Administration to incorporate anti-drunk driving software into its fleet on a pilot basis.

Finally, the RIDE Act requires the NHTSA to promulgate rules to require installation of advanced drunk driving prevention technology in all new vehicles not later than two years after enactment of the bill. Automobile manufacturers will have two model years to comply with the rule. This means the RIDE Act sets out about a four year window to prevent drunk driving in all new vehicles. This tremendous goal is within reach.

Again, I appreciate the support of my colleague, Senator SCOTT. The RIDE Act should have strong bipartisan support. Drunk drivers don't discriminate on the basis of political party. I urge all our colleagues to join us in this important fight against drunk driving and the devastation that it causes.

S. 2604

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 ''Reduce Impaired Driving for Everyone Act of 2019'' or the ''RIDE Act of 2019''.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds that—

(1) alcohol-impaired driving fatalities represent approximately ⅓ of all highway fatalities in the United States each year;

(2) in 2017, there were 10,874 alcohol-impaired driving fatalities in the United States involving drivers with a blood alcohol concentration level of .08 or higher, and 68 percent of the crashes that resulted in those fatalities involved a driver with a blood alcohol concentration level of .15 or higher;

(3) the estimated economic cost for alcohol-impaired driving in 2010 was $44,000,000,000;

(4) the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration has partnered with automobile manufacturers to develop alcohol detection technologies that could be installed in vehicles to prevent drunk driving; and

(5) the Federal Government has invested nearly $50,000,000 in advanced alcohol detection software, and companies are actively pursuing solutions to the significant problem of drunk driving.

SEC. 3. ADVANCED DRUNK DRIVING PREVENTION TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ADMINISTRATOR.—The term ''Administrator'' means the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration.

(2) DADSS.—The term ''DADSS'' means the Driver Alcohol Detection System for Safety Research Program carried out through a public-private partnership between the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the Automotive Coalition for Traffic Safety.

(3) NEW VEHICLE.—The term ''new vehicle'' has the meaning given the term in section 37.3 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation).

(b) TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER AND VEHICLE INTEGRATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—During fiscal years 2021 and 2022, the Administrator shall work directly with vehicle manufacturers, suppliers, and other interested parties, including institutions of higher education with expertise in automotive engineering, to advance the technology developed by DADSS, and other suitable advanced drunk driving prevention technology, as determined by the Administrator, with the goal of integrating the technology, at the earliest practicable date, into new vehicles.

(2) FUNDING.—Any amounts made available to carry out this subsection under subsection (h)(1) shall be made available for the purposes described in paragraph (1) pursuant to the existing cooperative agreement entered into by the Administrator and the Automotive Coalition for Traffic Safety to carry out DADSS.

(c) DEMONSTRATION OF TECHNOLOGY IN FEDERAL FLEETS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning in fiscal year 2021, the Administrator shall work with the Administrator of General Services to demonstrate advanced drunk driving prevention technology in not fewer than 2,500 vehicles in Federal fleets.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out paragraph (1), the Administrator shall ensure that the fleet vehicles in which advanced drunk driving prevention technology is demonstrated—

(A) are driven not less than 3 days per week;

(B) are located in various regions in the United States; and

(C) collectively include not more than 3 make, model, and model year combinations.

(d) PILOT DEPLOYMENT OF PROTOTYPE ADVANCED DRUNK DRIVING PREVENTION TECHNOLOGY IN NON-FEDERAL FLEETS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To assist in the development of, and to aid the creation of market demand for, advanced drunk driving prevention technology, the Administrator shall carry out a program to encourage the use of advanced drunk driving prevention technology in—

(A) State and local government fleets; and

(B) private sector fleets.

(2) FUNDING.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Out of any amounts made available to the Administrator and not otherwise obligated, the Administrator shall use such sums as are necessary to carry out paragraph (1).

(B) EXISTING PROGRAM FUNDING.—The Administrator may continue to use, in accordance with existing guidelines for the relevant fund, any Federal fund used by the Administrator on the date of enactment of this Act to carry out an existing program that satisfies the requirements of paragraph (1).

(e) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Administrator shall submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing the progress of the Administrator in carrying out subsections (c) and (d).

