

spent at least some time in solitary confinement during the reporting period;

“(iii) the demographics of all aliens housed in solitary confinement, including race, ethnicity, religion, age, and gender;

“(iv) the policies and regulations of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, including any updates in policies and regulations, for subsequent reviews or appeals of the placement of a detained alien into or out of solitary confinement;

“(v) the number of reviews of and challenges to the placement of a detained alien in solitary confinement during the reporting period and the number of reviews or appeals that directly resulted in a change of placement;

“(vi) a detailed description of the conditions and restrictions for solitary confinement, including the number of hours spent in isolation and the percentage of time these conditions involve 2 aliens celled together in solitary confinement;

“(vii) the mean and median length of stay in solitary confinement, based on all individuals released from solitary confinement during the reporting period, and any maximum length of stay during the reporting period;

“(viii) the cost for each form of solitary confinement described in subparagraph (A) in use during the reporting period, including as compared with the average daily cost of housing a detained alien in the general population;

“(ix) the policies for mental health screening, mental health treatment, and subsequent mental health reviews for all detained aliens, including any update to the policies, and any additional screening, treatment, and monitoring for detained aliens in solitary confinement;

“(x) a statement of the types of mental health staff that conducted mental health assessments for U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities during the reporting period, a description of the different positions in the mental health staff of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, and the number of part- and full-time psychologists and psychiatrists employed by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities during the reporting period;

“(xi) data on mental health and medical indicators for all detained aliens in solitary confinement, including—

“(I) the number of aliens requiring medication for mental health conditions;

“(II) the number diagnosed with an intellectual disability;

“(III) the number diagnosed with serious mental illness;

“(IV) the number of suicides;

“(V) the number of attempted suicides and number of aliens placed on suicide watch;

“(VI) the number of instances of self-harm committed by aliens;

“(VII) the number of aliens with physical disabilities, including blind, deaf, and mobility-impaired aliens; and

“(VIII) the number of instances of forced feeding of aliens;

“(xii) any instances in which an Enforcement and Removal Operations Field Office Director reported that a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facility in his or her jurisdiction failed to comply with or was suspected of failing to comply with the Restricting Solitary Confinement in Immigration Detention Act of 2019; and

“(xiii) any other relevant data.

“(C) CONTENT.—Each assessment submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include—

“(i) an analysis of the data provided under subparagraph (B);

“(ii) recommendations for reform offered to the Director of U.S. Immigration and Cus-

toms Enforcement and the Secretary under paragraph (6); and

“(iii) the response from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Department to such recommendations for reform.

“(D) AUTHORITY ON FINAL REPORT.—Each assessment submitted under subparagraph (A) may be reviewed by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement and the Secretary before submission, but the Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties has final authority on the text and release of the assessment.

“(6) REGULAR MEETINGS WITH THE SECRETARY AND THE DIRECTOR OF U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT.—The Officer for Civil Rights and Civil Liberties shall meet regularly with the Secretary and the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement—

“(A) to identify problems with the solitary confinement policies and practices in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities, including overuse of solitary confinement; and

“(B) to present recommendations for such administrative action as may be appropriate to resolve problems relating to solitary confinement policies and practices in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities.”

“(b) ANNUAL REPORT.—Not later than December 31 of each year, the Inspector General of the Department of Homeland Security shall issue a report analyzing—

(1) the use of solitary confinement in U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement facilities; and

(2) the Department’s compliance with this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

#### SEC. 6. RULEMAKING.

The Secretary and the Director of U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement shall prescribe rules, in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

#### SEC. 7. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary such sums as may be necessary to carry out this Act and the amendments made by this Act.

#### SEC. 8. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided, this Act and the amendments made by this Act shall take effect on the date that is 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

#### SENATE RESOLUTION 421—CONGRATULATING SEATTLE SOUNDERS FC ON WINNING THE 2019 MAJOR LEAGUE SOCCER CUP

Ms. CANTWELL (for herself and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

#### S. RES. 421

Whereas, on November 10, 2019, Seattle Sounders FC won the 2019 Major League Soccer Cup;

Whereas that win on November 10, 2019, is the second Major League Soccer championship won by Seattle Sounders FC in the 11 years that Seattle Sounders FC has been in Major League Soccer;

Whereas Seattle Sounders FC beat the Toronto Football Club 3–1 in the 2019 Major League Soccer Cup;

Whereas Seattle Sounders FC—

(1) dominated the competition in the regular season, with 16 wins and 10 losses;

(2) qualified for the Major League Soccer Cup Playoffs for an unprecedented 11th straight season; and

(3) earned the number 2 seed in the Major League Soccer Western Conference;

Whereas Seattle Sounders FC plays home games at CenturyLink Field in Seattle, Washington, and, on November 10, 2019, 69,274 Seattle Sounders FC fans from across the State of Washington packed CenturyLink Field and set the record for the largest crowd at a sporting event in the 17-year history of the stadium;

