

“(2) COMPLIANCE WITH MOVE OVER LAWS.—For each of fiscal years 2021 through 2025, subject to the requirements of the highway safety plan of a State under subsection (k), as approved by the Secretary, a State may use a portion of the amounts received under this section to implement statewide efforts to improve compliance with Move Over laws in the State.

“(3) USE OF FUNDS.—Statewide efforts under paragraph (2) may include—

“(A) purchasing and deploying digital alert technology that is capable of sending alerts to civilian drivers to protect first responders on the scene and en route; and

“(B) educating the public about Move Over laws in the State through public information campaigns.”.

(b) STUDY ON MOVE OVER LAW PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Transportation shall seek to enter into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences under which the National Academy of Sciences shall carry out a study on the efficacy of Move Over laws (as defined in section 402(o) of title 23, United States Code) and related public awareness campaigns.

(2) REPORT.—On the completion of the report under paragraph (1), the National Academy of Sciences shall submit to the Secretary of Transportation and to Congress a report on—

(A) the findings of the study; and

(B) any recommendations to improve public awareness campaigns related to the laws described in that paragraph.

(c) NATIONAL PRIORITY SAFETY PROGRAMS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 405 of title 23, United States Code, is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)—

(i) in paragraph (6), by striking “5” and inserting “4”;

(ii) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through (10) as paragraphs (9) through (11), respectively; and

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

“(8) PREVENTING ROADSIDE DEATHS.—In each fiscal year, 1 percent of the funds provided under this section shall be allocated among States that meet requirements with respect to preventing roadside deaths (as described in subsection (i)).”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(i) PREVENTING ROADSIDE DEATHS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall award grants to States to prevent death and injury from crashes involving vehicles striking vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside.

“(2) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of the cost of carrying out an activity funded through a grant under this subsection may not exceed 80 percent.

“(3) ELIGIBILITY.—A State shall receive a grant under this subsection in a fiscal year if the State submits to the Secretary a plan that describes how the State will use funds provided under the grant, in accordance with paragraph (4).

“(4) USE OF FUNDS.—Amounts received by a State under this subsection shall be used by the State—

“(A) to purchase and deploy digital alert technology (as described in section 4(b) of the Protecting Roadside First Responders Act);

“(B) to educate the public about the safety of vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside in the State through public information campaigns for the purpose of reducing roadside deaths and injury;

“(C) for law enforcement costs related to enforcing State laws to protect the safety of vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside; and

“(D) for programs to identify, collect, and report data to State and local government agencies relating to crashes involving vehicles and individuals stopped at the roadside.

“(5) GRANT AMOUNT.—The allocation of grant funds to a State under this subsection for a fiscal year shall be in proportion to the apportionment of that State under section 402 for fiscal year 2009.”.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO FUNDING.—It is the sense of Congress that the national priority program for preventing roadside deaths under subsections (a)(8) and (i) of section 405 of title 23, United States Code, should receive new and additional funding in comparison to the funding level for all national priority programs under section 405 of title 23, United States Code, for fiscal year 2020.

SEC. 3. CRASH AVOIDANCE TECHNOLOGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter II of chapter 301 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

§ 30129. Crash avoidance technology

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall issue a final rule to establish minimum performance standards with respect to crash avoidance technology and to require that all motor vehicles manufactured for sale in the United States on or after the compliance date under subsection (b) are equipped with—

“(1) a forward collision warning and automatic emergency braking system that—

“(A) alerts the driver if the distance to a vehicle ahead or object in the path of travel ahead is closing too quickly and a collision is imminent; and

“(B) automatically applies the brakes if the driver fails to do so;

“(2) a lane departure warning and lane keeping assist system that—

“(A) warns the driver to maintain the lane of travel; and

“(B) corrects the course of travel if the driver fails to do so; and

“(3) a blind zone detection system that—

“(A) warns the driver if another vehicle or road user is in the blind zone of the vehicle; and

“(B) provides an additional alert if the driver attempts to change the course of travel while another vehicle or road user is in the blind zone of the vehicle.

“(b) COMPLIANCE DATE.—Compliance with the final rule under subsection (a) shall be required beginning for the model year that begins not later than 2 years after the date on which the final rule is published in the Federal Register.”.

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The analysis for subchapter II of chapter 301 of title 49, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 30128 the following:

“30129. Crash avoidance technology.”.

SEC. 4. REQUIREMENTS FOR FEDERAL VEHICLE FLEETS.