(f) STAKEHOLDER TEAM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Administrator shall establish and maintain a team, to be known as the ''Stakeholder Team'', to provide input for the Administrator to consider on issues of public policy, deployment, and State law relating to the deployment of advanced drunk driving prevention technology in motor vehicles.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Stakeholder Team shall be composed of—

(A) vehicle manufacturers;

(B) suppliers;

(C) safety advocates;

(D) fleet administrators or managers; and

(E) other interested parties with expertise in public policy, marketing, or product release.

(g) RULEMAKING.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (3), not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator shall issue a final rule prescribing a Federal motor vehicle safety standard that requires advanced drunk driving prevention technology in all new vehicles.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) LEAD TIME.—The compliance date of the rule issued under paragraph (1) shall be not more than 2 model years after the effective date of that rule.

(B) TECHNICAL CAPABILITY.—Any advanced drunk driving prevention technology required for new vehicles under paragraph (1) that measures blood alcohol concentration shall automatically use the legal limit for blood alcohol concentration of the jurisdiction in which the vehicle is located.

(3) TIMING.—If the Administrator determines that it is not practicable to issue the rule described in paragraph (1) by the applicable date, the Administrator—

(A) may extend the time period for such time as the Administrator determines to be necessary; and

(B) shall, not later than the date described in paragraph (1), and not less frequently than annually thereafter until the date on which the rule under that paragraph is issued, submit to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives a report describing, as of the date of submission of the report—

(i) the reasons for not prescribing a Federal motor vehicle safety standard that requires advanced drunk driving prevention technology in all new vehicles;

(ii) the deployment of advanced drunk driving prevention technology in vehicles;

(iii) any information regarding the ability of vehicle manufacturers to include advanced drunk driving prevention technology in new vehicles; and

(iv) an anticipated timeline for prescribing the Federal motor vehicle safety standard described in paragraph (1).

(h) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated—

(1) to carry out subsection (b), $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 and 2022; and

(2) to carry out subsection (c), $25,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2021 through 2022, to remain available until expended.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 2605. A bill to amend title 49, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Transportation to award grants to States that have enacted and are enforcing certain laws with respect to stretch limousines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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. 2605

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 ''Take Unsafe Limos Off the Road Act''.

SEC. 2. GRANT PROGRAM FOR SAFETY OF STRETCH LIMOUSINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter IV of chapter 311 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

''§ 31162. Grant program for safety of stretch limousines

''(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) ELIGIBLE DEFECT.—The term 'eligible defect' means a defect that would cause a motor vehicle to fail a commercial motor vehicle safety inspection.

''(2) PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLE.—The term 'passenger motor vehicle' has the meaning given the term in section 32101.

''(3) SECRETARY.—The term 'Secretary' means the Secretary of Transportation.

''(4) STRETCH LIMOUSINE.—The term 'stretch limousine' means a new or used passenger motor vehicle that—

''(A) has been modified, altered, or extended in a manner that increases the overall wheelbase of the vehicle—

''(i) beyond the wheelbase dimension of the original equipment manufacturer for the base model and year of the vehicle; and

''(ii) to a length sufficient to accommodate additional passengers; and

''(B) after being altered as described in subparagraph (A), has a seating capacity of not fewer than 9 passengers, including the driver.

''(b) GRANT PROGRAM.—Each fiscal year, the Secretary shall make a grant, in accordance with this section, to each State that is eligible for a grant under subsection (c).

''(c) ELIGIBILITY.—A State is eligible for a grant under this section for a fiscal year if, on October 1 of that fiscal year, the State—

''(1) has enacted a law that requires the impoundment or immobilization of a stretch limousine that is found to have an eligible defect on inspection; and

''(2) is enforcing the law described in paragraph (1), as determined by the Secretary.

''(d) GRANT AMOUNTS.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on October 1 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall apportion the amounts appropriated to carry out this section to each State that is eligible to receive a grant under subsection (c) in an amount that is equal to the quotient obtained by dividing—

''(A) the difference between—

''(i) $5,000,000; and

''(ii) the total amount provided to States under paragraph (2); and

''(B) the number of States eligible for a grant under subsection (c) for the fiscal year.

''(2) INCREASE OF GRANT AMOUNTS.—Beginning on October 1 of the first fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this section, a State that is eligible for a grant under subsection (c) may receive an additional $50,000 in grant funds if, on October 1 of that fiscal year, the State has enacted and is enforcing a law or regulation that requires—

''(A) any safety inspection of a stretch limousine to be conducted at a designated site controlled by the State; and

''(B) the inspection described in subparagraph (A) to be conducted by employees trained in the inspection of stretch limousines.

