

Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2024 (Public Law 118-31) is repealed, and each provision of law amended by that section is amended to read as it read on the day before the date of enactment of that Act.

(b) PROHIBITION OF DEMAND FOR BRIBE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“§1352. Demands by foreign officials for bribes

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) FOREIGN OFFICIAL.—The term ‘foreign official’ means—

“(A)(i) any official or employee of a foreign government or any department, agency, or instrumentality thereof; or

“(ii) any senior foreign political figure, as defined in section 1010.605 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation;

“(B) any official or employee of a public international organization;

“(C) any person acting in an official capacity for or on behalf of—

“(i) a government, department, agency, or instrumentality described in subparagraph (A)(i); or

“(ii) a public international organization.

“(2) PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.—The term ‘public international organization’ means—

“(A) an organization that is designated by Executive order pursuant to section 1 of the International Organizations Immunities Act (22 U.S.C. 288); or

“(B) any other international organization that is designated by the President by Executive order for the purposes of this section, effective as of the date of publication of the order in the Federal Register.

“(b) PROHIBITION OF DEMAND FOR A BRIBE.—

“(1) OFFENSE.—It shall be unlawful for any foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official to corruptly demand, seek, receive, accept, or agree to receive or accept, directly or indirectly, anything of value personally or for any other person or non-governmental entity, by making use of the mails or any means or instrumentality of interstate commerce—

“(A) from—

“(i) any person (as defined in section 104A of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-3), except that that definition shall be applied without regard to whether the person is an offender) while the foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official, or a person acting on behalf of the foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official, is in the territory of the United States;

“(ii) an issuer (as defined in section 3(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78c(a))), or any officer, director, employee, or agent of an issuer or any stockholder thereof acting on behalf of the issuer; or

“(iii) a domestic concern (as defined in section 104 of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2)), or any officer, director, employee, or agent of a domestic concern or any stockholder thereof acting on behalf of the domestic concern; and

“(B) in return for—

“(i) being influenced in the performance of any act or decision of the foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official in the official capacity of the foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official;

“(ii) being induced to do or omit to do any act in violation of the lawful duty of the foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official;

“(iii) conferring any improper advantage; or

“(iv) using the influence of the foreign official or person selected to be a foreign official

with a foreign government or instrumentality thereof to affect or influence any act or decision of that government or instrumentality,

in connection with obtaining or retaining business for or with, or directing business to, any person.

“(2) PENALTIES.—Any person who violates paragraph (1) shall be fined not more than \$250,000 or 3 times the monetary equivalent of the thing of value, imprisoned for not more than 15 years, or both.

“(3) JURISDICTION.—An offense under paragraph (1) shall be subject to extraterritorial Federal jurisdiction.

“(4) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, and annually thereafter, the Attorney General, in consultation with the Secretary of State as relevant, shall submit to the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on the Judiciary and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and post on the publicly available website of the Department of Justice, a report—

“(A) focusing, in part, on demands by foreign officials for bribes from entities domiciled or incorporated in the United States, and the efforts of foreign governments to prosecute such cases;

“(B) addressing United States diplomatic efforts to protect entities domiciled or incorporated in the United States from foreign bribery, and the effectiveness of those efforts in protecting such entities;

“(C) summarizing major actions taken under this section in the previous year, including enforcement actions taken and penalties imposed;

“(D) evaluating the effectiveness of the Department of Justice in enforcing this section; and

“(E) detailing what resources or legislative action the Department of Justice needs to ensure adequate enforcement of this section.

“(5) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—This subsection shall not be construed as encompassing conduct that would violate section 30A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-1) or section 104 or 104A of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act of 1977 (15 U.S.C. 78dd-2; 15 U.S.C. 78dd-3) whether pursuant to a theory of direct liability, conspiracy, complicity, or otherwise.”.

(2) TECHNICAL AND CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—The table of sections for chapter 63 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

“1352. Demands by foreign officials for bribes.”.

ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 17, 2024

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand adjourned until 3 p.m. on Monday, June 17; that following the prayer and pledge, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, morning hour be deemed expired, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; following the conclusion of morning business, the Senate proceed to executive session to resume consideration of the Oler nomination; further, that the cloture motions filed during today's session ripen at 5:30 p.m. on Monday.

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

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Madam President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask that it stand adjourned under the previous order, following my remarks.

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

(Mr. FETTERMAN assumed the Chair.)

ANNIVERSARY OF DACA

Ms. CORTEZ MASTO. Mr. President, I rise today because this Saturday marks the 12th anniversary of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals policy, or DACA, as many know it.

This policy has given hope to so many hard-working individuals who call America home. It has allowed children of immigrants who were brought here as kids to flourish, strengthen our economy, and remain in the only country they have ever really known. These are our children.

When President Obama created DACA in 2012, it was a temporary solution focused on helping young people thrive. And with the establishment of DACA, we told them that if they stayed in school, they worked hard, and they contributed, we would help them stay here. That was a real promise that gave so much hope to thousands of amazing young people.

Now, it has been 12 years, and DACA recipients have done what they promised to do. They have gone to college. They have become part of our workforce. They pay billions of dollars in taxes. And listen to this: 49 percent of the initial group of DACA recipients in 2012 are college educated. As of 2023, there are over 544,000 recipients in the United States. And 10,730 of them live in my home State of Nevada.

But Dreamers aren't percentages and figures. They are people. I have had the honor of meeting many of them, and, let me tell you, these Nevadans make our State stronger. They are teachers. They are doctors, engineers, small business owners, and community leaders. And they have families. And they have spent the last 12 years holding up their end of the bargain, and it is past time for us to hold up ours.