(a) CRASH AVOIDANCE TECHNOLOGY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, in accordance with section 30129 of title 49, United States Code, the head of each Federal agency shall ensure that each new vehicle purchased or leased as part of a Federal fleet of the agency is equipped with—

“(1) a forward collision warning and automatic emergency braking system that—

“(A) alerts the driver if the distance to a vehicle ahead or object in the path of travel ahead is closing too quickly and a collision is imminent; and

“(B) automatically applies the brakes if the driver fails to do so;

“(2) a lane departure warning and lane keeping assist system that—

(A) warns the driver to maintain the lane of travel; and

(B) corrects the course of travel if the driver fails to do so; and

(3) a blind zone detection system that—

(A) warns the driver if another vehicle or road user is in the blind zone of the vehicle; and

(B) provides an additional alert if the driver attempts to change the course of travel while another vehicle or road user is in the blind zone of the vehicle.

(b) DIGITAL ALERT TECHNOLOGY.—Not later than 5 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the head of each Federal agency shall ensure that each vehicle in a Federal fleet of the agency—

(1) if the vehicle is used for emergency response activities, is equipped with digital alert technology that is capable of sending alerts to civilian drivers to protect first responders on the scene and en route; and

(2) is equipped with digital alert technology (which may be provided by an aftermarket device) that is capable of receiving alerts regarding nearby first responders.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 376—EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF A CAREER, NONPARTISAN FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MERKLEY (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. COONS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Ms. HARRIS, Mr. KAIN, Mr. REED, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. DURBIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 376

Whereas the Foreign Service of the United States (referred to in this preamble as the “Foreign Service”), established under the Act of May 24, 1924 (commonly known as the “Rogers Act”) (43 Stat. 140, chapter 182), and strengthened by the Foreign Service Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 999, chapter 957) and the Foreign Service Act of 1980 (22 U.S.C. 3901 et seq.), provides indispensable support to the President, the Secretary of State, and other senior leaders in conducting the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas the Foreign Service consists of members from the Department of State, the United States Agency for International Development, the Foreign Commercial Service, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, and the United States Agency for Global Media;

Whereas members of the Foreign Service take an oath to defend the Constitution of the United States and to remain above partisan and political considerations;

Whereas members of the Foreign Service are deployed worldwide—

(1) to serve the people of the United States;

(2) to advance the interests and values of the United States; and

(3) to project the leadership of the United States globally;

Whereas the work of the Foreign Service is vital to the national security, foreign policy, and commercial interests of the United States;

Whereas members of the Foreign Service often serve in extreme hardship and difficult security situations;

Whereas not fewer than 250 members of the Foreign Service have given their lives in

service of the United States while serving the people of the United States abroad;

Whereas the presence of the Foreign Service abroad gives the United States a competitive advantage in advancing the interests of the United States;

Whereas the knowledge and expertise of members of the Foreign Service are invaluable in shaping the foreign policy of the United States;

Whereas, through diplomatic engagement, the Foreign Service promotes partnerships that further good governance, the rule of law, and democratic institutions; and

Whereas the contributions of the Foreign Service are extraordinarily valuable to the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) highlights—

(A) the nonpartisan nature of the Foreign Service of the United States (referred to in this resolution as the “Foreign Service”); and

(B) the oath taken by members of the Foreign Service—

(i) to defend the Constitution of the United States;

(ii) to advance the foreign policy of the democratically elected officials of the United States; and

(iii) to serve the people of the United States;

(2) recognizes the importance of a nonpartisan Foreign Service in advancing the foreign policy of the United States;

(3) calls on all people of the United States to respect the nonpartisan, nonpolitical work of the Foreign Service;

(4) condemns political retaliation against members of the Foreign Service; and

(5) urges all people of the United States to support a strong Foreign Service as essential to the national security and interests of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 377—DESIGNATING OCTOBER 30, 2019, AS A NATIONAL DAY OF REMEMBRANCE FOR THE WORKERS OF THE NUCLEAR WEAPONS PROGRAM OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. ALEXANDER (for himself, Mr. UDALL, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. BENNET, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. BROWN, Mrs. MURRAY, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MANCHIN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. MARKEY, and Mrs. BLACKBURN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 377

Whereas, since World War II, hundreds of thousands of patriotic men and women, including uranium miners, millers, and haulers, have served the United States by building nuclear weapons for the defense of the United States;

Whereas dedicated workers paid a high price for advancing a nuclear weapons program at the service and for the benefit of the United States, including by developing disabling or fatal illnesses;

Whereas the Senate recognized the contributions, services, and sacrifices that those patriotic men and women made for the defense of the United States in—

(1) Senate Resolution 151, 111th Congress, agreed to May 20, 2009;

(2) Senate Resolution 653, 111th Congress, agreed to September 28, 2010;

(3) Senate Resolution 275, 112th Congress, agreed to September 26, 2011;

(4) Senate Resolution 519, 112th Congress, agreed to August 1, 2012;

(5) Senate Resolution 164, 113th Congress, agreed to September 18, 2013;

(6) Senate Resolution 417, 113th Congress, agreed to July 9, 2014;

