Model Student Senate

2019 – 2020

Brevard Public Schools

Senate Opening

President: Call to order (all senators take their seats)

President: Please rise and remain standing until after the Oath of Office

President: Pledge to the Flag

President: Introduction of Judge Lemonidis to administer the Oath

Oath of Office:
The following oath or affirmation required by the Constitution and prescribed by law shall be taken and subscribed to by each senator in open senate before entering upon his duties.

"***I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office on which I am about to enter: So help me God."***

President: Everyone may be seated

Opening of Business

President: I declare this session of the 116th CONGRESS come to order. The clerk will now call the roll.

President: Key Note Address:

Opening Remarks by President

Opening Remarks by Majority Leadership: Leader & then Whip rise & be recognized

Opening Remarks by Minority Leadership: Leader & then Whip rise & be recognized

President: Are there and testimonials and memorials?
Testimonials and memorials are to be written out and given to the Clerk before the session begins. They must be approved before being read on the floor.

President: Are there any resolutions?
Any senator who has a resolution may rise, be recognized, and ask for time to read the enabling clause and to speak on the issue.

President: Are there any new bills?
Any senator who has a new bill may rise, be recognized, and ask for time to read the enabling clause of the bill and ask that their bill be assigned to the proper committee. At the conclusion of the opening, bring the bill to the Clerk.

Recess to Caucus or Committee Meetings

BREVARD COUNTY MODEL STUDENT SENATE

February 27-28, 2020
Educational Services Facility

SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Thursday, February 27th

6:30 pm	Preparation for Presentation of Senators Roll Call Oath of Office (the Honorable Judge Lemonidis)
6:45 pm	Key Note Address
7:00 pm	Orientation/Opening Session Party Caucus Democrats (Cafeteria) Republicans (Board Room)

Friday, February 28th

8:30 am	Breakfast
8:45 am	Morning Session (Roll Call, Memorials, Testimonials, New Bills)
9:00 am	Committee Meetings (Call Witnesses, hold hearings)

Committee Chairmen should not adjourn their committee for lunch until the time listed below:

Finance/Budget	11:00 a.m.
Commerce	11:00 a.m.
HGSA	11:00 a.m.
Judiciary	11:15 a.m.
HELP	11:15 a.m.
Foreign Relations	11:15 a.m.

Pages and Secretaries should go with their committees. Committees are encouraged to eat in their committee rooms or outside- but please return all trays to the cafeteria and trash to receptacles. If you eat in the cafeteria, please finish as quickly as you can and then adjourn to a committee room or patio area to relax and chat. This will make room for the building employees.

12:00 pm	Leadership meets to set the Calendar
12:30 pm	Party Caucus and Announcements Republicans Board Room & Democrats in Rooms 7&8
1:00 pm	Senate Session Convenes
2:15pm	Senate Recesses
2:30 pm	Awards

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 145

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. McConnell (for himself, Mr. Cruz, and Mr. Rubio) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

A BILL

To expand opportunity through greater choice in education, and for other purposes.

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 "Creating Hope and Opportunity for Individuals and Communities through Education Act" or the "CHOICE Act".

TITLE I—Education portability for individuals with disabilities

SEC. 201. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this title is to provide options to States to innovate and improve the education of children with disabilities by expanding the choices for students and parents under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1400 et seq.).

"(viii) PARENT OPTION PROGRAM.—If a State has established a program that meets the requirements of section 663(c)(11) (whether statewide or in limited areas of the State) and that allows a parent of a child described in section 663(c)(11)(A) to use public funds, or private funds in accordance with 633(c)(11)(B)(ii), to pay some or all of the costs of attendance at a private school—

"(I) funds allocated to the State under section 611 may be used by the State to supplement such public or private funds, if the Federal funds are distributed to parents who make a genuine independent choice as to the appropriate school for their child, except that in no case shall the

amount of Federal funds provided under this subclause to a parent of a child with a disability for a year exceed the total amount of tuition, fees, and transportation costs for the child for the year;

(II) the authorization of a parent to exercise this option fulfills the State's obligation under paragraph (1) with respect to the child during the period in which the child is enrolled in the selected school; and

(III) a selected school accepting such funds shall not be required to carry out any of the requirements of this title with respect to such child.”.

TITLE II—Military scholarships

SEC. 301. Purpose.

The purpose of this title is to ensure high-quality education for children of military personnel who live on military installations and thus have less freedom to exercise school choice for their children, in order to improve the ability of the Armed Forces to retain such military personnel.

SEC. 302. Military scholarship program.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE MILITARY STUDENT.—The term “eligible military student” means a child who—

(A) lives on a military installation selected to participate in the program under subsection (b)(2); and

(B) chooses to attend a participating school, rather than a school otherwise assigned to the child.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Defense.

(b) Program authorized.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—From amounts made available under subsection (g) and beginning for the first full school year following the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out a 5-year pilot program to award scholarships to enable eligible military students to attend the public or private elementary schools or secondary schools selected by the eligible military students' parents.

(2) SCOPE OF PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall select not less than 5 military installations to participate in the pilot program described in paragraph (1). In making such selection, the Secretary shall choose military installations where eligible military students would most benefit from expanded educational options.

(B) INELIGIBILITY.—A military installation that provides, on its premises, education for all elementary school and secondary school grade levels through one or more Department of Defense dependents' schools shall not be eligible for participation in the program.

(1) RANDOM SELECTION.—If more eligible military students apply for scholarships under the program under this section than the Secretary can accommodate, the Secretary shall select the scholarship recipients through a random selection process from students who submitted applications by the application deadline specified by the Secretary.

(2) CONTINUED ELIGIBILITY.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An individual who is selected to receive a scholarship under the program under this section shall continue to receive a scholarship for each year of the program until the individual—

(i) graduates from secondary school or elects to no longer participate in the program;

(ii) exceeds the maximum age for which the State in which the student lives provides a free public education; or

(iii) is no longer an eligible military student.

(B) CONTINUED PARTICIPATION FOR MILITARY TRANSFERS.—

(i) TRANSFER TO PRIVATE NON-MILITARY HOUSING.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A)(iii), an individual receiving a scholarship under this section for a school year who meets the requirements and whose family, during such school year, moves into private non-military housing that is not considered to be part of the military installation, shall continue to receive the scholarship for use at the participating school for the remaining portion of the school year.

(ii) TRANSFER TO A DIFFERENT MILITARY INSTALLATION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A)(iii), an individual receiving a scholarship under this section for a school year whose family is transferred to a different military installation shall no longer be eligible to receive such scholarship beginning on the date of the transfer. Such individual may apply to participate in any program offered under this section for the new military installation for a

subsequent school year, if such individual qualifies as an eligible military student for such school year.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 165

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Blumenthal (for himself, Mr. Leahy, and Mr. Murphy) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To amend chapter 85 of title 5, United States Code, to clarify that Federal employees excepted from a furlough are eligible for unemployment compensation.

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 Unemployment Compensation Equality Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. Clarification that Federal employees excepted from a furlough are eligible for unemployment compensation.

(a) In general.—Section 8502 of title 5, United States Code, is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (e) as subsection (f); and

(2) by inserting after subsection (d) the following new subsection:

"(e) (1) With respect to any lapse in appropriations beginning on or after December 22, 2018, each excepted Federal employee shall be, solely for the purpose of determining eligibility for unemployment compensation under this subchapter, deemed for the duration of the lapse in appropriations to be—

"(A) totally separated from Federal service; and

"(B) eligible for unemployment compensation benefits under this subchapter with no waiting period for such eligibility to accrue.

"(2) In this subsection, the term 'excepted Federal employee' means a Federal employee who—

"(A) is an excepted employee or an employee performing emergency work, as such terms are defined by the Office of Personnel Management; and

"(B) is not being paid due to a lapse in appropriations.".

(b) Application.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to weeks of unemployment beginning on or after December 22, 2018.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 184

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. Cantwell (for herself, Mr. Udall, Mr. Isakson, Mr. Markey, Mr. Kaine, and Mr. Romney) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

A BILL

To authorize the appropriation of funds to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for conducting or supporting research on firearms safety or gun violence prevention.

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 "Gun Violence Prevention Research Act".

SEC. 2. FUNDING FOR RESEARCH BY CDC ON FIREARMS SAFETY OR GUN VIOLENCE PREVENTION.

There is authorized to be appropriated to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention a sum of money for each of the fiscal years 2020 through 2025 for the purpose of conducting or supporting research on firearms safety or gun violence prevention under the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 201 et seq.). The amount authorized to be appropriated by the preceding sentence is in addition to any other amounts authorized to be appropriated for such purpose.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 284

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Portman (for himself, Mr. Warner, and Ms. Murkowski) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A Bill

To call upon the United States Senate to give its advice and consent to the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

Whereas the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) was adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in December 1982, and entered into force in November 1994 to establish a treaty regime to govern activities on, over, and under the world's oceans;
Whereas UNCLOS builds on four 1958 Law of the Sea conventions to which the United States is a party, including the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, the Convention on the High Seas, the Convention on the Continental Shelf, and the Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas;
Whereas the treaty and an associated 1994 agreement relating to implementation of the treaty were transmitted to the Senate on October 6, 1994, and, in the absence of Senate advice and consent to adherence, the United States is not a party to the convention and the associated 1994 agreement;
Whereas the convention has been ratified by 167 parties, which includes 166 countries and the European Union, but not the United States;

