

bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1182

At the request of Mr. PETERS, the names of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. CARDIN), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN), the Senator from Maryland (Mr. VAN HOLLEN) and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1182 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1211

At the request of Mr. KAINE, the name of the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1211 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1228

At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1228 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1239

At the request of Mr. ROMNEY, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 1239 intended to be proposed to H.R. 3055, a bill making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce and Justice, Science, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2020, and for other purposes.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. MCCONNELL (for himself, Mr. LEE, Ms. SINEMA, and Mr. PAUL):

S. 2742. A bill to require the Director of the Bureau of Prisons to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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. 2742

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 “Federal Prisons Accountability Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The Director of the Bureau of Prisons leads a law enforcement component of the Department of Justice with a budget that exceeds \$7,000,000,000 for fiscal year 2018.

(2) With the exception of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of Prisons has the largest operating budget of any unit within the Department of Justice.

(3) The Director of the Bureau of Prisons oversees 122 facilities and is responsible for the welfare of more than 176,000 Federal inmates.

(4) The Director of the Bureau of Prisons supervises more than 36,000 employees, many of whom operate in hazardous environments that involve regular interaction with violent offenders.

(5) Within the Department of Justice, in addition to those officials who oversee litigating components, the Director of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms, and Explosives, the Director of the Community Relations Service, the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Director of the Office on Violence Against Women, the Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Deputy Administrator of the Drug Enforcement Administration, the Director of the United States Marshals Service, 94 United States Marshals, the Inspector General of the Department of Justice, and the Special Counsel for Immigration Related Unfair Employment Practices, are all appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

(6) Despite the significant budget of the Bureau of Prisons and the vast number of people under the responsibility of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons, the Director is not appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 3. DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF PRISONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 4041 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by striking “appointed by and serving directly under the Attorney General.” and inserting the following: “who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Director shall serve directly under the Attorney General.”

(b) INCUMBENT.—Notwithstanding the amendment made by subsection (a), the individual serving as the Director of the Bureau of Prisons on the date of enactment of this Act may serve as the Director of the Bureau of Prisons until the date that is 3 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit the ability of the President to appoint the individual serving as the Director of the Bureau of Prisons on the date of enactment of this Act to the position of the Director of the Bureau of Prisons in accordance with section 4041 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a).

(d) TERM.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 4041 of title 18, United States Code, as amended by subsection (a), is amended by inserting after “consent of the Senate.” the following: “The Director shall be appointed for a term of 10 years, except that an individual appointed to the position of Director may continue to serve in that position until another individual is appointed to that position, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. An individual may not serve more than 1 term as Director.”

(2) APPLICABILITY.—The amendment made by paragraph (1) shall apply to appointments made on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

By Mr. SCHUMER (for himself, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. LEAHY, Mr.

DURBIN, Mr. PETERS, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. REED, Ms. STABENOW, and Mr. WARNER):

S. 2755. A bill to require a report on the plan to secure the enduring defeat of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria; read the first time.

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. 2755

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

SECTION 1. REPORT ON THE PLAN TO SECURE THE ENDURING DEFEAT OF THE ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA.

(a) REPORT REQUIRED.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall, in consultation with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Director of National Intelligence, the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development, and the heads of other appropriate agencies of the United States Government, submit to Congress a report that describes the strategy of the United States to secure the enduring defeat of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) and al Qaeda in the Middle East.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report required under subsection (a) shall include, at a minimum, the following elements:

(1) A description of—

(A) the key United States security interests and the political and military objectives, long-term goals, and desired end-states for Syria; and

(B) how current military, diplomatic, and humanitarian assistance efforts in Syria align with such objectives.

(2) Analysis of the threats posed to United States interests by ISIS, al Qaeda, Hizballah, Russian, Iranian, and other non-state activities in Syria and the region.

(3) An intelligence assessment of the historic and current force strength of ISIS and al Qaeda, and the location of such forces in Syria and the region.

(4) An intelligence assessment of the impact that the death of ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi and other senior ISIS leaders will have on the organization.

(5) A description of ongoing United States and coalition programs to build the capacity of local forces to counter ISIS and al Qaeda, including programs for training and equipping guard forces at detention facilities for detained ISIS fighters operated by the Syrian Democratic Forces.

(6) A description of past, present, and planned efforts by the United States and international community to stabilize areas liberated from ISIS control, including efforts to establish local governance and provide basic services.

(7) A description of—

(A) the current detention population of detention facilities operated by the Syrian Democratic Forces;

(B) the number of ISIS detainees who have escaped such facilities since October 1, 2019;

(C) efforts to convince the governments of third countries to repatriate and prosecute ISIS detainees who are nationals of their countries; and

(D) efforts to ensure that United States support for the repatriation and prosecution of such ISIS detainees is appropriately coordinated across Federal departments and agencies.

(8) A description of the current efforts by the United States and United States partners to advance a sustainable political settlement in Syria.

(9) A description of the conditions that must be met to secure the enduring defeat of ISIS and al Qaeda in Syria and the region.

(10) A description of the United States military and civilian presence and capabilities required to effectively monitor and target ISIS and al Qaeda in the region, as well as an assessment of the risks and limitations to the effectiveness of such efforts without a United States military and civilian presence in Syria and the region, including the feasibility of programming stabilization assistance without the presence of United States military or civilian personnel.

(11) An explanation of United States efforts to ensure the safety of Syrian Kurds and other Syrian nationals who were or are employed by the United States Government in Syria from retribution by Turkey, the Assad regime, ISIS, al Qaeda, or other armed groups.