Whereas the 2019 roster of Seattle Sounders FC players includes—

- (1) Saad Abdul-Salaam;
- (2) Xavier Arreaga;
- (3) Will Bruin;
- (4) Handwalla Bwana;
- (5) Jonathan Campbell;
- (6) Emanuel Ceccolini;
- (7) Jordy Delem;
- (8) Justin Dhillon;
- (9) Stefan Frei;
- (10) Bheem Goyal;
- (11) Joevin Jones;
- (12) Kim Kee-hee;
- (13) Kelvin Leerdam;
- (14) Danny Leyva;
- (15) Nicolás Lodeiro;
- (16) Chad Marshall;
- (17) Bryan Meredith;
- (18) Jordan Morris;
- (19) Trey Muse;
- (20) Alfonso Ocampo-Chavez;
- (21) Víctor Rodríguez;
- (22) Cristian Roldan;
- (23) Alex Roldan;
- (24) Raúl Ruidíaz;
- (25) Harry Shipp;
- (26) Luis Silva;
- (27) Brad Smith;
- (28) Gustav Svensson;
- (29) Nouhou; and
- (30) Román Torres;

Whereas Seattle Sounders FC defender Kelvin Leerdam scored the first goal in the 57th minute of the championship game;

Whereas Seattle Sounders FC midfielder Víctor Rodríguez—

(1) scored the second goal in the 76th minute; and

(2) received the 2019 Major League Soccer Cup Most Valuable Player award;

Whereas Seattle Sounders FC forward Raúl Ruidíaz scored the third and final goal in the 90th minute;

Whereas Seattle Sounders FC forward Jordan Morris—

(1) scored a career-high 13 goals and a career-high 8 assists throughout the 2019 season; and

(2) received the 2019 Major League Soccer Comeback Player of the Year award after suffering a torn anterior cruciate ligament (ACL) in 2018;

Whereas Seattle Sounders FC Head Coach Brian Schmetzer won his second Major League Soccer Cup;

Whereas the 2019 Seattle Sounders FC coaching and technical staff includes—

- (1) Head Coach Brian Schmetzer;
- (2) Assistant Coach Gonzalo Pineda;
- (3) Assistant Coach Djimi Traore;
- (4) Assistant Coach Preki;
- (5) Club Director of Goalkeeping Tom Dutra;

(6) General Manager and President of Soccer Garth Lagerwey; and

(7) Vice President of Soccer Chris Henderson;

Whereas the owners of Seattle Sounders FC, Adrian Hanauer, Drew Carey, Jody Allen, and Peter Tomozawa, and the 11 families that joined the ownership contingent in 2019, have built a culture of success and contributed greatly to Seattle, Washington, and the surrounding region through philanthropy;

Whereas Seattle Sounders FC has exhibited dedication to positive social impacts by strengthening communities through the RAVE Foundation partnership with organizations in Seattle, Washington, and the surrounding region; and

Whereas the dedication and hard work of Seattle Sounders FC has inspired and empowered girls, boys, women, and men of all ages; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes Seattle Sounders FC for winning the 2019 Major League Soccer Cup;

(2) applauds the people of Seattle, Washington, and the surrounding region for their enthusiastic support of Seattle Sounders FC;

(3) supports equity in men's and women's professional sports; and

(4) respectfully requests that the Secretary of the Senate transmit an enrolled copy of this resolution to Seattle Sounders FC Head Coach Brian Schmetzer, Assistant Coach Gonzalo Pineda, Assistant Coach Djimi Traore, Assistant Coach Preki, Club Director of Goalkeeping Tom Dutra, General Manager and President of Soccer Garth Lagerwey, Vice President of Soccer Chris Henderson, and the existing ownership contingent of Adrian Hanauer, Drew Carey, Jody Allen, and Peter Tomozawa and the 11 families who shall be mentioned by name below:

(A) Terry Myerson and Katie Myerson.

(B) Russell Wilson and Ciara.

(C) Benjamin Haggerty "Macklemore" and Tricia Davis.

(D) Satya Nadella and Anu Nadella.

(E) Amy Hood and Max Kleinman.

(F) Joe Belfiore and Kristina Belfiore.

(G) Soma Somasegar and Akila Somasegar.

(H) Chee Chew and Christine Chew.

(I) David Nathanson and Sabina Nathanson.

(J) Brian McAndrews and Elise Holschuh.

(K) Mark Agne and Tomoko Agne.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 422—RECOGNIZING NOVEMBER 15, 2019, AS "AMERICA RECYCLES DAY" AND EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THE SENATE THAT RECYCLING PROMOTES A HEALTHY ECONOMY AND RESPONSIBLE ENVIRONMENTAL STEWARDSHIP**

Mr. CARPER (for himself and Mr. BOOZMAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 422

Whereas recycling is among the top actions that people in the United States can do to improve the environment and the economy of the United States;

Whereas, according to the Environmental Protection Agency, in the United States, only 21.4 percent of recyclable waste is recycled;

Whereas, in the United States, recycling is an industry valued at approximately \$200,000,000,000;