''(e) USE OF FUNDS.—A State receiving a grant under this section may use grant amounts—

''(1) for the impoundment or immobilization of a stretch limousine;

''(2) for the establishment and operating expenses of designated stretch limousine safety inspection sites; or

''(3) to train employees in the inspection of stretch limousines.

''(f) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2021 through 2024.''.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for subchapter IV of chapter 311 of title 49 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 31161 the following:

''31162. Grant program for safety of stretch limousines.''.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND):

S. 2606. A bill to establish safety standards for certain limousines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

Mr. SCHUMER. 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. 2606

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 ''Safety, Accountability, and Federal Enforcement of Limos Act of 2019'' or the ''SAFE Limos Act''.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) CERTIFIED VEHICLE.—The term ''certified vehicle'' means a motor vehicle that has been certified in accordance with section 567.4 or 567.5 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, to meet all applicable Federal motor vehicle safety standards.

(2) INCOMPLETE VEHICLE.—The term ''incomplete vehicle'' has the meaning given such term in section 567.3 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

(3) STRETCH LIMOUSINE.—The term ''stretch limousine'' means a new or used passenger motor vehicle that has been altered in a manner that increases the overall wheelbase of the vehicle, exceeding the original equipment manufacturer's wheelbase dimension for the base model and year of the vehicle, in any amount sufficient to accommodate additional passengers with a seating capacity of not fewer than 9 passengers including the driver.

(4) STRETCH LIMOUSINE ALTERER.—The term ''stretch limousine alterer'' means a person who alters by addition, substitution, or removal of components (other than readily attachable components) a certified passenger motor vehicle before or after the first purchase of the vehicle to produce a stretch limousine.

(5) STRETCH LIMOUSINE OPERATOR.—The term ''stretch limousine operator'' means a person who owns or leases and operates a stretch limousine in interstate commerce.

(6) PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLE.—The term ''passenger motor vehicle'' has the meaning given that term in section 32101 of title 49, United States Code.

(7) SAFETY BELT.—The term ''safety belt'' means an occupant restraint system consisting of integrated lap shoulder belts.

(8) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Transportation.

SEC. 3. STRETCH LIMOUSINE STANDARDS.

(a) SAFETY BELT STANDARDS FOR STRETCH LIMOUSINES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prescribe a final rule amending Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard Numbers 208 to require safety belts to be installed in stretch limousines with a gross vehicle weight rating greater than 8,500 pounds at each designated seating position, including on side-facing seats.

(b) SEATING SYSTEM STANDARDS FOR STRETCH LIMOUSINES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prescribe a final rule amending Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard Number 207 to require stretch limousines to meet standards for seats (including side-facing seats), attachment assemblies, and installation to minimize the possibility of their failure by forces acting on them as a result of vehicle impact.

(c) REPORT ON RETROFIT ASSESSMENT FOR STRETCH LIMOUSINES.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate a report that assesses the feasibility, benefits, and costs with respect to the application of any requirement established under subsection (a) or (b) to a stretch limousine altered before the date on which the requirement applies to a new stretch limousine.

(d) SAFETY STANDARDS FOR ALTERING USED VEHICLES INTO STRETCH LIMOUSINES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prescribe a final rule revising the regulations under section 567.7 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, to require a stretch limousine alterer to comply with the requirements for persons who alter certified vehicles.

SEC. 4. STRETCH LIMOUSINE COMPLIANCE WITH FEDERAL SAFETY STANDARDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 301 of subtitle VI of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 30128 the following new section:

''§ 30129. Stretch Limousine compliance with Federal safety standards

''(a) GUIDELINES, BEST PRACTICES, AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, and not less than every 4 years thereafter, the Secretary shall develop and issue guidelines, best practices, and recommendations to assist a stretch limousine alterer to develop and administer the vehicle modifier plan required under subsection (c).

''(b) PROCESS AND ANALYSIS.—

''(1) NOTICE REQUIRED.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, and as necessary thereafter, the Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register that describes the process and analysis used for approving or denying a vehicle modifier plan submitted by a stretch limousine alterer.

