

operationalization, maintenance, and expansion of the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs) for the purpose of carrying out this Act.”.

SEC. 3. RESCUE BEACONS.

Section 411(o) of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 211(o)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(3) RESCUE BEACONS.—Beginning in fiscal year 2019, in carrying out subsection (c)(8), the Commissioner shall purchase, deploy, and maintain not more than 170 self-powering, 9–1–1 cellular relay rescue beacons along the southern border of the United States at locations determined appropriate by the Commissioner to mitigate migrant deaths.”.

SEC. 4. REPORTING ON NATIONAL MISSING AND UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS SYSTEM (NAMUS) PROGRAM.

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this act, and every year thereafter, the Attorney General shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress regarding—

- (1) the number of unidentified person cases processed;
- (2) CODIS associations and identifications;
- (3) the number of anthropology cases processed;
- (4) the number of suspected border crossing cases and associations made;
- (5) the number of trials supported with expert testimony;
- (6) the number of students trained and professions of those students; and
- (7) the turnaround time and backlog.

SEC. 5. OTHER REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

(A) UNIDENTIFIED REMAINS.—

(1) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress regarding all unidentified remains discovered, during the reporting period, on or near the border between the United States and Mexico, including—

- (A) for each deceased person—
 - (i) the cause and manner of death, if known;
 - (ii) the sex, age (at time of death), and country of origin (if such information is determinable); and
 - (iii) the location of each unidentified remain;

(B) the total number of deceased people whose unidentified remains were discovered by U.S. Customs and Border Protection during the reporting period;

(C) to the extent such information is available to U.S. Customs and Border Protection, the total number of deceased people whose unidentified remains were discovered by Federal, State, local or Tribal law enforcement officers, military personnel, or medical examiners offices;

(D) the efforts of U.S. Customs and Border Protection to engage with nongovernmental organizations, institutions of higher education, medical examiners and coroners, and law enforcement agencies—

- (i) to identify and map the locations at which migrant deaths occur; and
- (ii) to count the number of deaths that occur at such locations; and

(E) a detailed description of U.S. Customs and Border Protection's Missing Migrant Program, including how the program helps mitigate migrant deaths while maintaining border security.

(2) PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.—Not later than 30 days after each report required under paragraph (1) is submitted, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall publish on the website of the agency the in-

formation described in subparagraphs (A), (B), and (C) of paragraph (1) during each reporting period.

(b) RESCUE BEACONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Commissioner of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall submit a report to the appropriate committees of Congress regarding the use of rescue beacons along the border between the United States and Mexico, including, for the reporting period—

(1) the number of rescue beacons in each border patrol sector;

(2) the specific location of each rescue beacon;

(3) the frequency with which each rescue beacon was activated by a person in distress;

(4) a description of the nature of the distress that resulted in each rescue beacon activation (if such information is determinable); and

(5) an assessment, in consultation with local stakeholders, including elected officials, nongovernmental organizations, and landowners, of necessary additional rescue beacons and recommendations for locations for deployment to reduce migrant deaths.

(c) GAO REPORT.—Not later than 6 months after the report required under subsection (a) is submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit a report to the same committees that describes—

(1) how U.S. Customs and Border Protection collects and records border-crossing death data;

(2) the differences (if any) in U.S. Customs and Border Protection border-crossing death data collection methodology across its sectors;

(3) how U.S. Customs and Border Protection's data and statistical analysis on trends in the numbers, locations, causes, and characteristics of border-crossing deaths compare to other sources of data on these deaths, including border county medical examiners and coroners and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;

(4) how U.S. Customs and Border Protection measures the effectiveness of its programs to mitigate migrant deaths; and

(5) the extent to which U.S. Customs and Border Protection engages Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments, foreign diplomatic and consular posts, and nongovernmental organizations—

(A) to accurately identify deceased individuals;

(B) to resolve cases involving unidentified remains;

(C) to resolve cases involving unidentified persons; and

(D) to share information on missing persons and unidentified remains, specifically with the National Missing and Unidentified Persons System (NamUs).

UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2020

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 484, S. 4054.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4054) to reauthorize the United States Grain Standards Act, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which

was reported from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

Mr. CORNYN. I ask unanimous consent that the Roberts amendment at the desk be considered and agreed to and that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time.