Whereas the United States, like most other countries, believes that coastal States under UNCLOS have the right to regulate economic activities in their Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs), but do not have the right to regulate foreign military activities in their EEZs;
Whereas the treaty's provisions relating to navigational rights, including those in EEZs, reflect the United States diplomatic position on the issue dating back to UNCLOS's adoption in 1982;
Whereas becoming a party to the treaty would reinforce the United States perspective into permanent international law;
Whereas becoming a party to the treaty would give the United States standing to participate in discussions relating to the treaty and thereby improve the United States ability to intervene as a full party to disputes relating to navigational rights, and to defend the United States interpretations of the treaty's provisions, including those relating to whether coastal States have a right under UNCLOS to regulate foreign military activities in their EEZs;
Whereas relying on customary international norms to defend United States interests in these issues is not sufficient, because it is not universally accepted and is subject to change over time based on state practice;
Whereas relying on other countries to assert claims on behalf of the United States at the Hague Convention is woefully insufficient to defend and uphold the United States sovereign rights and interests;
Whereas the Permanent Court of Arbitration, in their July 12, 2016, ruling on the case in the matter of the South China Sea Arbitration, stated, "the Tribunal forwarded to the Parties for their comment a Note Verbale from the Embassy of the United States of America, requesting to send a representative to observe the hearing", and "the Tribunal communicated to the Parties and the U.S. Embassy that it had decided that 'only interested States parties to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea will be admitted as observers' and thus could not accede to the U.S. request.";
Whereas, on November 25, 2018, the Russian Federation violated international norms and binding agreements, including the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, in firing upon, ramming, and seizing Ukrainian vessels and crews attempting to pass through the Kerch Strait;
Whereas, on May 25, 2019, the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea ruled in a vote of 19–1 that "the Russian Federation shall immediately release the Ukrainian naval vessels Berdyansk, Nikopol and Yani Kapu, and return them to the custody of Ukraine," and that "the Russian Federation shall immediately release the 24 detained Ukrainian servicemen and allow them to return to Ukraine," demonstrating the Tribunal's rejection of Russia's arguments in this matter in relation to the Law of the Sea;
Whereas, despite the Tribunal's ruling aligning with the United States Government's position on the incident, the United States continued nonparticipation in UNCLOS limits the United States ability to effectively respond to Russia's actions in the November 25, 2018, incident, as well as to any potential future violations by the Russian Federation and any other signatory of UNCLOS;

Whereas the confirmed nominee and future Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Bill Moran, stated that "becoming a party to the Convention would reinforce freedom of the seas and the navigational rights vital to our global force posture in the world's largest maneuver space. Joining the Convention would also demonstrate our commitment to the rule of law, and strengthen our credibility with other Convention parties," in response to advance policy questions on April 30, 2019, before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;
Whereas the past Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Ray Mabus, stated, "the UNCLOS treaty guarantees rights such as innocent passage through territorial seas; transit passage through, under and over international straits; and the laying and maintaining of submarine cables," and "the convention has been approved by nearly every maritime power and all the permanent members of the UN Security Council, except the United States", on February 16, 2012, before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;
Whereas the past Secretary of the Navy, the Honorable Ray Mabus, further stated, "Our notable absence as a signatory weakens our position with other nations, allowing the introduction of expansive definitions of sovereignty on the high seas that undermine our ability to defend our mineral rights along our own continental shelf and in the Arctic.", and "the Department strongly supports the accession to UNCLOS, an action consistently recommended by my predecessors of both parties", on February 16, 2012, before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;
Whereas the past President and current Chief Executive Officer of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Thomas J. Donahue, stated, "we support joining the Convention because it is in our national interest—both in our national security and our economic interests", and, "becoming a party to the Treaty benefits the U.S. economically by providing American companies the legal certainty and stability they need to hire and invest", and, "companies will be hesitant to take on the investment risk and cost to explore and develop the resources of the sea—particularly on the extended continental shelf (ECS)—without the legal certainty and stability accession to LOS provides", on June 28, 2012, before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;
Whereas the past President and current Chief Executive Officer of the United States Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Thomas J. Donahue, further stated, "the benefits of joining cut across many important industries including telecommunications, mining, shipping, and oil and natural gas", and, "joining the Convention will provide the U.S. a critical voice on maritime issues—from mineral claims in the Arctic to how International Seabed Authority (ISA) funds are distributed", on June 28, 2012, before the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;
Whereas the past Commander of United States Pacific Command, Admiral Samuel J. Locklear, stated that UNCLOS is "widely accepted after a lot of years of deliberation by many, many countries, most countries in my Area of Responsibility (AOR)", and, "when we're not a signatory, it reduces our overall credibility when we bring it up as a choice of how you might solve a dispute of any kind", on April 16, 2015, before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

Whereas the past Commandant of the United States Coast Guard, retired Admiral Paul Zukunft, stated on February 12, 2016, "With the receding of the icepack, the Arctic Ocean has become the focus of international interest.", and "All Arctic states agree that the Law of the Sea Convention is the governing legal regime for the Arctic Ocean … yet, we remain the only Arctic nation that has not ratified the very instrument that provides this accepted legal framework governing the Arctic Ocean and its seabed.", and "Ratification of the Law of the Sea Convention supports our economic interests, environmental protection, and safety of life at sea, especially in the Arctic Ocean.";

Whereas the past Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Jonathan Greenert, further stated, "remaining outside Law of the Sea Convention (LOSC) is inconsistent with our principles, our national security strategy and our leadership in commerce and trade", and, "virtually every major ally of the U.S. is a party to LOSC, as are all other permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all other Arctic nations", on June 14, 2012, before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

Whereas the past Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral Jonathan Greenert, further stated, "our absence [from LOSC] could provide an excuse for nations to selectively choose among Convention provisions or abandon it altogether, thereby eroding the navigational freedoms we enjoy today", and, "accession would enhance multilateral operations with our partners and demonstrate a clear commitment to the rule of law for the oceans", on June 14, 2012, before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

Whereas the United States Special Representative of State for the Arctic and former Commandant of the Coast Guard, Admiral Robert Papp, Jr., stated, "as a non-party to the Law of the Sea Convention, the U.S. is at a significant disadvantage relative to the other Arctic Ocean coastal States", and, "those States are parties to the Convention, and are well along the path to obtaining legal certainty and international recognition of their Arctic extended continental shelf", and, "becoming a Party to the Law of the Sea Convention would allow the United States to fully secure its rights to the continental shelf off the coast of Alaska, which is likely to extend out to more than 600 nautical miles", on December 10, 2014, before the Subcommittee on Europe, Eurasia, and Emerging Threats of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

Whereas the Chairman of the Joints Chiefs of Staff, General Joseph F. Dunford, stated, "The Convention provides legal certainty in the world's largest maneuver space.", and, "access would strengthen the legal foundation for our ability to transit through international straits and archipelagic waters; preserve our right to conduct military activities in other countries' Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) without notice or permission; reaffirm the sovereign immunity of warships; provide a framework to counter excessive maritime claims; and preserve or operations and intelligence-collection activities", and, "joining the Convention would also demonstrate our commitment to the rule of law, strengthen our credibility among those nations that are already a party to the Convention, and allow us to bring the full force of our influence in challenging

excessive maritime claims", on July 9, 2015, before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

Whereas the Chairman of the Joints Chief of Staff, General Joseph F. Dunford, further stated, "by remaining outside the Convention, the United States remains in scarce company with Iran, Venezuela, North Korea, and Syria", and, "by failing to join the Convention, some countries may come to doubt our commitment to act in accordance with international law", on July 9, 2015, before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

Whereas the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral John M. Richardson, stated, "acceding to the Convention would strengthen our credibility and strategic position", and, "we undermine our leverage by not signing up to the same rule book by which we are asking other countries to accept", on July 30, 2015, in his nomination hearing before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

Whereas the Chief of Naval Operations, Admiral John M. Richardson, further stated, "that becoming a part of [UNCLOS] would give us a great deal of credibility, and particularly as it pertains to the unfolding opportunities in the Arctic", and, "this provides a framework to adjudicate disputes", on July 30, 2015, in his nomination hearing before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

Whereas the past Assistant Secretary of Defense for Asian and Pacific Security Affairs, the Honorable David Shear, stated, "that while the United States operates consistent with the United Nations convention on the Law of the Sea, we've seen positive momentum in promoting shared rules of the road", and, "our efforts would be greatly strengthened by Senate ratification of UNCLOS", on September 17, 2015, before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

Whereas the Commander of United States Indo-Pacific Command, Admiral Philip S. Davidson, stated "our accession to the UNCLOS would help our position legally across the globe and would do nothing to limit our military operations in the manner in which we're conducting them now", on April 17, 2018, before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

Whereas the past Commander of United States Pacific Command, retired Admiral Harry B. Harris, stated "I believe that UNCLOS gives Russia the potential to, quote, unquote 'own' almost half of the Arctic Circle, and we will not have that opportunity because of, we're not a signatory to UNCLOS," on March 15, 2018, before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate; and

Whereas the past Commander of United States Pacific Command, Admiral Harry B. Harris, stated "I think that by not signing onto it that we lose the creditability for the very same thing that we're arguing for", and "which is the following—accepting rules and norms in the international arena. The United States is a beacon—we're a beacon on a hill but I think that light is brighter if we sign on to UNCLOS", on February 23, 2016, at a hearing before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) affirms that it is in the national interest for the United States to become a formal signatory of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea;

(2) urges the United States Senate to give its advice and consent to the ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS); and

(3) recommends the ratification of UNCLOS remain a top priority for the Administration, having received bipartisan support from every President since 1994, and having most recently been underscored by the strategic challenges the United States faces in the Asia-Pacific, the Arctic, and the Black Sea regions.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 286

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Barrasso (for himself and Ms. Stabenow) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A BILL

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for the coverage of marriage and family therapist services and mental health counselor services under part B of the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

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 "Mental Health Access Improvement Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. COVERAGE OF MARRIAGE AND FAMILY THERAPIST SERVICES AND MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELOR SERVICES UNDER PART B OF THE MEDICARE PROGRAM.

(a) Coverage Of Services.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 1861(s)(2) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x(s)(2)) is amended—

(A) in subparagraph (GG), by striking "and" after the semicolon at the end;

(B) in subparagraph (HH), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and";

and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

"(II) marriage and family therapist services (as defined in subsection (kkk)(1)) and mental health counselor services (as defined in subsection (kkk)(3));".

(2) DEFINITIONS.—Section 1861 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"Marriage And Family Therapist Services; Marriage And Family Therapist; Mental Health Counselor Services; Mental Health Counselor"(kkk)

(1) The term 'marriage and family therapist services' means services performed by a marriage and family therapist (as defined in paragraph (2)) for the diagnosis and treatment of mental illnesses, which the marriage and family therapist is legally authorized to perform under State law (or the State regulatory mechanism provided by State law) of the State in which such services are performed, as would otherwise be covered if furnished by a physician or as an incident to a physician's professional service, but only if no facility or other provider charges or is paid any amounts with respect to the furnishing of such services.

"(2) The term 'marriage and family therapist' means an individual who—

"(A) possesses a master's or doctoral degree which qualifies for licensure or certification as a marriage and family therapist pursuant to State law;

"(B) after obtaining such degree has performed at least 2 years of clinical supervised experience in marriage and family therapy; and

"(C) in the case of an individual performing services in a State that provides for licensure or certification of marriage and family therapists, is licensed or certified as a marriage and family therapist in such State.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 298

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Crapo (for himself and Mr. Sullivan) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A BILL

To ensure consideration of water intensity in the Department of Energy's energy research, development, and demonstration programs to help guarantee efficient, reliable, and sustainable delivery of energy and clean water resources.