''(2) ELEMENTS.—The notice required under paragraph (1) shall include—

''(A) a description of the safety elements described in subsection (c) in a vehicle modifier plan; and

''(B) a description of the process and criterion that the Secretary will use for determining whether a vehicle modifier plan ensures that a stretch limousine meets applicable Federal motor vehicle safety standards.

''(c) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 2 years after the Secretary has released the notice required by subsection (b), a new stretch limousine may not be offered for sale, lease, or rent, introduced or delivered for introduction in interstate commerce, or imported into the United States unless the stretch limousine alterer has developed, and the Secretary has approved, a vehicle modifier plan. A vehicle modifier plan includes the following safety elements:

''(1) Design, quality control, manufacturing, and training practices adopted by a stretch limousine alterer to ensure that a stretch limousine complies with Federal motor vehicle safety standards.

''(2) Customer support guidelines, including instructions for stretch limousine occupants to wear seatbelts and stretch limousine operators to notify occupants of the date and results of the most recent inspection of the stretch limousine.

''(3) Any other safety elements that the Secretary determines to be necessary.

''(d) VEHICLE MODIFIER PLAN.—

''(1) APPLICATION.—A stretch limousine alterer shall submit to the Secretary an application for approval of a vehicle modifier plan in such a form, at such a time, and containing the information required to be included in the notice published pursuant to subsection (b). A vehicle modifier plan required under subsection (a) may be approved for not more than 4 years after the date on which the plan is approved.

''(2) REVIEW.—The Secretary may approve a vehicle modifier plan submitted under paragraph (1) on a finding that the plan ensures that a stretch limousine will meet Federal motor vehicle safety standards.

''(3) TIMELY CONSIDERATION OF APPLICATIONS.—The Secretary shall approve or reject a vehicle modifier plan not later than 1 year after receiving an application from a stretch limousine alterer.

''(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

''(1) INCOMPLETE VEHICLE.—The term 'incomplete vehicle' has the meaning given such term in section 567.3 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations.

''(2) STRETCH LIMOUSINE.—The term 'stretch limousine' means a new or used passenger motor vehicle that has been altered in a manner that increases the overall wheelbase of the vehicle, exceeding the original equipment manufacturer's wheelbase dimension for the base model and year of the vehicle, in any amount sufficient to accommodate additional passengers with a seating capacity of not fewer than 9 passengers including the driver.

''(3) STRETCH LIMOUSINE ALTERER.—The term 'stretch limousine alterer' means a person who alters by addition, substitution, or removal of components (other than readily attachable components) an incomplete vehicle or a certified passenger motor vehicle before or after the first purchase of the vehicle to produce a stretch limousine.

''(4) PASSENGER MOTOR VEHICLE.—The term 'passenger motor vehicle' has the meaning given that term in section 32101.''.

(b) ENFORCEMENT.—Section 30165(a)(1) of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting ''30129,'' after ''30127,''.

SEC. 5. STRETCH LIMOUSINE CRASHWORTHINESS.

(a) RESEARCH.—Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment, the Secretary shall complete research into side impact protection, roof crush resistance, and air bag systems for the protection of occupants in stretch limousines given alternative seating positions or interior configurations, including perimeter seating arrangements.

(b) RESEARCH REQUIREMENTS.—In conducting the research required under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) develop one or more tests to evaluate side impact protection, roof crush resistance, and air bag systems of stretch limousines;

(2) determine metrics that would be most effective at evaluating the side impact protection, roof crush resistance, and air bag systems of stretch limousines; and

(3) determine criteria to assure the stretch limousines are protecting occupants in any alternative seating positions or interior configurations.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report describing the findings of the research required under this section to the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate.

(d) VEHICLE MODIFIER PLANS.—The Secretary shall incorporate the findings of the research conducted under this section into the guidelines required under section 30129(a) of title 49 and the process and analysis required under section 30129(b) of title 49, United States Code, as added by section 4(a).

(e) CRASHWORTHINESS STANDARDS.—The Secretary shall issue final motor vehicle safety standards for side impact protection, roof crush resistance, and air bag systems for stretch limousines if the Secretary determines that such standards meet the requirements and considerations set forth in subsections (a) and (b) of section 30111 of title 49, United States Code.

SEC. 6. STRETCH LIMOUSINE EVACUATION.