(7) Senate Resolution 213, 114th Congress, agreed to September 25, 2015;

(8) Senate Resolution 560, 114th Congress, agreed to November 16, 2016;

(9) Senate Resolution 314, 115th Congress, agreed to October 30, 2017; and

(10) Senate Resolution 682, 115th Congress, agreed to October 11, 2018;

Whereas a time capsule for a national day of remembrance has been crossing the United States, collecting stories and artifacts of workers of the nuclear weapons program that relate to the nuclear defense era of the United States, and a remembrance quilt has been constructed to memorialize the contribution of those workers;

Whereas the stories and artifacts reflected in the time capsule and the remembrance quilt reinforce the importance of recognizing the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States; and

Whereas those patriotic men and women deserve to be recognized for the contributions, services, and sacrifices they made for the defense of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates October 30, 2019, as a national day of remembrance for the workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States, including the uranium miners, millers, and haulers; and

(2) encourages the people of the United States to support and participate in appropriate ceremonies, programs, and other activities to commemorate October 30, 2019, as a national day of remembrance for past and present workers of the nuclear weapons program of the United States.

SENATE RESOLUTION 378—EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SHOULD, CONSISTENT WITH LONG-STANDING PRACTICE AND PRECEDENT, PRIOR TO PROCEEDING ANY FURTHER WITH ITS IMPEACHMENT INVESTIGATION INTO PRESIDENT DONALD J. TRUMP, VOTE TO OPEN A FORMAL IMPEACHMENT INQUIRY AND PROVIDE PRESIDENT TRUMP WITH FUNDAMENTAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROTECTIONS

Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. McCONNELL, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. THUNE, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. BURR, Mr. BARRASSO, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BOOZMAN, Mr. PAUL, Mr. LEE, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. SCOTT of South Carolina, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. CRUZ, Mrs. CAPITO, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. LANKFORD, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DAINES, Mr. PERDUE, Ms. ERNST, Mr. TILLIS, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. KENNEDY, Mrs. HYDE-SMITH, Mrs. BLACKBURN, Mr. CRAMER, Mr. SHELBY, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. MORAN, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. SCOTT of Florida, Mr. SASSE, Mr. TOOMEY, Ms. MCSALLY, and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

S. RES. 378

Whereas one of the cornerstones of the American Constitution is due process: the

right to confront your accuser, call witnesses on your behalf, and challenge the accusations against you;

Whereas the House of Representatives is abandoning more than a century’s worth of precedent and tradition in impeachment proceedings and denying President Trump basic fairness and due process accorded every American;

Whereas, in our nation’s history, the House has on three occasions moved to formally investigate whether sufficient grounds exist to impeach a President, and in all three of these cases, the full House voted on a resolution authorizing the House Judiciary Committee to determine whether to impeach the President;

Whereas, in the case of President Trump, a formal impeachment process involving debate and a vote by the full House prior to taking each step in the process has been replaced by a press conference by the Speaker of the House;

Whereas the proposition that the Speaker acting alone may direct committees to initiate impeachment proceedings without any debate or a vote on the House floor is unprecedented and undemocratic;

Whereas the House is denying President Trump due process within the “inquiry” itself;

Whereas, for the impeachment investigations of President Richard M. Nixon and President William J. Clinton, the House Judiciary Committee adopted rules of procedure to provide due process rights and ensure fairness;

Whereas these rights included—

(1) allowing the President to be represented by counsel;

(2) permitting the President’s counsel to be present at all hearings and depositions;

(3) permitting the President’s counsel to present evidence and object to the admission of evidence;

(4) allowing the President’s counsel to call and cross-examine witnesses; and

(5) giving the President’s counsel access to, and the ability to respond to, the evidence adduced by the Committee;

Whereas, by contrast, the House’s current impeachment “inquiry” provides none of these basic rights and protections to President Trump;

Whereas the main allegations against President Trump are based on assertions and testimony from witnesses whom he is unable to confront, as part of a process in which he is not able to offer witnesses in his defense or have a basic understanding of the allegations lodged against him;

Whereas all witness interviews that have been conducted thus far in the House have been behind closed doors with limited minority participation;

Whereas the House’s current impeachment “inquiry” ignores the procedural rights given to the investigating committee’s minority in previous Presidential impeachments, including granting equal subpoena power to both the chair and ranking member of the committee;

Whereas, the House is denying President Trump the same basic pre-inquiry rights afforded to President Clinton;

Whereas the Whitewater Investigation involved nearly five years of painstaking investigative work by a special counsel and an independent counsel before the House even voted to have the Judiciary Committee open an impeachment inquiry;

Whereas President Clinton vigorously fought that investigation, including by raising multiple privilege claims and he was permitted to fully litigate those claims through the courts;