This has been especially urgent in recent years, when litigation challenging DACA and attacks on the program by former President Trump and his allies have caused turmoil for Dreamers in this country. By failing to pass legislation to permanently protect Dreamers and put them on a path to citizenship, we are failing to fulfill our promise to these individuals. We are leaving them behind.

We know that their status in this country, their safety and stability in their homes could change soon because of lawsuits that are still making their way through the courts. Dreamers abide by our laws. They have worked hard for an education, and they contribute to their communities every single day. They have earned their place

in our country and deserve the privilege, protection, and responsibility of citizenship.

Now is the time to pass the Dream Act, to ensure that Dreamers can continue contributing to the only home they have ever known, without living in fear that their lives may be upended.

But here is the deal. At the end of the day, it all comes down to this: My colleagues on the other side of the aisle need to step up, keep their word, and pass a permanent solution to Dreamers.

Now, I wish I didn't have to stand here and give this speech. This is supposed to be a bipartisan issue that we can all get behind. The American people certainly feel that way. But we are running into the same issue over and over again.

How many times have I stood right here on the Senate floor and told stories about the Dreamers I know in my State? And how many times have I called for the Dream Act to pass and pushed to give Dreamers the certainty that they deserve?

I want to be honest with the Dreamers in my State and around the country. The reason we haven't passed that legislation in the Senate yet is because we need bipartisan support.

And some Senate Republicans have said over and over that we need to fix DACA and protect Dreamers. So where are they now? They are turning their backs on people who are depending on them, because the reality is that far-right extremists are only interested in Dreamers when they can use them as political pawns.

First—I remember this—some of my Republican colleagues said they needed to pair a solution for Dreamers with border security. I remember this because we had a real proposal to support border security and protect Dreamers in 2018. And then President Trump said: If you bring me that bipartisan bill, I will sign it into law.

And what did he do? He didn't sign it. He changed his mind.

And then my colleagues on the other side of the aisle said: Wait. Here is what we will do. If you work on border security—if you work on that first and you make some policy changes, then we are willing—then we are willing—to help Dreamers, and we will focus on that afterward.

So just this year—we remember—we had a bipartisan legislation to secure our border that was actually endorsed by the National Border Patrol Council,

and the immigration attorneys said it was a great first step. But what happened? Again, former President Trump requested that Senate Republicans tank the bill. And why? So that he could campaign on the chaos and not give a win to this Congress or this current administration.

Well, I will tell you what. Like the Dreamers in my home State and across this country, I am frustrated. I am angry that politics are causing so many Dreamers across the country to put their lives on hold. It is unacceptable. That is not what this Congress—that is not what working with the White House—should be. We should be solving problems in this country, not using people and their families as political pawns.

The time for stalling is over. It is time for my Republican colleagues to uphold their end of this deal and protect Dreamers, because while they tie themselves in knots and play all these political games, hundreds of thousands of lives are hanging in the balance.

These aren't just statistics here in Washington. They are real people in our States, in our communities, with families, contributing to our economy and an essential part of our workforce.

Enough is enough. Let's come together on this and work out a solution that is going to help Dreamers and continue to benefit this country. In 12 years—in 12 years—it is the least we can do for a generation of people who have given everything they have to the United States. I, for one, won't stop trying.

I yield the floor.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY,
JUNE 17, 2024, AT 3 P.M.

PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands adjourned until Monday, June 17, 2024, at 3 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 3:09 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 17, 2024, at 3 p.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate:

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

CAROLINE A. CRENSHAW, OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 5, 2029. (REAPPOINTMENT)

FINANCIAL STABILITY OVERSIGHT COUNCIL

GORDON I. ITO, OF HAWAII, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FINANCIAL STABILITY OVERSIGHT COUNCIL FOR A TERM

OF SIX YEARS, VICE THOMAS E. WORKMAN, TERM EXPIRED.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

KRISTIN N. JOHNSON, OF GEORGIA, TO BE AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICE GRAHAM SCOTT STEELE.

FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

CHRISTY GOLDSMITH ROMERO, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE CHAIRPERSON OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR A TERM OF FIVE YEARS, VICE MARTIN J. GRUENBERG.

CHRISTY GOLDSMITH ROMERO, OF VIRGINIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE TERM EXPIRING DECEMBER 21, 2028, VICE MARTIN J. GRUENBERG.

THE JUDICIARY

MARY KATHLEEN COSTELLO, OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, VICE CYNTHIA M. RUFE, RETIRED.

LAURA MARGARETE PROVINZINO, OF MINNESOTA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, VICE WILHELMINA MARIE WRIGHT, RETIRED.

NOEL WISE, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, VICE EDWARD J. DAVILA, RETIRING.

IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be brigadier general

COL. WILLIAM J. CREEDEN

IN THE ARMY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MARK H. LANDES

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. PAUL T. STANTON

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. MATTHEW W. MCFARLANE

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY TO THE GRADE INDICATED WHILE ASSIGNED TO A POSITION OF IMPORTANCE AND RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 601:

To be lieutenant general

MAJ. GEN. DAVID J. FRANCIS

IN THE NAVY

THE FOLLOWING NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY TO THE GRADE INDICATED UNDER TITLE 10, U.S.C., SECTION 624:

To be rear admiral

REAR ADM. (LH) PHILIP E. SOBECK

CONFIRMATION

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate June 13, 2024:

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

JUDY W. CHANG, OF MASSACHUSETTS, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION FOR A TERM EXPIRING JUNE 30, 2029.