(a) RESEARCH.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall complete research into safety features and standards that aid egress and regress in the event that one exit in the passenger compartment of a stretch limousine is blocked.

(b) STANDARDS.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue stretch limousine evacuation standards based on the results of the Secretary's research.

SEC. 7. STRETCH LIMOUSINE INSPECTION DISCLOSURE.

(a) STRETCH LIMOUSINE INSPECTION DISCLOSURE.—A stretch limousine operator introducing a stretch limousine into interstate commerce may not deploy for commercial use a stretch limousine unless the stretch limousine operator has prominently disclosed in a clear and conspicuous notice, including on its website to the extent the stretch limousine operator uses a website, that includes—

(1) the date of the most recent inspection of the stretch limousine required under State or Federal law;

(2) the results of the inspection; and

(3) any corrective action taken by the stretch limousine operator to ensure the stretch limousine passed inspection.

(b) FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION ENFORCEMENT.—A violation of subsection (a) shall be treated as a an unfair or deceptive act or practice within the meaning of section 5(a)(1) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 45(a)(1)). The Federal Trade Commission shall enforce this section in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act were incorporated into and made a part of this Act.

(c) SAVINGS PROVISION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the Federal Trade commission under any other provision of law.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall take effect 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8. EVENT DATA RECORDERS FOR STRETCH LIMOUSINES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, shall issue a final rule requiring the use of event data recorders for stretch limousines.

(b) PRIVACY PROTECTIONS.—Any standard promulgated under subsection (a) pertaining to event data recorder information shall comply with the collection and sharing requirements under the FAST Act (Public Law 114–94).

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. GRAHAM):

S. 2612. A bill for the relief of Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, and Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, today I am introducing a bill with Senate Judiciary Chairman LINDSAY GRAHAM for the private relief of Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera and her parents. Ms. Bueso is a Guatemalan national living in Concord, California. She has a rare medical condition and her removal from the United States would deprive her of lifesaving medical care.

Ms. Bueso suffers from a rare, life-threatening disorder called Mucopolysaccharidosis Type VI (MPS–VI)—a rare genetic condition caused by the absence of an enzyme that is needed for the growth of healthy bones and connective tissues. Ms. Bueso uses a wheelchair for mobility, has a shunt in her brain, and requires a tracheotomy to help her breathe.

In 2003, Ms. Bueso and her family came to the United States at the invitation of doctors who were conducting a clinical trial to treat her condition. That trial led to Food and Drug Administration approved treatment for MPS–VI. Ms. Bueso now receives this life-saving treatment every week at UCSF Children's Hospital in Oakland, CA, where she undergoes a 6-hour infusion of a prescription drug that replaces the enzyme that people with MPS–VI lack. Ms. Bueso has participated in six other medical trials.

For the past 10 years, Isabel and her family received deferred action from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services so that she could continue receiving the treatments that keep her alive. This treatment is not available in Guatemala.

On August 13, 2019, USCIS notified Ms. Bueso and her family that their extensions of deferred action were denied, and that they would be deported if they did not leave the United States within 33 days. This decision was effectively a death sentence for Ms. Bueso. On September 3, 2019, USCIS announced that they would reconsider her case, but a final decision has not been made.

Ms. Bueso has beaten the odds because of the life-saving treatment that she has received in the United States. She is now 24 years old, and a 2018 graduate of California State University, East Bay. She has become an outspoken advocate on behalf of people with rare diseases. Her family pays taxes, owns a home, and is active in their community.

The Bueso family should be allowed to remain in California, where they will continue to enrich their community, and where Isabel will be able to receive the care that allows her to survive and thrive.

The legislation that Chairman GRAHAM and I are introducing today would provide a permanent solution for Isabel and her parents. I ask my colleagues to support this private bill, which makes the Bueso family eligible for issuance of an immigrant visa or for adjustment of status.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. 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. 2612

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. PERMANENT RESIDENT STATUS FOR MARIA ISABEL BUESO BARRERA, ALBERTO BUESO MENDOZA, AND KARLA MARIA BARRERA DE BUESO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding subsections (a) and (b) of section 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151), Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, and Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso shall each be eligible for issuance of an immigrant visa or for adjustment of status to that of an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence upon filing an application for issuance of an immigrant visa under section 204 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1154) or for adjustment of status to lawful permanent resident.