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

SEC. 2. INTEGRATING ENERGY AND WATER RESEARCH.

(a) In General.—The Secretary of Energy shall integrate water considerations into energy research, development, and demonstration programs and projects of the Department of Energy by—

(1) advancing energy and energy efficiency technologies and practices that meet the objectives of—

(A) minimizing freshwater withdrawal and consumption;

(B) increasing water use efficiency;

(C) utilizing nontraditional water sources with efforts to improve the quality of the water from those sources;

(D) minimizing deleterious impacts on water bodies, groundwater, and waterways; and

(E) minimizing seismic impacts;

(2) considering the effects climate variability may have on water supplies and quality for energy generation and fuel production; and

(3) improving understanding of the energy-water nexus.

(b) Strategic Plan.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop a strategic plan identifying the research, development, and demonstration needs for Department programs and projects to carry out subsection (a). The strategic plan shall include technical milestones for achieving and assessing progress toward the objectives of subsection (a)(1).

(2) SPECIFIC CONSIDERATIONS.—In developing the strategic plan, the Secretary shall consider—

(A) new advanced cooling technologies for energy generation and fuel production technologies;

(B) performance improvement of existing cooling technologies and cost reductions associated with using those technologies;

(C) innovative water reuse, recovery, and treatment technologies in energy generation and fuel production, including renewable energy;

(D) technology development for carbon capture and storage systems that utilize efficient water use design strategies;

(E) technologies that are life-cycle cost effective;

(F) systems analysis and modeling of issues relating to the energy-water nexus;

(G) technologies to treat and utilize wastewater and produced waters discharged from oil, natural gas, coalbed methane, and any other substance to be used as an energy source;

(H) advanced materials for the use of nontraditional water sources for energy generation and fuel production;

(I) biomass production and utilization and the impact on hydrologic systems;

(J) technologies that reduce impacts on water from energy resource development;

(K) energy efficient technologies for water distribution, treatment, supply, and collection systems;

(L) technologies for energy generation from water distribution, treatment, supply, and collection systems;

(M) the flexible operation of water infrastructure to provide essential grid reliability services;

(N) modular or energy-water microgrid systems that can provide energy and water resources in remote or disaster recovery areas;

(O) recovering energy in the form of biofuels, bioproducts, and biopower from municipal and industrial wastewaters, and similar organic streams; and

(P) any other area of the energy-water nexus that the Secretary considers appropriate.

(3) COLLABORATION AND NON-DUPLICATION. —In developing the strategic plan, the Secretary shall coordinate and avoid duplication—

(A) with other Federal agencies operating related programs, if appropriate; and

(B) across programs and projects of the Department, including with those of the National Laboratories.

(4) RELEVANT INFORMATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.—In developing the strategic plan, the Secretary shall consider and incorporate, as appropriate, relevant information and recommendations, including those of the National Water Availability and Use Assessment Program under section 9508(d) of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (42 U.S.C. 10368(d)).

(5) ADDITIONAL PARTICIPATION.—In developing the strategic plan, the Secretary shall consult and coordinate with a diverse group of representatives from research and academic institutions, industry, public utility commissions, and State and local governments who have expertise in technologies and practices relating to the energy-water nexus.

(6) SUBMISSION TO CONGRESS.—Not later than 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate the strategic plan.

(7) UPDATING THE STRATEGIC PLAN.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, and at least once every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall—

(A) utilize relevant information produced by Federal Government agencies, academia, State, local, and tribal governments and industry to update the strategic plan;

(B) include in the updated strategic plan a description of the changes from the previous strategic plan and the rationale for such changes;

(C) include a review of progress made towards the milestones outlined in the previous strategic plan; and

(D) submit the updated strategic plan to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(c) Additional Activities.—The Secretary may provide for such additional research, development, and demonstration activities as appropriate to integrate water considerations into the research, development, and demonstration activities of the Department as described in subsection (a).

SEC. 3. ENERGY-WATER OVERSIGHT AND COORDINATION.

(a) In General.—In carrying out the research, development, and demonstration activities outlined in section 2, the Secretary, in coordination with other relevant Federal agencies, shall establish an Energy-Water Committee to promote and enable improved energy and water resource data collection, reporting, and technological innovation. The Committee shall consist of—

(1) representation from each program within the Department and each Federal agency that conducts research related to the energy-water nexus; and

(2) non-Federal members, including representatives of research and academic institutions, State, local, and tribal governments, public utility commissions, and industry,

who have expertise in technologies, technological innovations, or practices relating to the energy-water nexus.

(b) Functions.—The Committee shall, in carrying out section 2—

(1) make recommendations on the development and integration of data collection and data communication standards and protocols, including models and modeling results, to agencies and entities currently engaged in collecting the data for the energy-water nexus;

(2) recommend ways to make improvements to Federal water use data to increase understanding of trends in energy generation and fuel production, including non-cooling water uses;

(3) recommend best practices for utilizing information from existing monitoring networks to provide nationally uniform water and energy use and infrastructure data; and

(4) conduct annual technical workshops, including at least one regional workshop annually, to facilitate information exchange among Federal, regional, State, local, and tribal governments and private sector experts on technologies that encourage the conservation and efficient use of water and energy.

(c) Reports.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, and at least once every 2 years thereafter, the Committee, through the Secretary, shall transmit to Congress a report on its findings and activities under this section.

(d) Applicability Of Federal Advisory Committee Act.—Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.) shall apply to the Committee.

SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, nothing in this Act shall be construed to require State, tribal, or local governments to provide additional data for Federal purposes, or to take any action that may result in an increased financial burden to such governments by restricting the use of water by such governments.

SEC. 5. COORDINATION AND NONDUPLICATION.

To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall coordinate activities under this Act with other programs of the Department and other Federal research programs.

SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) COMMITTEE.—The term "Committee" means the Energy-Water Committee established under section 3(a).

(2) DEPARTMENT.—The term "Department" means the Department of Energy.

(3) ENERGY-WATER NEXUS.—The term "energy-water nexus" means the energy required to provide reliable water supplies and the water required to provide reliable energy supplies throughout the United States.

(4) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Energy.

SEC. 7. DETERMINATION OF BUDGETARY EFFECTS.

The budgetary effects of this Act, for the purpose of complying with the Statutory Pay-As-You-Go Act of 2010, shall be determined by reference to the latest statement titled "Budgetary Effects of PAYGO Legislation" for this Act, submitted for printing in the Congressional Record by the Chairman of the House Budget Committee, provided that such statement has been submitted prior to the vote on passage.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 459

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Grassley (for himself, Mr. Romney, Mr. McConnell) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A BILL

To protect the American people from undetectable ghost guns, and for other purposes.

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 "Stopping the Traffic in Overseas Proliferation of Ghost Guns Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Small arms and associated ammunition are—

(A) uniquely lethal;

(B) easily spread and easily modified, and

(C) the primary means of injury, death, and destruction in civil and military conflicts throughout the world.

(2) Congress enacted legislation in 2002 to ensure that the sale and export of such weapons would receive close congressional scrutiny and oversight, which has proven important on multiple occasions.

(3) President Donald Trump has proposed to transfer the oversight of the export of most of these lethal weapons from the control of the Department of State under the United States Munitions List to the less stringent export controls of the Department of Commerce, in part to expedite the sale of such weapons abroad.

(4) This proposed transfer would—

(A) lessen the oversight of the Secretary of State to ensure that such exports comply with United States foreign policy, national security, and human rights requirements;

(B) completely eliminate congressional review of these sales by removing them from the jurisdiction of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.), which mandates that such sales of $1,000,000 and higher be reviewed by Congress and subject to the introduction, consideration, and vote on a resolution of disapproval to reject such sales; and

(C) facilitate the global dissemination of technical information, including blueprints, of firearms, allowing their easy production with 3D printers.

(5) Firearms manufactured with 3D printers could be untraceable and undetectable by conventional means, making it easier for criminals, terrorists, and other bad actors to commit violent crimes.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States that—

(1) the export of lethal firearms and ammunition deserves the highest level of executive and congressional scrutiny and oversight; and

(2) long-standing practices, policies, and legal requirements regarding such exports should be continued and strengthened.

SEC. 4. PROHIBITION ON REMOVAL OF FIREARMS FROM UNITED STATES MUNITIONS LIST.

(a) Restriction On Removal Of Firearms From United States Munitions List.—Notwithstanding section 38 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778), the

President may not remove any firearm, or technical information relating to such firearm, from the United States Munitions List.

(b) Limitation On Modifying Regulations.—The President and the Secretary of State may not change or alter any requirement under the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (subchapter M of chapter I of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations) or such successor regulations relating to the export of firearms controlled on the United States Munitions List, as such regulations and munitions list were composed as of January 1, 2018.

SEC. 5. CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF SUSPENSION OF EXPORT CONTROL REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of State may not suspend the application of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (subchapter M of chapter I of title 22, Code of Federal Regulations) or any such successor regulations, or any part thereof, unless the Secretary of State has notified the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives in accordance with the process and procedures specified in section 38(f) of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2778(f)).

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 523

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Jones (for himself and Ms. Warren) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on HSGA.

A BILL

To direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a national strategic action plan and program to assist health professionals and systems in preparing for and responding to the public health effects of climate change, and for other purposes.

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 "Climate Change Health Protection and Promotion Act of 2019".

SEC. 3. Relationship to other laws.

Nothing in this Act limits the authority provided to or responsibility conferred on any Federal department or agency by any provision of any law (including regulations) or authorizes any violation of any provision of any law (including regulations), including any health, energy, environmental, transportation, or any other law or regulation.

SEC. 4. EPIC National strategic action plan and program.

(a) Requirement.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Health and Human Services (referred to in this Act as the "Secretary"), on the basis of the best available science, and in consultation pursuant to paragraph

(2), shall publish a strategic action plan and establish a program to ensure the public health and health care systems are prepared for and can respond to the impacts of climate change on health in the United States and other nations.