(12) An assessment of the risks of the involuntary resettlement of refugees by the Government of Turkey in northern Syria.

(13) A comprehensive description of United States Government activities utilizing social media and other communication technologies strategy to counter ISIS's propaganda, influence, and ability to recruit fighters domestically and internationally.

(14) A description of the efforts of the United States Government, including economic sanctions, to deny financial resources, including revenues from natural resources extraction, sale of antiquities, kidnapping, extortion, taxation, smuggling, access to cash storage sites, and access to international financial networks, to ISIS and its affiliates, in conjunction with international partners and financial institutions.

(c) FORM.—The report required under subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may contain a classified annex.

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 386—SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND CONTINUED UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP TO MAINTAIN ACCESS TO SPACE AND ACHIEVE ADVANCES IN SPACE TECHNOLOGY

Mr. UDALL (for himself and Mr. KAINE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

S. RES. 386

Whereas there are approximately 2,062 active satellites in Earth orbit, 24,000 objects tracked by the Air Force that are debris or inactive satellites, and many more objects that are currently too small to track;

Whereas the United States has a leading role in the management of space traffic;

Whereas space is an increasingly important environment for economic growth due to the development of small satellite technologies and the reduced cost of space launch resulting from innovations by private entities;

Whereas, on a daily basis, multiple countries, businesses, and billions of individuals rely on the information and communications capabilities provided by satellites in space;

Whereas maintaining access to space is vital for the national security and economic interests of the United States;

Whereas increased space traffic at different orbits presents a new challenge for governments, private entities, researchers, and the Armed Forces;

Whereas the goal of the United States is to support development of space by private entities, including the development of space tourism;

Whereas, in 2019, the United States commemorated the 50th anniversary of the Apollo 11 moon landing;

Whereas the United States completed 6 crewed lunar landing missions, multiple orbital missions, and numerous other robotic missions to the Moon and each of the planets in the solar system and beyond;

Whereas the United States aims to return to the Moon by 2024 and subsequently send the first crewed mission to Mars;

Whereas destructive anti-satellite tests threaten international access to space;

Whereas a collision or other preventable disaster in space would reduce access to space and threaten future military, civil, and commercial missions in space for all countries;

Whereas the United States and 108 other countries are parties to the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies, done at Washington, London, and Moscow January 27, 1967 (18 UST 2410) (in this preamble referred to as the "Outer Space Treaty");

Whereas access to space and the management of space traffic are international problems that require creative technical and legal solutions;

Whereas Article I of the Outer Space Treaty states that—

(1) the exploration and use of outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries, irrespective of their degree of economic or scientific development, and shall be the province of all mankind;

(2) outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, shall be free for exploration and use by all states without discrimination of any kind, on a basis of equality and in accordance with international law, and there shall be free access to all areas of celestial bodies; and

(3) there shall be freedom of scientific investigation in outer space, including the Moon and other celestial bodies, and states shall facilitate and encourage international cooperation in such investigation;

Whereas realization of Article I of the Outer Space Treaty requires sustainable access to space;

Whereas actions that could threaten access to space, such as an inadvertent or intentional creation of persistent debris, threaten the potential to explore and use space for all countries;

Whereas if agreements on the sustainable use of space are not made, the potential for a future trillion-dollar economy in space will be threatened;

Whereas the United States has been a leader in developing the rules, regulations, and best practices for successful operation in space;

Whereas the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space—

(1) furthers the exploration and use of space for the benefit of all humanity;

(2) works on a consensus basis with 92 member states; and

(3) in 2011, was charged with developing guidelines for space sustainability;

Whereas the United States has been instrumental in the development of those guidelines; and

Whereas the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space has agreed

on 21 such guidelines for implementation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports improvements in space situational awareness and advances in technology and international cooperation;

(2) recognizes that the use of space by governments and private entities requires a system for deconfliction of space traffic and prevention of collisions to ensure the use of space for current and future users;

(3) supports the efforts of the international community and the United States to implement the 21 guidelines for space sustainability agreed on by the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space;

(4) encourages the Secretary of State to continue to support those efforts;

(5) supports continued interagency efforts—

(A) to streamline regulations relating to access to space; and

(B) to support the continued sustainable use of space by government and private entities in Earth orbit and deep space; and

(6) requests that the Secretary of State notify Congress of any legislative requirements for implementation of the 21 guidelines for space sustainability agreed on by the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space.

SENATE RESOLUTION 387—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF NATIONAL DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH, COMMENDING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIM ADVOCATES, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIM SERVICE PROVIDERS, CRISIS HOTLINE STAFF, AND FIRST RESPONDERS SERVING VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE FOR THEIR COMPASSIONATE SUPPORT OF SURVIVORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT CONGRESS SHOULD CONTINUE TO SUPPORT EFFORTS TO END DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, PROVIDE SAFETY FOR VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND THEIR FAMILIES, AND HOLD PERPETRATORS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACCOUNTABLE

Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Ms. ERNST, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. GRASSLEY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 387

Whereas, according to the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey—

(1) up to 12,000,000 individuals in the United States report experiencing intimate partner violence annually, including physical violence, rape, or stalking; and

(2) approximately 1 in 5 women in the United States and up to 1 in 7 men in the United States have experienced severe physical violence by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetimes;

Whereas, on average, 3 women in the United States are killed each day by a current or former intimate partner, according to the Bureau of Justice Statistics;

Whereas domestic violence can affect anyone, but women who are 18 to 34 years of age typically experience the highest rates of intimate partner violence;