(b) ADJUSTMENT OF STATUS.—If Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, or Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso enters the United States before the filing deadline specified in subsection (c), Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, or Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso shall be considered to have entered and remained lawfully in the United States and shall be eligible for adjustment of status under section 245 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255) as of the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) APPLICATION AND PAYMENT OF FEES.—Subsections (a) and (b) shall apply only if the applications for issuance of immigrant visas or the applications for adjustment of status are filed with appropriate fees not later than two years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) REDUCTION OF IMMIGRANT VISA NUMBERS.—Upon the granting of immigrant visas or permanent resident status to Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, and Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso, the Secretary of State shall instruct the proper officer to reduce by three, during the current or next following fiscal year—

(1) the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of birth of Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, and Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso under section 203(a) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(a)); or

(2) if applicable, the total number of immigrant visas that are made available to natives of the country of birth of Maria Isabel Bueso Barrera, Alberto Bueso Mendoza, and Karla Maria Barrera De Bueso under section 202(e) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1152(e)).

(e) PAYGO.—The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled ''Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation'' for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

By Mr. SASSE:

S.J. Res. 58. A joint resolution expressing support for freedom of conscience; read the first time.

Mr. SASSE. Mr. President, I come to the floor today to ask each and every Member of Congress to answer this simple question: Is it right for the U.S. Federal Government to get into the business of policing Muslims', Jews', and Christians' religious beliefs, about whether or not they are acceptable? Is it the business of the Federal Government of the United States to determine true and false religion?

Last week, a former Member of Congress now running for President, didn't blink an eye when he announced that he would strip religious institutions, colleges, churches, and other not-for-profit service organizations of their tax-exempt status if they don't agree with his political positions.

That is a pretty major departure from what America is and what we usually talk about in this body. So we should pause, and we should call that what it is. That is extreme intolerance, it is extreme bigotry, and it is profoundly un-American.

The whole point of America is the First Amendment, and the whole point of the First Amendment is that, no matter who you love and no matter how you worship, we believe in America that everyone—everyone—is created with dignity. This is a fundamental American tenet. It is why this country was founded.

Because we are all created with dignity, none of us has the right to dictate the conscience commitments of other people. The freedom of conscience is a fundamental American belief, and, thankfully, politicians have no business policing that.

At the end of the day, there are really just two kinds of societies. There are societies that are about force and power, and there are societies that are about persuasion, about assembly, and about love.

For more than 230 years, we have decided in this country that we are the latter. We are a community of persuasion, not primarily a community of power and force.

In America, we don't think the center of life is defined by government. We think the frame of life is defined by government.

Abraham Lincoln often, sort of apocryphally summarizing George Washington, used to talk about the silver frame and the golden apple. In America, the government is just the silver

frame. It is the structure that defines the framework for the order of liberty so that the golden apple—the good, the true, and the beautiful, the things that you love and that you want to build—you go do by persuading people to join with you in a cause. Government doesn't define the center.

Washington, DC, is not the center of American life. Washington, DC, is supposed to be a servant community that exists to maintain a framework for the order of liberty and guards us against enemies, foreign and domestic, so that your household and your neighborhood and your place of worship can be the center of life.

We are not Chinese Communists who take Uighurs and throw them into camps. We are not Russian oligarchs who tell journalists what they can and can't write. We are not Venezuelan strongmen who beat the hell out of protesters. We are Americans. And in America, we disagree about many things. We disagree profoundly and vigorously, but then we come together and create a system where we work out our differences not with fists but with words. We work out our differences with civility and tolerance and respect and persuasion.

All of this starts with the First Amendment. The five freedoms of the First Amendment—religion, speech, press, assembly, and protest—define who we are as a people and what we believe in common. And guess what. You can't separate these five. These five freedoms are all in the same amendment for a reason—because if one of them falls, they all fall. They stand or fall together, and you are a hypocrite if you pat yourself on the back for defending one of these five freedoms and then the next day, when another one is unpopular, say: Well, we don't need that one; we can throw it overboard. The five freedoms are interconnected and are interdependent, and they are all in that same amendment, the First Amendment, for a reason.

These are the rights of conscience that belong together, and they cannot be taken or policed by government. That means that if a Texas politician pandering for a sound bite decides to make a boldfaced threat against Muslims and Jews and Christians—all Americans from every faith and every walk of life—we have an obligation to come together and defend our freedoms, so we should do that.