(2) CONSULTATION.—In developing or making any revision to the national strategic action plan and program, the Secretary shall—

(A) consult with the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Director of the National Institutes of Health, the Undersecretary of Commerce for Oceans & Atmosphere, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Director of the Indian Health Service, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, other appropriate Federal agencies, Indian tribes, State and local governments, public health organizations, scientists, representatives of at-risk populations, and other interested stakeholders; and

(B) provide opportunity for public input and consultation with Indian tribes and Native American organizations.

(b) Activities.—

(1) NATIONAL STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and in collaboration with other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall, on the basis of the best available science, and in consultation with the entities described in subsection (a)(2)(A), publish a national strategic action plan under subparagraph (B) to guide the climate and health program and assist public health and health care professionals in preparing for and responding to the impacts of climate change on public health in the United States and other nations, particularly developing nations.

(B) NATIONAL STRATEGIC ACTION PLAN COMPONENTS.—The national strategic plan shall include an assessment of the health system capacity of the United States to address climate change including—

(i) identifying and prioritizing communities and populations vulnerable to the health impacts of climate change;

(ii) providing outreach and communication aimed at public health and health care professionals and the public to promote preparedness and response strategies;

(iii) providing for programs across Federal agencies to advance research related to the impacts of climate change on health;

(iv) identifying and assessing existing preparedness and response strategies for the health impacts of climate change;

(v) prioritizing critical public health and health care infrastructure projects;

(vi) providing modeling and forecasting tools of climate change health impacts, including local impacts, where feasible;

(vii) establishing academic and regional centers of excellence;

(viii) providing technical assistance and support for preparedness and response plans for the health threats of climate change in States, municipalities, territories, Indian tribes, and developing nations; and

(ix) developing, improving, integrating, and maintaining domestic and international disease surveillance systems and monitoring capacity to respond to health-related impacts of climate change, including on topics addressing—

(I) water-, food-, and vector-borne infectious diseases and climate change;

(II) pulmonary effects, including responses to aeroallergens and toxic exposures;

(III) cardiovascular effects, including impacts of temperature extremes;

(IV) air pollution health effects, including heightened sensitivity to air pollution;

(V) harmful algal blooms;

(VI) mental and behavioral health impacts of climate change;

(VII) the health of migrants, refugees, displaced persons, and vulnerable communities;

(VIII) the implications for communities and populations vulnerable to the health effects of climate change, as well as strategies for responding to climate change within these communities;

(IX) tribal, local, and community-based health interventions for climate-related health impacts;

(X) extreme heat and weather events, including drought;

(XI) decreased nutritional value of crops; and

(XII) disruptions in access to routine and acute medical care.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 567

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Risch (for himself, Mr. Cruz, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Lankford, Mr. Cramer, and Mr. Cassidy) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A BILL

To clarify that it is the United States policy to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights**.**

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

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On September 1, 1975, President Gerald Ford provided a diplomatic assurance to Israel that "the U.S. will support the position that an overall settlement with Syria in the framework of a peace agreement must assure Israel's security from attack from the Golan Heights [and] it will give great weight to Israel's position that any peace agreement with Syria must be predicated on Israel remaining on the Golan Heights".

(2) In October 1991, Secretary of State James Baker provided a diplomatic assurance to Israel that "the United States continues to stand behind the assurance given by President Ford to Prime Minister Rabin on September 1, 1975."

(3) Iran has used the war in Syria to establish a long-term military presence in the Levant, to attack Israel from across the Golan Heights, and to create territorial corridors that allow it to provide arms to its troops and terrorist proxies.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that--

(1) Israel's security from attacks from Syria and Lebanon cannot be assured without Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights; and

(2) in light of new realities on the ground, including Iran's presence in Syria--

(A) it is unrealistic to expect that the outcome of a peace agreement between Israel and Syria will be an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights; and

(B) it is realistic to expect that any peace agreement between Israel and Syria will only be achieved on the basis of Israel remaining on the Golan Heights; and

(3) it is in the United States national security interest to ensure that--

(A) Israel retains control of the Golan Heights; and

(B) the Syrian regime of Bashar al-Assad faces diplomatic and geopolitical consequences for its killing of civilians, the ethnic cleansing of Arab Sunnis, and the use of weapons of mass destruction**.**

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States--

(1) to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights; and

(2) to promote and conduct joint projects with Israel on the Golan Heights, including projects

(A) in basic and applied scientific fields;

(B) in industrial research and development; and

(C) in strategic and applied research of

agricultural problems.

SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Any reference to “Israel” in any existing or future Act of Congress relating to appropriations or foreign commerce, including customs and international trade, shall be interpreted to include the Golan Heights.

116th CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 567

Clarifying that it is United States policy to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

February 26, 2019

Mr. Risch (for himself, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Rubio, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Cruz) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

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A BILL

Clarifying that it is United States policy to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

SECTION 1. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) On September 1, 1975, President Gerald Ford provided a diplomatic assurance to Israel that "the U.S. will support the position that an overall settlement with Syria in the framework of a peace agreement must assure Israel's security from attack from the Golan Heights [and] it will give great weight to Israel's position that any peace agreement with Syria must be predicated on Israel remaining on the Golan Heights".

(2) In October 1991, Secretary of State James Baker provided a diplomatic assurance to Israel that "the United States continues to stand behind the assurance given by President Ford to Prime Minister Rabin on September 1, 1975".

(3) Iran has used the war in Syria to establish a long-term military presence in the Levant, to attack Israel from across the Golan Heights, and to create territorial corridors that allow it to provide arms to its troops and terrorist proxies.

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) Israel's security from attacks from Syria and Lebanon cannot be assured without Israeli sovereignty over the Golan Heights; and

(2) in light of new realities on the ground, including Iran's presence in Syria—

(A) it is unrealistic to expect that the outcome of a peace agreement between Israel and Syria will be an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights; and

(B) it is realistic to expect that any peace agreement between Israel and Syria will only be achieved on the basis of Israel remaining on the Golan Heights; and

(3) it is in the United States national security interest to ensure that—

(A) Israel retains control of the Golan Heights; and

(B) the Syrian regime of Bashar al-Assad faces diplomatic and geopolitical consequences for its killing of civilians, the ethnic cleansing of Arab Sunnis, and the use of weapons of mass destruction.

SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF UNITED STATES POLICY.

It shall be the policy of the United States—

(1) to recognize Israel's sovereignty over the Golan Heights; and

(2) to promote and conduct joint projects with Israel on the Golan Heights, including projects—

(A) in basic and applied scientific fields;

(B) in industrial research and development; and

(C) in strategic and applied research of agricultural problems.

SEC. 4. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Any reference to "Israel" in any existing or future Act of Congress relating to appropriations or foreign commerce, including customs and international trade, shall be interpreted to include the Golan Heights.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 626

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Lee (for himself, Mr. Markey, and Mr. Peters) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

A BILL

To repeal debt collection amendments made by the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015, and for other purposes.

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 "Help Americans Never Get Unwanted Phone calls Act of 2019" or the "HANGUP Act".

SEC. 2. Repeal of debt collection amendments; clarifying coverage with respect to government contractors. (a) In general.—The Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 151 et seq.) is amended— (1) in section 3 (47 U.S.C. 153), by striking paragraph (39) and inserting the following:

(39) PERSON.—The term 'person'—

(A) includes an individual, partnership, association, joint-stock company, trust, or corporation; and

(B) for the purposes of section 227, includes—

(i) a contractor of—

(I) the United States Government; or

(II) any State or local government; and

(ii) an entity of any legal form."; and (2) in section 227(b) (47 U.S.C. 227(b))—

(A) in paragraph (1)—

(i) in subparagraph (A)(iii), by striking ", unless such call is made solely to collect a debt owed to or guaranteed by the United States"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (B), by striking “, is made solely pursuant to the collection of a debt owed to or guaranteed by the United States,”; and

(B) in paragraph (2)—

(i) in subparagraph (F)(ii), by adding “and” at the end;

(ii) in subparagraph (G)(ii), by striking “; and” at the end and inserting a period; and

(iii) by striking subparagraph (H). (b) Regulations.—Section 301(b) of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 (47 U.S.C. 227 note) is repealed.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 755

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. Harris introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on HSGA..

A BILL

To require carbon monoxide detectors in certain federally assisted housing, and for other purposes.

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 "Safe Housing for Families Act".

SEC. 2. CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED HOUSING.

(a) Supportive housing for the elderly.—Section 202(j) of the Housing Act of 1949 (12 U.S.C. 1701q(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(9) CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each owner of a dwelling unit assisted under this section shall ensure that not less than 1 carbon monoxide detector is installed per floor in the dwelling unit in accordance with standards and criteria acceptable to the Secretary for the protection of occupants in the dwelling unit.

(B) REHABILITATION.—Each owner of a dwelling unit assisted under this section that is located in a property that is undergoing or planning a substantial rehabilitation project shall ensure that, during that rehabilitation, not less than 1 carbon monoxide detector is installed per floor in the dwelling unit in accordance with standards and criteria acceptable to the Secretary for the protection of occupants in the dwelling unit.".

(b) Supportive housing for persons with disabilities.—Section 811(j) of the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act (42 U.S.C. 8013(j)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(7) CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this section shall contain not less than 1 carbon monoxide detector installed per floor of the dwelling unit in accordance with standards and criteria acceptable to the Secretary for the protection of occupants in the dwelling unit.

(B) REHABILITATION.—Each dwelling unit assisted under this section that is located in a property that is undergoing or planning a substantial rehabilitation project shall, during that rehabilitation, have installed not less than 1 carbon monoxide detector per floor of the dwelling unit in accordance with standards and criteria acceptable to the Secretary for the protection of occupants in the dwelling unit.

(c) Public and section 8 housing.—The United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in section 3(a) (42 U.S.C. 1437a(a)), by adding at the end the following:

(8) CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each public housing agency shall ensure, for each dwelling unit in public housing owned or operated by the public housing agency, that not less than 1 carbon monoxide detector is installed per floor in the dwelling unit in accordance with standards and criteria acceptable to the Secretary for the protection of occupants in the dwelling unit.

(B) REHABILITATION.—With respect to public housing for which a public housing agency is undergoing or planning a substantial rehabilitation project, the public housing agency shall ensure that, during that rehabilitation, not less than 1 carbon monoxide detector is installed per floor in each dwelling unit located in that public housing in accordance with standards and criteria acceptable to the Secretary for the protection of occupants in the dwelling unit.”; and

(2) in section 8(o) (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o)), by adding at the end the following:

(21) CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Each owner of a dwelling unit receiving tenant-based assistance or project-based assistance under this subsection shall ensure that not less than 1 carbon monoxide

detector is installed per floor in the dwelling unit in accordance with standards and criteria acceptable to the Secretary for the protection of occupants in the dwelling unit.