Whereas diverting 75 percent of waste in the United States from landfilling and incineration to recycling by 2030 would result in the creation of approximately 2,300,000 recycling jobs, nearly 2 times the number of recycling jobs that existed in the United States in 2008;

Whereas the 2016 Recycling Economic Information Report by the Environmental Protection Agency found, using 2007 as a base year, that recycling and reuse activities—

(1) accounted for approximately 757,000 jobs, 0.52 percent of all jobs in the United States;

(2) produced approximately \$36,600,000,000 in wages, 0.62 percent of total wages paid in the United States; and

(3) produced approximately \$6,700,000,000 in tax revenue, 0.90 percent of total tax revenue in the United States;

Whereas recycling conserves natural resources and fresh water;

Whereas recycling prevents waste and discarded materials from ending up in oceans and waterways and harming water and wildlife;

Whereas, in 2015, approximately 67,800,000 tons of municipal solid waste were recycled, in contrast with 137,700,000 tons of municipal solid waste that were landfilled; and

Whereas, with respect to the 67,800,000 tons of municipal solid waste that were recycled, paper and paperboard accounted for 67 percent, metals accounted for 12 percent, and glass, plastic, and wood accounted for between 4 and 5 percent; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes November 15, 2019, as "America Recycles Day";

(2) acknowledges that recycling benefits and strengthens the economy, environment, and communities of the United States; and

(3) encourages the people of the United States to be cognizant of their environmental footprint and to incorporate additional recycling practices into their daily lives.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 423—RECOGNIZING NOVEMBER 2019 AS "NATIONAL HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH AWARENESS MONTH"**

Mr. MANCHIN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Ms. CANTWELL, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. LANKFORD, Ms. HIRONO, Ms. HASSAN, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. COONS, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. REED) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 423

Whereas, in the United States, public schools identified approximately 1,300,000 homeless children and youth during the 2016–2017 school year;

Whereas an estimated 1,200,000 children younger than 6 years of age in 2014 and approximately 4,200,000 youth and young adults in 2017 experienced homelessness, with many such youth and young adults staying on couches, in motels, in shelters, or outside;

Whereas infants who are homeless are at a higher risk for developing certain illnesses and health conditions, homeless families are more likely to experience involvement in the child welfare system, and homeless children are more likely to experience difficulty with school attendance;

Whereas a recent survey found that more than 1 in 3 high school students experiencing homelessness had attempted suicide, and nearly 1 in 4 high school students experiencing homelessness had experienced dating violence;

Whereas individuals without a high school degree or general educational development certificate (GED) are more than 3 times more likely to report homelessness than their peers, making lack of education the leading risk factor for homelessness;

Whereas, in 2016, the high school graduation rate for homeless students was 64 percent, compared to 77 percent for low-income students and 84.6 percent for all students;

Whereas the rate of youth homelessness is the same in rural, suburban, and urban areas;

Whereas 29 percent of unaccompanied homeless youth between 13 and 25 years of age have spent time in foster care, compared to approximately 6 percent of all children;

Whereas homelessness among children and youth is a complex issue that often co-occurs with deep poverty, low education and employment levels, substance misuse and abuse, mental illness, lack of affordable housing, and family conflict; and

Whereas awareness of child and youth homelessness must be heightened to encourage greater support for effective programs to help children and youth overcome homelessness; Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) supports the efforts of businesses, organizations, educators, and volunteers dedicated to meeting the needs of homeless children and youth;

(2) applauds the initiatives of businesses, organizations, educators, and volunteers that—

(A) use time and resources to raise awareness of child and youth homelessness, the causes of such homelessness, and potential solutions; and

(B) work to prevent homelessness among children and youth;

(3) recognizes November 2019 as "National Homeless Children and Youth Awareness Month"; and

(4) encourages those businesses, organizations, educators, and volunteers to continue to intensify their efforts to address homelessness among children and youth during November 2019.

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**SENATE RESOLUTION 424—RECOGNIZING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE COLORADO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION AND CELEBRATING THE LONG HISTORY OF THE COLORADO FARM BUREAU FEDERATION REPRESENTING THE FARMERS AND RANCHERS OF COLORADO**

Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 424

Whereas, on March 22, 1919, a group of 10 local counties and farmers met to form what was termed a "Farm Bureau", with the goal of "making the business of farming more profitable and the community a better place to live";

Whereas W.G. Jamison, the first president of the Colorado Farm Bureau Federation, helped to lead a grassroots organization of farmers that represent all agricultural producers across the State of Colorado;

Whereas the Colorado Farm Bureau Federation, with a State farm bureau, 45 county farm bureaus, and 23,000 member families, is 1 of the largest farmer-led organizations in the State of Colorado;

Whereas the mission of the Colorado Farm Bureau Federation is "to promote and protect the future of agriculture and rural values";

Whereas the Colorado Farm Bureau Federation fulfills that mission—

(1) by representing farm and ranch families united for the purpose of formulating action to support rural communities;

(2) by improving agricultural production, economic opportunity, leadership development, and public policy; and

(3) by promoting the well-being of the people of the State of Colorado;

Whereas the Colorado Farm Bureau Federation has represented the interests of