That is what I am on the floor here today to do. I am introducing a simple resolution today that will give every Member of the Congress—the House and Senate—the opportunity to tell our constituents whether we still believe in the First Amendment. It is an opportunity to show the American people that bigotry against religion in the name of partisan politics is not permitted in our system of government. This isn't a Republican or a Democratic premise; this is an American idea, that we condemn politicians who say they are going to police other people's religious beliefs. Congress doesn't target or punish organizations that are exercising constitutionally protected rights.

This really shouldn't be complicated. Government doesn't rifle through your pastor's or your rabbi's sermon notes. Government doesn't tell your clerics what they can or can't say. Government doesn't tell your religious leaders how they will perform their services. Government doesn't tell you where or when you will worship. Government doesn't teach our kids how they are to pray. Government doesn't lecture you on Heaven and Hell. Government's job is not to define true and false religion. That is something much closer to the center of the frame, the golden apple. The silver frame is the humble job we have to do in public life, which is to maintain a framework for ordered liberty so that Americans, in their neighborhoods and over dinner tables, can try to persuade each other how to worship and what to believe by arguments, not by fists and not by the police.

Government doesn't get to do any of that in this country because we recognize that government is not God. Americans reject the divine right of Kings, and we reject the infallibility of politics.

Government doesn't try to make an example of your church or your synagogue or your mosque because some politician decided your views were out of favor. Your religious organization doesn't get taxed differently because a politician running for office decides to disagree with one of your beliefs. Whatever faith you are from in America, whatever party you are in, we believe in America that all 225 million of us are created equal, and we believe that whether your faith is traditional or progressive, it is yours, and it is between you and your religious community and your God. It is not the domain of politicians.

Government can't force you out of the public square because of the faith you hold—at least that is what we have always believed in the past. It is what we believed for more than 200 years. We are not perfect, of course. We have fallen short of that idealism time and again. That doesn't mean the ideas of the American founding in the First Amendment are wrong; it means that our ideals need to be strived for yet again and reaffirmed.

I want to give every Member of Congress the opportunity in the coming weeks to do just that. The resolution I am introducing today ought to get a vote so House and Senate Members can be on record for our constituents about whether we affirm the First Amendment and in particular the free exercise of religion and the free assembly clause. I am going to read it for everyone's benefit. It is pretty short. This is the resolution being submitted:

Whereas the settlement of the 13 colonies was driven in part by those seeking refuge from government-sponsored religious persecution;

Whereas the Framers of the Constitution of the United States recognized the centrality of freedom of conscience to the establishment of the United States, enshrining in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States that ''Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances'';

Whereas churches, synagogues, mosques, and other religious organizations have played a central and invaluable role in life in the United States; and

Whereas Congress has recognized the importance of religious institutions by enacting a variety of legal protections for those institutions, including exemption from income taxes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

(1) the protections of freedom of conscience enshrined in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States remain central to the experiment of the United States in republican self-government under the Constitution of the United States;

(2) government should not be in the business of dictating what ''correct'' religious beliefs are; and

(3) any effort by the government to condition the receipt of the protections of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States, including an exemption from taxation, on the public policy positions of an organization is an affront to the spirit and letter of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

I don't care what some nitwit said on CNN last week to satisfy his fringy base and try to get a sound bite in a Presidential debate. The American people ought to know that this body stands for the historic First Amendment. That is what we all took an oath to uphold and to defend, and that is what we ought to vote to affirm again. Let's do it.

S.J. RES. 58

Whereas the settlement of the 13 colonies was driven in part by those seeking refuge from government-sponsored religious persecution;

Whereas the Framers of the Constitution of the United States recognized the centrality of freedom of conscience to the establishment of the United States, enshrining in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States that ''Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances'';

Whereas churches, synagogues, mosques, and other religious organizations have played a central and invaluable role in life in the United States; and

Whereas Congress has recognized the importance of religious institutions by enacting a variety of legal protections for those institutions, including exemption from income taxes: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

(1) the protections of freedom of conscience enshrined in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States remain central to the experiment of the United States in republican self-government under the Constitution of the United States;

(2) government should not be in the business of dictating what ''correct'' religious beliefs are; and