(B) REHABILITATION.—With respect to a property receiving tenant-based assistance or project-based assistance for which the owner is undergoing or planning a substantial rehabilitation project, the owner shall ensure that, during that rehabilitation, not less than 1 carbon monoxide detector is installed per floor in each dwelling unit assisted in that property in accordance with standards and criteria acceptable to the Secretary for the protection of occupants in the dwelling unit.

116TH CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S.789

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs.Murray (for herself and Ms. Fisher) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A BILL

To amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to improve the financial aid process for homeless and foster care youth.

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 "Higher Education Access and Success for Homeless and Foster Youth Act".

SEC. 2. STREAMLINING DETERMINATIONS AND VERIFICATION.

Section 480(d) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087vv(d)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(3) SIMPLIFYING THE DETERMINATION PROCESS FOR UNACCOMPANIED YOUTH.—

(A) VERIFICATION.—A financial aid administrator shall accept a determination of independence made by any individual authorized to make such determinations under clause (i), (ii), or (iii) of paragraph (1)(H) in the absence of conflicting information. A documented phone call with, or a written statement from, one of the authorized individuals is sufficient verification when needed. For purposes of this paragraph, a financial aid administrator's disagreement with the determination made by an authorized individual shall not be considered conflicting information.

(B) DETERMINATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—A financial aid

administrator shall make a determination of independence under paragraph (1)(H) if a student does not have, and cannot get, documentation from any of the other designated authorities described in such paragraph. Such a determination shall be—

(i) based on the definitions outlined in paragraph (1)(H);

(ii) distinct from a determination of independence under paragraph (1)(I);

(iii) based on a documented interview with the student; and

(iv) limited to whether the student meets the definitions in paragraph (1)(H) and not about the reasons for the student's homelessness.

(4) SIMPLIFYING THE VERIFICATION PROCESS FOR FOSTER CARE YOUTH.—

(A) VERIFICATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—If an institution requires documentation to verify that a student is independent based on a status described in paragraph (1)(B), a financial aid administrator shall consider any of the following as adequate verification:

(i) Submission of a court order or official State documentation that the student received Federal or State support in foster care.

(ii) A documented phone call with, written statement from, or verifiable electronic data match with—

(I) a child welfare agency authorized by a State or county;

(II) a Tribal child welfare authority;

(III) an Independent Living case worker;

(IV) a public or private foster care placing agency or foster care facility or placement;

(V) another program serving orphans, foster care youth, or wards of the court; or

(VI) a probation officer.

(iii) A documented phone call with, or a written statement from, an attorney, a guardian ad litem, or a Court Appointed Special Advocate, documenting that person's relationship to the student.

116th CONGRESS

1st SESSION

S. 998

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Hawley (for himself, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Alexander) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A BILL

To amend the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to expand support for police officer family services, stress reduction, and suicide prevention, and for other purposes.

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 ‘‘Supporting and Treating Officers In Crisis Act of 2019’’.

SEC. 2. EXPANDING SUPPORT FOR POLICE OFFICER FAMILY SERVICES, STRESS REDUCTION, AND SUICIDE PREVENTION.

Part W of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10491 et seq.) is amended—

(1) in the part heading, by striking ‘‘FAMILY SUPPORT’’ and inserting ‘‘SUPPORT FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND FAMILIES’’;

(2) in section 2301 (34 U.S.C. 10491)—

(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting, including any research and reports developed under the Law Enforcement Mental Health and Wellness Act of 2017 (Public Law 115– 113; 131 Stat. 2276)’’ after ‘‘interested parties’’; and

(B) in paragraph (4), by inserting ‘‘, psychological serv- ices, suicide prevention,’’ after ‘‘stress reduction’’;

(3) in section 2302 (34 U.S.C. 10492), by inserting ‘‘and mental health services’’ after ‘‘family support services’’; and (4) in section 2303 (34 U.S.C. 10493)—

(A) in subsection (b)—

(i) in paragraph (1), by inserting ‘‘officers and’’ after ‘‘law enforcement’’; and

(ii) by amending paragraph (4) to read as follows:
(4) Evidence-based programs to reduce stress, prevent sui- cide, and promote mental health.’’; and
(B) in subsection (c)—
(i) in paragraph (5), by inserting, “mental health
crisis, and suicide prevention’’ after ‘‘family crisis’’;
(ii) in paragraph (6), by striking ‘‘the human immunodeficiency virus’’ and inserting ‘‘infectious disease’’

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(10) Specialized training for identifying, reporting, and responding to officer mental health crises and suicide.
(11) Technical assistance and training to support any or all of the services described in paragraphs (1) through (10).

SEC. 3. REAUTHORIZING GRANT PROGRAMS FOR SUPPORTING LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS AND FAMILIES
Section 1001(a)(21) of title I of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 (34 U.S.C. 10261(a)(21)) is amended to read as follows:

(21) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part W, $7,500,000 for each of fiscal years 2020 through 2024.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 1067

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. Harris (for herself, Ms. Rosen, Ms. Smith, and Mr. Sanders,) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To provide for research to better understand the causes and consequences of sexual harassment affecting individuals in the scientific, technical, engineering, and mathematics workforce and to examine policies to reduce the prevalence and negative impact of such harassment, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short title.—This Act may be cited as the "Combating Sexual Harassment in Science Act of 2019".

(b) Table of contents.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) According to the report issued by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine in 2018 entitled "Sexual Harassment of Women: Climate, Culture, and Consequences in Academic Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine"—

(A) sexual harassment is pervasive in institutions of higher education;

(B) the most common type of sexual harassment is gender harassment, which includes verbal and nonverbal behaviors that convey insulting, hostile, and degrading attitudes about members of one gender;

(C) 58 percent of individuals in the academic workplace experience sexual harassment, the second highest rate when compared to the military, the private sector, and Federal, State, and local government;

(D) women who are members of racial or ethnic minority groups are more likely to experience sexual harassment and to feel unsafe at work than White women, White men, or men who are members of such groups;

(E) the training for each individual who has a doctor of philosophy in the science, technology, engineering, and mathematics fields is estimated to cost approximately $500,000; and

(F) attrition of an individual so trained results in a loss of talent and money.

(2) Sexual harassment undermines career advancement for women.

(3) According to a 2017 study led by Dr. Kathryn Clancy at the University of Illinois, among astronomers and planetary scientists, 18 percent of women who are members of racial or ethnic minority groups and 12 percent of White women skipped professional events because they did not feel safe attending.

(4) Many women report leaving employment at institutions of higher education due to sexual harassment.

(5) Research shows the majority of individuals do not formally report experiences of sexual harassment due to a justified fear of retaliation or other negative professional or personal consequences.

(6) Reporting procedures with respect to such harassment are inconsistent among Federal science agencies and have varying degrees of accessibility.

(7) There is not adequate communication among Federal science agencies and between such agencies and grantees regarding reports of sexual harassment, which has resulted in harassers receiving Federal funding after moving to a different institution.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS

In this Act:

(1) ACADEMIES.—The term “Academies” means the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

(2) DIRECTOR.—The term “Director” means the Director of the National Science Foundation.

(3) FEDERAL SCIENCE AGENCY.—The term "Federal science agency" means any Federal agency with an annual extramural research expenditure of over $100,000,000.

(4) GRANTEE.—The term "grantee" means the legal entity to which a grant is awarded and that is accountable to the Federal Government for the use of the funds provided.

(5) GRANT PERSONNEL.—The term "grant personnel" means principal investigators, co-principal investigators, other personnel supported by a grant award under Federal law, and their trainees.

(6) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term "institution of higher education" has the meaning given such term in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001).

(7) SEXUAL HARASSMENT.—The term "sexual harassment" means conduct that encompasses—

(A) verbal and nonverbal behaviors that convey hostility, objectification, exclusion, or second-class status about one's gender, gender identity, gender presentation, sexual orientation, or pregnancy status;

(B) unwelcome sexual advances;

(C) unwanted physical contact that is sexual in nature, including assault;

(D) unwanted sexual attention, including sexual comments and propositions for sexual activity;

(E) conditioning professional or educational benefits on sexual activity; and

(F) retaliation for rejecting unwanted sexual attention.

SEC. 4. RESEARCH GRANTS.

(a) In general.—The Director shall establish a program to award grants, on a competitive basis, to institutions of higher education or nonprofit organizations (or consortia of such institutions or organizations)—

(1) to expand research efforts to better understand the factors contributing to, and consequences of, sexual harassment affecting individuals in the scientific, technical, engineering, and mathematics workforce, including students and trainees; and

(2) to examine interventions to reduce the incidence and negative consequences of such harassment.

(b) Use of funds.—Activities funded by a grant under this section may include—

(1) research on the sexual harassment experiences of individuals in underrepresented or vulnerable groups, including racial and ethnic minority groups, disabled individuals, foreign nationals, sexual- and gender-minority individuals, and others;

(2) development and assessment of policies, procedures, trainings, and interventions, with respect to sexual harassment, conflict management, and ways to foster respectful and inclusive climates;

(3) research on approaches for remediating the negative impacts and outcomes of such harassment on individuals experiencing such harassment;

(4) support for institutions of higher education to develop, adapt, implement, and assess the impact of innovative, evidence-based strategies, policies, and approaches to policy implementation to prevent and address sexual harassment;

(5) research on alternatives to the hierarchical and dependent relationships in academia that have been shown to create higher levels of risk for sexual harassment; and

(6) establishing a center for the ongoing compilation, management, and analysis of campus climate survey data.

SEC. 5. DATA COLLECTION.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall convene a working group composed of representatives of Federal statistical agencies—

(1) to develop questions on sexual harassment in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics departments to gather national data on the prevalence, nature, and implications of sexual harassment in institutions of higher education; and

(2) to include such questions as appropriate, with sufficient protections of the privacy of respondents, in relevant surveys conducted by the National Center for Science and Engineering Statistics and other relevant entities.

SEC. 6. RESPONSIBLE CONDUCT GUIDE.