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

The amendment (No. 2686) was agreed to as follows:

(Purpose: To modify an authorization of appropriations)

On page 5, strike lines 10 and 11 and insert the following:

(2) in subsection (a) (as so designated)—

(A) by striking “such sums as are necessary” and inserting “\$23,000,000”; and

(B) by striking “1988 through 2020” and inserting “2021 through 2025”; and

The bill (S. 4054), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I know of no further debate on bill, as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There being no further debate and the bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (S. 4054), as amended, was passed, as follows:

S. 4054

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 “United States Grain Standards Reauthorization Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. NOTIFICATION OF DISCONTINUANCE OF SERVICES BY STATE AGENCIES.

Section 7 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79) is amended—

(1) in subsection (e)(2)(C)(i), by inserting “and affected customers or applicants for service of official inspection or weighing services provided by the State agency” after “notify the Secretary”; and

(2) in subsection (j)(5), in the first sentence, by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”.

SEC. 3. WEIGHING AUTHORITY.

Section 7A(1)(4) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79a(1)(4)) is amended in the first sentence by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”.

SEC. 4. LIMITATION ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPERVISORY COSTS.

Section 7D of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79d) is amended by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”.

SEC. 5. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

Section 17B of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 87f-2) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(d) ENHANCEMENT OF CURRENT REPORTING.—

“(1) INCREASED FREQUENCY OF INSPECTION PROGRAM DATA REPORTING.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall publish quarterly reports describing data from the tests and inspections for intrinsic quality factors (including protein, oil, and starch) and food safety factors, as reported, in the aggregate, for fiscal years 2014 through 2018 in the tables in section V (relating to providing official grain inspection and weighing services) of the 2016 through 2018 annual reports to Congress by the Federal Grain Inspection Service.

“(B) DELINEATION.—The data from the tests and inspections under subparagraph (A) shall be delineated to reflect whether the tests and inspections were requested of or performed by—

“(i) the Secretary; or

“(ii) a State agency delegated authority under section 7 or 7A or an official agency.

“(2) EXCEPTIONS AND WAIVERS.—Beginning not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Secretary shall publish quarterly reports describing—

“(A) the number of exceptions requested under section 7(f)(2)(B);

“(B) the number of exceptions granted under section 7(f)(2)(B);

“(C) the number of waivers requested under section 5(a)(1); and

“(D) the number of waivers granted under section 5(a)(1).

“(e) ADDITIONAL REPORTING; CONSULTATION.—The Secretary may, to the extent determined appropriate by the Secretary, in consultation with State agencies delegated authority under sections 7 and 7A, official agencies, and the grain industries described in the second sentence of section 21(a), publish—

“(1) data relating to testing for other intrinsic quality or food safety factors; and

“(2) other data collected from inspection and weighing activities conducted under this Act.

“(f) PROTECTION OF CONFIDENTIAL BUSINESS INFORMATION.—Any trade secrets or information described in section 552(b)(4) of title 5, United States Code, that is provided to or collected by the Secretary in carrying out subsection (d) or (e) shall not be included in a report under subsection (d) or (e) or otherwise publicly disclosed.”.

SEC. 6. APPROPRIATIONS.

Section 19 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 87h) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and designation and all that follows through “There are hereby” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 19. FUNDING.

“(a) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are”;

(2) in subsection (a) (as so designated)—

(A) by striking “such sums as are necessary” and inserting “\$23,000,000”; and

(B) by striking “1988 through 2020” and inserting “2021 through 2025”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(b) LIMITATIONS ON USES OF USER FEES.—

“(1) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) OFFICIAL INSPECTION OR WEIGHING SERVICE.—The term ‘official inspection or weighing service’ means official inspection, official weighing, supervision of weighing, supervision of agency personnel, supervision of the field office personnel of the Secretary, testing of equipment or instruments, other services, or registration, the cost to the Secretary of which is authorized to be covered by the collection of a user fee pursuant to section 7, 7A, 7B, 16, or 17A, as applicable.

“(B) USER FEE.—The term ‘user fee’ means a fee collected by the Secretary under section 7, 7A, 7B, 16, or 17A.