(3) any effort by the government to condition the receipt of the protections of the Constitution of the United States and the laws of the United States, including an exemption from taxation, on the public policy positions of an organization is an affront to the spirit and letter of the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 358—DESIGNATING THE WEEK BEGINNING OCTOBER 20, 2019, AS ''NATIONAL CHARACTER COUNTS WEEK''

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Ms. STABENOW, Mr. ENZI, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. LANKFORD, and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 358

Whereas the well-being of the United States requires that the young people of the United States become an involved, caring citizenry of good character;

Whereas the character education of children has become more urgent, as violence by and against youth increasingly threatens the physical and psychological well-being of the people of the United States;

Whereas, more than ever, children need strong and constructive guidance from their families and their communities, including schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, and civic groups;

Whereas the character of a nation is only as strong as the character of its individual citizens;

Whereas the public good is advanced when young people are taught the importance of good character and the positive effects that good character can have in personal relationships, in school, and in the workplace;

Whereas scholars and educators agree that people do not automatically develop good character and that, therefore, conscientious efforts must be made by institutions and individuals that influence youth to help young people develop the essential traits and characteristics that comprise good character;

Whereas, although character development is, first and foremost, an obligation of families, the efforts of faith communities, schools, and youth, civic, and human service organizations also play an important role in fostering and promoting good character;

Whereas Congress encourages students, teachers, parents, youth, and community leaders to recognize the importance of character education in preparing young people to play a role in determining the future of the United States;

Whereas effective character education is based on core ethical values, which form the foundation of a democratic society;

Whereas examples of character are trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, citizenship, and honesty;

Whereas elements of character transcend cultural, religious, and socioeconomic differences;

Whereas the character and conduct of youth reflect the character and conduct of society, and, therefore, every adult has the responsibility to teach and model ethical values and every social institution has the responsibility to promote the development of good character;

Whereas Congress encourages individuals and organizations, especially those that have an interest in the education and training of the young people of the United States, to adopt the elements of character as intrinsic to the well-being of individuals, communities, and society;

Whereas many schools in the United States recognize the need, and have taken steps, to integrate the values of their communities into teaching activities; and

Whereas the establishment of ''National Character Counts Week'', during which individuals, families, schools, youth organizations, religious institutions, civic groups, and other organizations focus on character education, is of great benefit to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week beginning October 20, 2019, as ''National Character Counts Week''; and

(2) calls upon the people of the United States and interested groups—

(A) to embrace the elements of character identified by local schools and communities, such as trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring, and citizenship; and

(B) to observe the week with appropriate ceremonies, programs, and activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 359—AUTHORIZING THE USE OF THE ATRIUM IN THE PHILIP A. HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE NATIONAL PRESCRIPTION DRUG TAKE BACK DAY, A SEMIANNUAL EVENT FOR THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Mr. SCHUMER (for Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself and Mr. BLUNT)) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 359

Resolved,

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ATRIUM IN THE HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING FOR TAKE BACK DAY.

(a) AUTHORIZATION.—The atrium in the Philip A. Hart Senate Office Building is authorized to be used on October 23, 2019, for the National Prescription Drug Take Back Day, a semiannual event of the Drug Enforcement Administration.

(b) PREPARATIONS.—Physical preparations for the conduct of the event described in subsection (a) shall be carried out in accordance with such conditions as may be prescribed by the Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 945. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2511, to amend title 40, United States Code, to provide the Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States and Supreme Court Police with the authority to protect the Chief Justice of the United States, any Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and other individuals in any location, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 945. Mr. GRAHAM submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 2511, to amend title 40, United States Code, to provide the Marshal of the Supreme Court of the United States and Supreme Court Police with the authority to protect the Chief Justice of the United States, any Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and other individuals in any location, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; as follows:

On page 2, strike lines 1 through 4 and insert the following:

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Reauthorizing Security for Supreme Court Justices Act''.

SEC. 2. UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT BUILDING AND GROUNDS POLICING AUTHORITY.

Section 6121 of title 40, United States code, is amended—

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

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

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, October 16, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

The Committee on Environment and Public Works is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 16, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 16, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 16, 2019, at 2 p.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Wednesday, October 16, 2019, at 3 p.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, October 16, 2019, at 2:30 p.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 Wednesday, October 16, 2019, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Barbara Lagoa and Robert J. Luck, both of