(a) In general.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall enter into an agreement with the Academies to update the report entitled "On Being a Scientist: A Guide to Responsible Conduct in Research" issued by the Academies. The report, as so updated, shall include—

(1) updated professional standards of conduct in research;

(2) standards of treatment individuals can expect to receive under such updated standards of conduct;

(3) evidence-based practices for fostering a climate intolerant of sexual harassment;

(4) methods, including bystander intervention, for identifying and addressing incidents of sexual harassment; and

(5) professional standards for mentorship and teaching with an emphasis on preventing sexual harassment.

(b) Recommendations.—In updating the report under subsection (a), the Academies shall take into account recommendations made in the report issued by the Academies in 2018 entitled "Sexual Harassment of Women: Climate, Culture, and Consequences in Academic Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine" and other relevant studies and evidence.

(c) Report.—Not later than 16 months after the effective date of the contract under subsection (a), the Academies, as part of such agreement, shall submit to the Director and the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate the report referred to in such subsection, as updated pursuant to such subsection.

SEC. 7. INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.

(a) In general.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, acting through the National Science and Technology Council, shall establish an interagency working group for the purpose of coordinating Federal science agency efforts to reduce the prevalence of sexual harassment involving grant personnel. The working group shall be chaired by the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy (or the Director's designee) and shall include a representative from each Federal science agency with annual extramural research expenditures totaling over $1,000,000,000.

(b) Responsibilities of working group.—The interagency working group established under subsection (a) shall coordinate Federal science agency efforts to implement the policy guidelines developed under subsection (c)(2).

(c) Responsibilities of OSTP.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall—

(1) not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, submit to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate an inventory of Federal science agency policies, procedures, and resources dedicated to preventing and responding to reports of sexual harassment;

(2) not later than 6 months after the date on which the inventory is submitted under paragraph (1)—

(A) in consultation with outside stakeholders, develop a uniform set of policy guidelines for Federal science agencies; and

(B) submit a report to the committees referred to in paragraph (1) containing such guidelines;

(3) encourage and monitor efforts of Federal science agencies to develop or maintain and implement policies based on the guidelines developed under paragraph (2);

(4) not later than 1 year after the date on which the inventory under paragraph (1) is submitted, and every 5 years thereafter, the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall report to Congress on the implementation by Federal science agencies of the policy guidelines developed under paragraph (2); and

(5) update such policy guidelines as needed.

(d) Requirements.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In developing policy guidelines under subsection (c)(2), the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall include guidelines that require—

(A) grantees to submit to the Federal science agency or agencies from which the grantees receive funding reports relating to—

(i) findings or determinations of sexual harassment; and

(ii) any decisions made to place grant personnel on administrative leave or impose any administrative action on grant personnel related to any sexual harassment investigation;

(B) the sharing and archiving of reports of sexual harassment from grantees submitted under paragraph (1) with relevant Federal science agencies on a quarterly basis; and

(C) to the extent practicable, ensure consistency among relevant Federal agencies with regards to the policies and procedures for receiving reports submitted pursuant to paragraph (1), which may include the designation of a single agency to field reports so submitted.

(2) FERPA.—The Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall ensure that such guidelines and requirements are consistent with the requirements of section 444 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1232g) (commonly referred to as the "Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974").

(e) Considerations.—In developing policy guidelines under subsection (c)(2), the Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy shall consider guidelines that—

(1) require grantees to periodically assess their organizational climate using climate surveys, focus groups, or exit interviews;

(2) require grantees to publish on a publicly available internet website the results of assessments conducted pursuant to paragraph (1), disaggregated by gender and, if possible, race, ethnicity, disability status, and sexual orientation;

(3) require grantees to make public on an annual basis the number of reports of sexual harassment at each such institution;

(4) require grantees to regularly assess and improve policies, procedures, and interventions to reduce the prevalence of sexual harassment;

(5) require each grantee to describe in its grant proposal a code of conduct for maintaining a healthy and welcoming workplace for grant personnel; and

(6) reward and incentivize grantees working to create a climate intolerant of sexual harassment.

(f) Federal science agency implementation.—Each Federal science agency shall—

(1) develop or maintain and implement policies with respect to sexual harassment that are consistent with policy guidelines under subsection (c)(2) and that protect the privacy of all

parties involved in any report and investigation of sexual harassment, except to the extent necessary to carry out an investigation; and

(2) broadly disseminate such policies to current and potential recipients of research grants awarded by such agency.

(g) Sunset.—The interagency working group established under subsection (a) shall terminate on the date that is 7 years after the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8. NATIONAL ACADEMIES ASSESSMENT.

(a) In general.—Not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall enter into an agreement with the Academies to undertake a study of the influence of sexual harassment in institutions of higher education on the career advancement of individuals in the scientific, engineering, technical, and mathematics workforce. The study shall assess—

(1) the state of research on sexual harassment in such workforce;

(2) whether research demonstrates a decrease in the prevalence of sexual harassment in such workforce;

(3) the progress made with respect to implementing recommendations promulgated in the Academies consensus study report entitled “Sexual Harassment of Women: Climate, Culture, and Consequences in Academic Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine”;

(4) the degree to which Federal science agencies have implemented the policy guidelines developed under section 7(c)(2) and the effectiveness of that implementation; and

(5) where to focus future efforts with respect to decreasing sexual harassment in such institutions.

116TH CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 1252

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Murphy (for himself, Ms. Gillibrand, and Mr. Menendez) introduced the bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee of Foriegn Relations.

A BILL

To direct the Secretary of State to review the termination characterization of former members of the Department of State who were fired by reason of the sexual orientation of the official, and for other purposes.

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 "Lavender Offense Victim Exoneration Act of 2019" or the "LOVE Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress makes the following findings:

(1) During the so-called "Lavender Scare", at least 1,000 people were wrongfully dismissed from the Department of State for alleged homosexuality during the 1950s and well into the 1960s.

(2) According to the Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security, Department of State employees were forced out of the Department on the grounds that their sexual orientation ostensibly rendered them vulnerable to blackmail and made them security risks.

(3) In addition to those wrongfully terminated, many other patriotic Americans were prevented from joining the Department due to a screening process that was put in place to prevent the hiring of those who, according to the findings of the Bureau of Diplomatic Security, "seemed like they might be gay or lesbian"

SEC. 3. DIRECTOR GENERAL REVIEW.

(a) Review.—The Director General of the Foreign Service and Director of Human Resources of the Department of State, in consultation with the Historian of the Department of State, shall review all employee terminations that occurred after January 1, 1950, to determine who was wrongfully terminated due to their sexual orientation, whether real or perceived.

SEC. 6. ISSUANCE OF APOLOGY.

(a) Finding.—Secretary of State Kerry delivered the following apology on January 9, 2017:

> "Throughout my career, including as Secretary of State, I have stood strongly in support of the LGBTI community, recognizing that respect for human rights must include respect for all individuals. LGBTI employees serve as proud members of the State Department and valued colleagues dedicated to the service of our country. For the last several years, the Department has pressed for the families of LGBTI officers to have the same protections overseas as families of other officers. In 2015, to further promote LGBTI rights throughout the world, I appointed the first ever Special Envoy for the Human Rights of LGBTI Persons.
>
> "In the past—as far back as the 1940s, but continuing for decades—the Department of State was among many public and private employers that discriminated against employees and job applicants on the basis of perceived sexual orientation, forcing some employees to resign or refusing to hire certain applicants in the first place. These actions were wrong then, just as they would be wrong today.

"On behalf of the Department, I apologize to those who were impacted by the practices of the past and reaffirm the Department's steadfast commitment to diversity and inclusion for all our employees, including members of the LGBTI community."

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 1325

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Lee (for himself, Mr. Rubio, and Mr. Sasse) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A BILL

To provide that the President must seek congressional approval before engaging members of the United States Armed Forces in military humanitarian operations.

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 "Military Humanitarian Operations Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. Military humanitarian operation defined.

(a) In general.—In this Act, the term "military humanitarian operation" means a military operation involving the deployment of members or weapons systems of the United States Armed Forces where hostile activities are reasonably anticipated and with the aim of preventing or responding to a humanitarian catastrophe, including its regional consequences, or addressing a threat posed to international peace and security. The term includes—

(1) operations undertaken pursuant to the principle of the "responsibility to protect" as referenced in the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1674 (2006);

(2) operations specifically authorized by the United Nations Security Council, or other international organizations; and

(3) unilateral deployments and deployments made in coordination with international organizations, treaty-based organizations, or coalitions formed to address specific humanitarian catastrophes.

(b) Operations not included.—The term "military humanitarian operation" does not mean a military operation undertaken for the following purposes:

(1) Responding to or repelling attacks, or preventing imminent attacks, on the United States or any of its territorial possessions, embassies, or consulates, or members of the United States Armed Forces.

(2) Direct acts of reprisal for attacks on the United States or any of its territorial possessions, embassies, or consulates, or members of the United States Armed Forces.

(3) Invoking the inherent right to individual or collective self-defense in accordance with Article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

(4) Military missions to rescue United States citizens or military or diplomatic personnel abroad.

(5) Humanitarian missions in response to natural disasters where no civil unrest or combat with hostile forces is reasonably anticipated, and where such operation is for not more than 30 days.

(6) Actions to maintain maritime freedom of navigation, including actions aimed at combating piracy.

(7) Training exercises conducted by the United States Armed Forces abroad where no combat with hostile forces is reasonably anticipated.

SEC. 3. Requirement for congressional authorization.

The President may not deploy members of the United States Armed Forces into the territory, airspace, or waters of a foreign country for a military humanitarian operation not previously authorized by statute unless—

(1) the President submits to Congress a formal request for authorization to use members of the Armed Forces for the military humanitarian operation; and

(2) Congress enacts a specific authorization for such use of forces.

SEC. 4. Severability.

If any provision of this Act is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of the Act shall not be affected.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 1482

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Whitehouse (for himself, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr.Booker, Ms. Harris, Mr. Wyden, and Mr. Carper) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on HSGA.

A BILL

To establish an integrated national approach to respond to ongoing and expected effects of extreme weather and climate change by protecting, managing, and conserving the fish, wildlife, and plants of the United States, and to maximize Government efficiency and reduce costs, in cooperation with State, local, and Tribal governments and other entities, and for other purposes.