“(2) REQUIREMENT.—A user fee—

“(A) shall be used solely to cover—

“(i) the cost to the Secretary for carrying out official inspection or weighing services; and

“(ii) administrative costs to the Secretary directly relating to official inspection or weighing services; and

“(B) shall not be used for—

“(i) activities relating to the development or maintenance of grain standards; or

“(ii) any other activity that is not directly related to the performance of official inspection or weighing services.”.

SEC. 7. ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

Section 21 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 87j) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the last sentence, by striking “successive terms” and inserting “successively for more than 2 terms”; and

(2) in subsection (e), by striking “2020” and inserting “2025”.

SEC. 8. REVIEW OF GEOGRAPHIC BOUNDARIES FOR OFFICIAL AGENCIES.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) GRAIN HANDLING FACILITY.—The term “grain handling facility” means a grain elevator, warehouse, or other storage or handling facility.

(2) OFFICIAL AGENCY GEOGRAPHIC AREA.—The term “official agency geographic area” means a geographic area for an official agency, as defined by the Secretary under section 7(f)(2)(A) or 7A(i)(2)(A) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 79(f)(2)(A), 79a(i)(2)(A)).

(3) UNITED STATES GRAIN STANDARDS ACT TERMS.—The terms “grain”, “official agency”, “official inspection”, “officially inspected”, “official weighing”, “supervision of weighing”, and “Secretary” have the meanings given the terms in section 3 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 75).

(b) REVIEW.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall conduct a comprehensive nationwide review of the official agency geographic areas.

(2) CONSIDERATIONS.—In conducting the review under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall take into consideration—

(A) the number of grain handling facilities, both within the official agency geographic areas and in areas that are not official agency geographic areas, that currently use, or, during the 5-year period preceding the date of submission of the report under subsection (c), received service from, an official agency that provides official inspection, official weighing, supervision of weighing, or other services under the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 71 et seq.);

(B) the volume of grain for which official agencies provide services at grain handling facilities within the official agency geographic areas;

(C) the number of official inspections of vessels and other carriers within the official agency geographic areas;

(D) other related services performed by official agencies at grain handling facilities within the official agency geographic areas;

(E) the timeliness, accuracy, and appropriateness of services performed by official agencies at grain handling facilities within the official agency geographic areas;

(F) fees charged by official agencies for services performed under the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 71 et seq.), including grading, weighing, sampling, stowage examination, and certification; and

(G) any implications of modifications to the official agency geographic areas on enhancing official inspection, official weighing, and supervision of weighing in the domestic market.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report containing—

(1) the results of the review completed under subsection (b); and

(2) any recommendations with respect to those results that the Secretary determines appropriate.

SEC. 9. TECHNICAL CORRECTION.

Section 4(a)(1) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 76(a)(1)) is amended

by striking “soybeans mixed” and inserting “soybeans, mixed”.

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

METHAMPHETAMINE RESPONSE ACT OF 2020

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 4612 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 4612) to designate methamphetamine as an emerging threat, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the committee was discharged, and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CORNYN. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered read a third time and passed and that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The bill (S. 4612) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 4612

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 “Methamphetamine Response Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Methamphetamine poses a significant public health and safety threat and qualifies as an emerging drug threat, as defined in section 702 of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1701).

(2) Methamphetamine treatment admissions increased from 15.1 percent of all admissions in 2008 to 23.6 percent in 2017, the latest year for which data is available.

(3) During the timeframe described in paragraph (2)—

(A) methamphetamine-related treatment admissions among women increased from 19.2 percent of all drug-related treatment admissions to 28.3 percent; and

(B) heroin use among those admitted for methamphetamine-related treatment increased from 5.3 percent to 23.6 percent.

(4) By the end of 2019, methamphetamine availability, use, purity, and potency had increased nationally, as street-level prices declined.

(5) Methamphetamine use is a nationwide issue. Its use remains widespread in Midwest and Western States and is becoming increasingly prevalent in Northeastern States.

(6) Methamphetamine is the drug most often associated with violent crime.

(7) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention—

(A) between 2018 and 2019, drug overdose deaths involving methamphetamine and