

“(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

other stimulants increased by 27 percent nationally;

(B) the number of deaths described in subparagraph (A) increased in 27 of the 38 States that provide drug-specific overdose data to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

(C) between January 2019 and January 2020, among 36 States and the District of Columbia, suspected stimulant overdoses, including methamphetamine, treated in emergency departments increased by 23 percent.

(8) Methamphetamine-related overdose deaths will likely continue to increase in 2020, due in part to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, which makes obtaining treatment for substance use disorders, including methamphetamine use, more difficult.

(9) The increase in methamphetamine use and the negative respiratory and pulmonary health effects associated with its use has caused the National Institute on Drug Abuse to warn clinicians to be prepared to monitor adverse effects when treating individuals using methamphetamine who also have COVID-19.

(10) Since the onset of COVID-19 in the United States, the number of law enforcement and first responder agencies entering data into nationwide overdose mapping applications to track real-time suspected overdoses, including methamphetamine overdoses, has increased.

(11) In the first 9 months of fiscal year 2020, there was a 52 percent increase in the amount of methamphetamine seized by U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

(12) Public reports indicate that Mexican cartels may be stockpiling money and illicit drugs, including methamphetamine, on both sides of the Southwest Border and that the Drug Enforcement Administration is preparing to respond to any potential surge in supply.

(13) Intentional preparation to counter any surges in production, distribution, and use are essential in lowering methamphetamine-related overdose deaths and substance use disorders.

SEC. 3. DECLARATION OF EMERGING THREAT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Congress declares methamphetamine 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), in the United States.

(b) REQUIRED EMERGING THREAT RESPONSE PLAN.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy shall establish and implement an Emerging Threat Response Plan that is specific to methamphetamine in accordance with section 709(d) of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Reauthorization Act of 1998 (21 U.S.C. 1708(d)).

AMBER ALERT NATIONWIDE ACT OF 2019

Mr. CORNYN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from further consideration of S. 732 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 732) to amend the PROTECT Act to expand the national AMBER Alert system to territories of the United States, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. CORNYN. I further 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 with no intervening action or debate.

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

The bill (S. 732) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 732

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 “AMBER Alert Nationwide Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. COOPERATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF HOMELAND SECURITY.

Subtitle A of title III of the PROTECT Act (34 U.S.C. 20501 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 301—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by inserting “(including airports, maritime ports, border crossing areas and checkpoints, and ports of exit from the United States)” after “gaps in areas of interstate travel”; and

(ii) in paragraphs (2) and (3), by inserting “, territories of the United States, and tribal governments” after “States”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by inserting “, the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “Secretary of Transportation”; and

(2) in section 302—

(A) in subsection (b), in paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) by inserting “, territorial, tribal,” after “State”; and

(B) in subsection (c)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by inserting “, the Secretary of Homeland Security,” after “Secretary of Transportation”; and

(ii) in paragraph (2), by inserting “, territorial, tribal,” after “State”.

SEC. 3. AMBER ALERTS ALONG MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 303 of the PROTECT Act (34 U.S.C. 20503) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting “AND MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTES” after “ALONG HIGHWAYS”; and

(2) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “(referred to in this section as the ‘Secretary’)” after “Secretary of Transportation”; and

(B) by inserting “and at airports, maritime ports, border crossing areas and checkpoints, and ports of exit from the United States” after “along highways”; and

(3) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) by striking “other motorist information systems to notify motorists” and inserting “other information systems to notify motorists, aircraft passengers, ship passengers, and travelers”; and

(ii) by inserting “, aircraft passengers, ship passengers, and travelers” after “necessary to notify motorists”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (A), by striking “other motorist information systems to notify motorists” and inserting “other information systems to notify motorists, aircraft passengers, ship passengers, and travelers”; and

(ii) in subparagraph (D), by inserting “, aircraft passengers, ship passengers, and travelers” after “support the notification of motorists”; and

(iii) in subparagraph (E), by inserting “, aircraft passengers, ship passengers, and

travelers” after “motorists”, each place it appears;

(iv) in subparagraph (F), by inserting “, aircraft passengers, ship passengers, and travelers” after “motorists”; and

(v) in subparagraph (G), by inserting “, aircraft passengers, ship passengers, and travelers” after “motorists”; and

(4) in subsection (c), by striking “other motorist information systems to notify motorists”, each place it appears, and inserting “other information systems to notify motorists, aircraft passengers, ship passengers, and travelers”; and

(5) by amending subsection (d) to read as follows:

“(d) FEDERAL SHARE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Federal share of the cost of any activities funded by a grant under this section may not exceed 80 percent.

“(2) WAIVER.—If the Secretary determines that American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, or the Virgin Islands of the United States is unable to comply with the requirement under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall waive such requirement.”;

(6) in subsection (g)—

(A) by striking “In this section” and inserting “In this subtitle”; and

(B) by striking “or Puerto Rico” and inserting “American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Virgin Islands of the United States, and any other territory of the United States”; and

(7) in subsection (h), by striking “fiscal year 2004” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023”.

(b) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of contents in section 1(b) of the PROTECT Act (Public Law 108-21) is amended by striking the item relating to section 303 and inserting the following:

“Sec. 303. Grant program for notification and communications systems along highways and major transportation routes for recovery of abducted children.”.

SEC. 4. AMBER ALERT COMMUNICATION PLANS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Section 304 of the PROTECT Act (34 U.S.C. 20504) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)(4), by inserting “a territorial government or” after “with”; and

(2) by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

“(c) FEDERAL SHARE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Federal share of the cost of any activities funded by a grant under this section may not exceed 50 percent.

“(2) WAIVER.—If the Attorney General determines that American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or an Indian tribe is unable to comply with the requirement under paragraph (1), the Attorney General shall waive such requirement.”; and

(3) in subsection (d), by inserting “, including territories of the United States” before the period at the end.

SEC. 5. GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General shall conduct a study assessing—

(1) the implementation of the amendments made by this Act;

(2) any challenges related to integrating the territories of the United States into the AMBER Alert system;

(3) the readiness, educational, technological, and training needs of territorial law enforcement agencies in responding to cases involving missing, abducted, or exploited children; and