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 "Safeguarding America's Future and Environment Act" or the "SAFE Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS, PURPOSES, AND POLICY.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

(1) healthy, diverse, and productive communities of fish, wildlife, and plants provide significant benefits to the people and economy of the United States, including—

(A) abundant clean water supplies;

(B) flood and coastal storm protection;

(C) clean air;

(D) a source of food, fiber, medicines, and pollination of the crops and other plants of the United States;

(E) outdoor recreation, which is a source of jobs and economic stimulus;

(F) hunting and fishing opportunities and support for subsistence communities;

(G) opportunities for scientific research and education;

(H) world-class tourism destinations that support local economies; and

(I) sequestration and storage of carbon to help mitigate changes to the global climate system;

(2) the United States Geological Survey, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and other agencies within the United States Global Change Research Program have observed that the fish, wildlife, and plants of the United States are facing increasing risks from changing patterns of extreme weather and climate, including—

(A) severe droughts and heatwaves;

(B) severe storms and floods;

(C) frequent and severe wildfires;

(D) more frequent and severe outbreaks of forest pests and invasive species;

(E) flooding and erosion of coastal areas due to rising sea levels;

(F) melting glaciers and sea ice;

(G) thawing permafrost;

(H) shifting distributions of fish, wildlife, and plant populations;

(I) disruptive shifts in the timing of fish, wildlife, and plant natural history cycles, such as blooming, breeding, and seasonal migrations;

(J) increasing ocean temperatures and acidification;

(K) altered patterns of rain, snow, runoff, and streamflow; and

(L) habitat loss, degradation, fragmentation, and movement; and

(3) the Federal Government should provide leadership in preparing for and responding to the effects described in paragraph (2) to ensure that present and future generations continue to receive the benefits of the abundant and diverse fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purpose of this Act is to establish an integrated national approach—

(1) to respond to ongoing and expected effects of extreme weather and climate change by protecting, managing, and conserving the fish, wildlife, and plants of the United States; and

(2) to maximize Government efficiency and reduce costs, in cooperation with State, local, and Tribal governments and other entities.

(c) NATIONAL FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANTS CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION POLICY.—It is the policy of the Federal Government, in cooperation with State and local governments, Indian tribes, and other interested stakeholders, to evaluate and reduce the increased risks and vulnerabilities associated with climate change and extreme weather events, and to use all practicable means to protect, manage, and conserve healthy, diverse, and productive fish, wildlife, and plant populations.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) ADAPTATION.—The term "adaptation" means—

(A) the process of adjustment to actual or expected climate and the effects of climate change; and

(B) with respect to fish, wildlife, and plants, protection, management, and conservation efforts designed to maintain or enhance the ability of fish, wildlife, and plants to withstand, adjust to, or recover from the effects of extreme weather and climate change (including, where applicable, ocean acidification, drought, flooding, and wildfire).

(2) CENTER.—The term "Center" means the National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center established under section 6(a)(1).

(3) COMMITTEE.—The term "Committee" means the Advisory Committee on Climate Change and Natural Resource Sciences established under section 6(b)(1).

(4) ECOLOGICAL PROCESSES.—The term "ecological processes" means biological, chemical, or physical interaction between the biotic and abiotic components of an ecosystem, including—

(A) decomposition;

(B) disease epizootiology;

(C) disturbance regimes, such as fire and flooding;

(D) gene flow;

(E) hydrological cycling;

(F) larval dispersal and settlement;

(G) nutrient cycling;

(H) pollination;

(I) predator-prey relationships; and

(J) soil formation.

(5) HABITAT.—The term "habitat" means the physical, chemical, and biological properties that fish, wildlife, or plants use for growth, reproduction, survival, food, water, or cover (whether on land, in water, or in an area or region).

(6) HABITAT CONNECTIVITY.—The term "habitat connectivity" means areas that facilitate terrestrial, marine, estuarine, and freshwater fish, wildlife, or plant movement that is necessary—

(A) for migration, gene flow, or dispersal; or

(B) to respond to the ongoing and expected effects of climate change (including, where applicable, ocean acidification, drought, flooding, and wildfire).

(7) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term "Indian tribe" has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

(8) NATIONAL STRATEGY.—The term "National Strategy" means the National Fish, Wildlife, and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy released March 26, 2013.

(9) RESILIENCE; RESILIENT.—The terms "resilience" and "resilient" mean the ability to anticipate, prepare for, and adapt to changing conditions and withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from disruptions.

(10) STATE.—The term "State" means—

(A) a State of the United States;

(B) the District of Columbia;

(C) American Samoa;

(D) Guam;

(E) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

(F) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and

(G) the United States Virgin Islands.

(11) WORKING GROUP.—The term "Working Group" means the National Fish, Wildlife, and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy Joint Implementation Working Group established under section 4(a).

SEC. 4. NATIONAL FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANTS CLIMATE ADAPTATION STRATEGY JOINT IMPLEMENTATION WORKING GROUP.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the President shall establish a National Fish, Wildlife, and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy Joint Implementation Working Group composed of the heads of Federal and State agencies or departments with jurisdiction over fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States, and Tribal representatives, as follows:

(1) The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

(2) The Administrator of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

(3) The Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(4) The Chair of the Council on Environmental Quality.

(5) The Chief of Engineers.

(6) The Chief of the Forest Service.

(7) The Commissioner of Reclamation.

(8) The Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

(9) The Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

(10) The Director of the National Park Service.

(11) The Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(12) The Director of the United States Geological Survey.

(13) The Secretary of Agriculture.

(14) The Secretary of Defense.

(15) State representatives from each regional association of State fish and wildlife agencies.

(16) Not less than 2 Tribal representatives.

(b) DUTIES.—The Working Group shall serve as a forum for interagency consultation on, and the coordination of, the development and implementation of the National Strategy.

(c) CO-CHAIRS.—There shall be 4 co-chairs, of whom—

(1) 2 shall be representatives of the Federal Government;

(2) 1 shall be a representative of a State; and

(3) 1 shall be a Tribal representative.

SEC. 5. NATIONAL FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANTS CLIMATE ADAPTATION STRATEGY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Working Group shall adopt the National Strategy to protect, manage, and conserve fish, wildlife, and plants to maintain the inherent resilience and adaptability of fish, wildlife, and plants to withstand the ongoing and expected effects of extreme weather and climate change.

(b) REVIEW AND REVISION.—Not later than 1 year after each release of the assessment required under section 106 of the Global Change Research Act of 1990 (15 U.S.C. 2936), the Working Group shall—

(1) use sound science to review and revise the National Strategy to incorporate—

(A) new information regarding the ongoing and expected effects of climate change on fish, wildlife, and plants; and

(B) advances in the development of fish, wildlife, and plant adaptation strategies; and

(2) in carrying out paragraph (1), provide public notice and opportunity for comment.

(c) CONTENTS.—A revised National Strategy shall—

(1) assess the vulnerability of fish, wildlife, and plants to climate change, including short-term, medium-term, long-term, and cumulative impacts;

(2) describe current, observation, and monitoring activities at the Federal, State, Tribal, and local levels relating to the ongoing and expected effects of climate change on fish, wildlife, and plants;

(3) identify and prioritize research and data needs;

(4) identify fish, wildlife, and plants likely to have the greatest need for protection, restoration, and conservation due to the ongoing and expanding effects of extreme weather and climate change;

(5) include specific protocols for integrating fish, wildlife, and plant adaptation strategies and activities into the conservation and management of natural resources by Federal agencies to ensure consistency across agency jurisdictions;

(6) identify opportunities for maintaining, restoring, or enhancing fish, wildlife, and plants to reduce the risks of extreme weather and climate change on other vulnerable sectors of society;

(7) identify Federal policies and actions that may reduce resilience and increase the vulnerability of fish, wildlife, and plants to extreme weather and climate change;

(8) include specific actions that Federal agencies shall take to protect, conserve, and manage fish, wildlife, and plants to maintain the inherent resilience and adaptability of fish, wildlife, and plants to withstand, adjust to, or recover from the ongoing and expected effects of climate change, including a timeline to implement those actions;

(9) include specific mechanisms for ensuring communication and coordination—

(A) among Federal agencies; and

(B) between Federal agencies and State agencies, territories of the United States, Indian tribes, private landowners, conservation organizations, and other countries that share jurisdiction over fish, wildlife, and plants with the United States;

(10) include specific actions to develop and implement coordinated fish, wildlife, and plants inventory and monitoring protocols through interagency coordination and collaboration with States and local governments, Indian tribes, and private organizations; and

(11) include procedures for guiding the development of detailed strategy implementation plans required under section 7.

(d) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Consistent with other laws and Federal trust responsibilities concerning Indian land or rights of Indians under treaties with the United States, each Federal agency shall integrate the elements of the National Strategy that relate to conservation, management, and protection of fish, wildlife, and plants into agency plans, environmental reviews, and programs.

(2) PUBLIC REPORT.—The Working Group shall, on a biannual basis, between revisions to the National Strategy, make available to the public a report documenting any actions implementing the Strategy.

(3) COORDINATION.—The Working Group shall coordinate the implementation of the National Strategy with Federal agencies not represented on the Working Group to achieve the policy of the United States described in section 2(c).

SEC. 6. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANTS ADAPTATION SCIENCE AND INFORMATION.

(a) NATIONAL CLIMATE CHANGE AND WILDLIFE SCIENCE CENTER.—

(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary of the Interior, in collaboration with the States, Indian tribes, and other partner organizations, shall establish a National Climate Change and Wildlife Science Center.

(2) DUTIES OF CENTER.—The Center shall assess and develop scientific information, tools, strategies, and techniques to support the Working Group, Federal and State agencies, tribes, regionally based science and conservation centers, regional coordinating entities, and other interested parties in addressing the effects of extreme weather and climate change on fish, wildlife, and plants.

(3) GENERAL AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS, GRANTS, AND COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—The Secretary may enter into contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements with State agencies, State cooperative extension services, institutions of higher education, other research or educational institutions and organizations, Tribal organizations, Federal and private agencies and organizations, individuals, and any other contractor or recipient, to further the duties under paragraph (2) without regard to—

(A) any requirements for competition;

(B) section 6101 of title 41, United States Code; or

(C) subsections (a) and (b) of section 3324 of title 31, United States Code.

(b) ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CLIMATE CHANGE AND NATURAL RESOURCE SCIENCES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, and pursuant to the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App.), the Secretary of the Interior shall establish an Advisory Committee on Climate Change and Natural Resource Sciences.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The Committee shall be comprised of 25 members who—

(A) represent—

(i) Federal agencies;

(ii) State, local, and Tribal governments;

(iii) nongovernmental organizations;

(iv) academic institutions; and

(v) the private sector; and

(B) have expertise in—

(i) biology (including fish, wildlife, plant, aquatic, coastal, and marine biology);

(ii) ecology;

(iii) climate change (including, where applicable, ocean acidification, drought, flooding, and wildfire); and

(iv) other relevant scientific disciplines.

(3) CHAIR.—The Secretary of the Interior shall appoint a Committee Chair from among the members of the Committee.

(4) DUTIES.—The Committee shall—

(A) advise the Working Group on the state of the science regarding—

(i) the ongoing and expected effects of extreme weather and climate change on fish, wildlife, and plants; and

(ii) scientific strategies and mechanisms for fish, wildlife, and plant adaptation;

(B) identify and recommend priorities for ongoing research needs on the issues described in subparagraph (A) to inform the research priorities of the Center described in subsection (a) and other Federal climate science institutions; and

(C) review and comment on each revised National Strategy before that National Strategy is finalized.

(5) COLLABORATION.—The Committee shall collaborate with climate change and fish, wildlife, and plant research entities in other Federal agencies and departments.

(6) AVAILABILITY TO PUBLIC.—The advice and recommendations of the Committee shall be made available to the public.

SEC. 7. STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION PLAN.

(a) DEVELOPMENT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and not later than 1 year after the date of each revision of the National Strategy, the Working Group shall—

(1) complete a strategy implementation plan;

(2) provide opportunities for public review and comment on the plan; and

(3) submit the plan to the President for approval.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—The strategy implementation plan shall—

(1) identify and prioritize specific conservation and management strategies and actions that address the ongoing and expected effects of extreme weather and climate change on fish, wildlife, and plants, including—

(A) protection, management, and conservation of terrestrial, marine, estuarine, and freshwater habitats and ecosystems;

(B) establishment of terrestrial, marine, estuarine, and freshwater habitat connectivity corridors;

(C) restoration and conservation of ecological processes;

(D) protection of a broad diversity of species of fish, wildlife, and plant populations; and

(E) protection of fish, wildlife, and plant health, recognizing that climate can alter the distribution and ecology of parasites, pathogens, and vectors;

(2) establish methods—

(A) to assess the effectiveness of strategies and conservation actions implemented by the agencies to protect, manage, and conserve fish, wildlife, and plants; and

(B) to update those strategies and actions to respond to new information and changing conditions;

(3) describe current and proposed mechanisms to enhance cooperation and coordination of fish, wildlife, and plant adaptation efforts with other Federal agencies, State and local governments, Indian tribes, and nongovernmental stakeholders;

(4) include written guidance to resource managers; and

(5) identify and assess data and information gaps necessary to develop fish, wildlife, and plant adaptation plans and strategies.

(c) IMPLEMENTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—On approval by the President, each Federal agency shall, consistent with existing authority, implement the strategy implementation plan under subsection (a)(1) through existing and new plans, policies, programs, activities, and actions.

(2) CONSIDERATION OF EFFECTS.—To the maximum extent practicable and consistent with existing authority, fish, wildlife, and plant conservation and management decisions made by each Federal agency shall consider and promote resilience to the ongoing and expected effects of extreme weather and climate change.

(d) REVISION AND REVIEW.—Not later than 1 year after the National Strategy is revised under section 5(b), the Working Group shall review and revise the strategy implementation plan under subsection (a)(1) to incorporate the best available science, including advice and information pursuant to section 6 and other information, regarding the ongoing and expected effects of climate change on fish, wildlife, and plants.

SEC. 8. STATE FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANTS ADAPTATION PLANS.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—To be eligible to receive funds pursuant to subsection (d), not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act and not later than 1 year after the date of each revision of the National Strategy, each State shall prepare and submit to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce, a State fish, wildlife, and plant adaptation plan detailing current and future efforts of the State to address the ongoing and expected effects of climate change on fish, wildlife, and plants and coastal areas within the jurisdiction of the State.

(b) REVIEW OR APPROVAL.—The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Commerce shall—

(1) review each State adaptation plan; and

(2) approve a State adaptation plan if the plan—

(A) meets the requirements of subsection (c); and

(B) is consistent with the National Strategy.

(c) CONTENTS.—A State adaptation plan shall—

(1) meet the requirements described in section 7(b), except that the requirements of that section relating to marine habitats or ecosystems shall not apply to a State in which those habitats or ecosystems do not exist;

(2) include the adaptation provisions of any State comprehensive wildlife conservation strategy (or State wildlife action plan) that has been—

(A) submitted to the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service; and

(B) approved, or is pending approval by the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(3) include the adaptation provisions of a statewide assessment and strategy for forest resources required under section 2A of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101a) that has been—

(A) submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(B) approved, or is pending approval, by the Secretary of Agriculture; and

(4) in the case of a State with coastal areas, include the adaptation provisions of a Coastal Zone Management Plan or a Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program Plan that has been—

(A) submitted to the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; and

(B) approved, or is pending approval by the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

(d) DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS TO STATES.—Any funds made available pursuant to this Act shall be—

(1) used to carry out activities in accordance with adaptation plans approved under this section; and

(2) made available through—

(A) the State and Tribal wildlife grant program under title I of division F of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (Public Law 110–161; 121 Stat. 2103); and

(B) (i) the grant program under section 306 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1455);

(ii) the Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program established under title II of the Department of Commerce and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2002 (16 U.S.C. 1456d); and

(iii) programs established under the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 2101 et seq.).

(e) PUBLIC INPUT.—In developing an adaptation plan, a State shall solicit and consider input from the public and independent scientists.

(f) COORDINATION WITH OTHER PLANS.—A State adaptation plan shall, where appropriate, integrate the goals and measures set forth in other climate adaptation, hazard mitigation, and fish, wildlife, and plant conservation strategies and plans.

(g) UPDATES.—Each State adaptation plan shall be updated at least every 4 years.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 1498

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms.Warren (for herself, Mr. Schatz, and Mr. Whitehouse) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on HSGA.

A BILL

To require the Secretary of Defense to enhance the readiness of the Department of Defense to challenges relating to climate change and to improve the energy and resource efficiency of the Department, and for other purposes.

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 "Department of Defense Climate Resiliency and Readiness Act".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) NET ZERO ENERGY.—The term "net zero energy" means, with respect to each installation of the Department of Defense, a reduction in overall energy use, maximization of energy efficiency, and implementation and use of energy recovery and cogeneration capabilities at each installation, and an offset of the remaining demand for energy with production of energy from onsite renewable energy sources at such installation, such that such installation produces as much energy as it uses over the course of a year.

SEC. 3. NET ZERO ENERGY BY NON-OPERATIONAL SOURCES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a)In General.—The Department of Defense shall achieve aggregate net zero energy in use of energy by non-operational sources by not later than December 31, 2029.

SEC. 4. INCLUSION IN ANNUAL ENERGY MANAGEMENT AND RESILIENCE REPORT OF DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE OF LIST OF MILITARY INSTALLATIONS THAT EMIT THE MOST CARBON AND ESTIMATE OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION BY DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 5. DEVELOPMENT OF CLIMATE VULNERABILITY AND RISK ASSESSMENT TOOL.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop a climate vulnerability and risk assessment tool to assist the military departments in measuring how the risks associated with climate change impact networks, systems, installations, facilities, and other assets, as well as the operational plans and capabilities of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 6. ANNUAL REPORT ON EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) In General.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter, the Secretary of Defense shall submit to the congressional defense committees a report on vulnerabilities to military installations and combatant commander requirements resulting from climate change that builds upon the report submitted under section 335(c) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2018 (Public Law 115–91; 131 Stat. 1358).

SEC. 7. INCORPORATION OF CLIMATE RESILIENCY INTO EXISTING STRATEGIES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

(a) Consideration of Risks of Climate Change in Making Strategic Decisions Relating to Military Installations.—The Secretary of each military department, with respect to any installation under the jurisdiction of that Secretary, and the Secretary of Defense, with respect to any installation of the Department of Defense that is not under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of a military department, shall consider the risks associated with climate change when making any strategic decision relating to such installation, including where to locate such installation and where to position equipment, infrastructure, and other military assets.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 1508

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. McSally (for herself, Mr. Cornyn, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Hoeven, and Mr.Inhofe) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A BILL

To amend title 18, United States Code, to provide enhanced penalties for convicted murderers who kill or target America's public safety officers.

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 "Thin Blue Line Act".

SEC. 2. AGGRAVATING FACTORS FOR DEATH PENALTY.

Section 3592(c) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after paragraph (16) the following:

"(17) KILLING OR TARGETING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.—

"(A) The defendant killed or attempted to kill, in the circumstance described in subparagraph (B), a person who is authorized by law—

"(i) to engage in or supervise the prevention, detention, investigation, or prosecution, or the incarceration of any person for any criminal violation of law;

"(ii) to apprehend, arrest, or prosecute an individual for any criminal violation of law; or

"(iii) to be a firefighter or other first responder.

"(B) The circumstance referred to in subparagraph (A) is that the person was killed or targeted—

"(i) while he or she was engaged in the performance of his or her official duties;

"(ii) because of the performance of his or her official duties; or

"(iii) because of his or her status as a public official or employee."

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 1669

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Johnson (for himself, Mr. Wyden, Mr. Risch, Mr. Cardin, Ms. Sinema and Mr. Braun) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to define the term natural cheese.

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 "Codifying Useful Regulatory Definitions Act" or the "CURD Act".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds as follows:

(1) There is a need to define the term "natural cheese" in order to maintain transparency and consistency for consumers so that they may differentiate "natural cheese" from "process cheese".

(2) The term "natural cheese" has been used within the cheese making industry for more than 50 years and is well-established.

SEC. 3. DEFINITION OF NATURAL CHEESE.

(a) Definition.—Section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(ss) (1) The term ‘natural cheese’ means cheese that is a ripened or unripened soft, semi-soft, or hard product, which may be coated, that is produced—

(A) by—

(i) coagulating wholly or partly the protein of milk, skimmed milk, partly skimmed milk, cream, whey cream, or buttermilk, or any combination of such ingredients, through the action of rennet or other suitable coagulating agents, and by partially draining the whey resulting from the coagulation, while respecting the principle that cheese-making results in a concentration of milk protein (in particular, the casein portion), and that consequently, the protein content of the cheese will be distinctly higher than the protein level of the blend of the above milk materials from which the cheese was made; or

“(ii) processing techniques involving coagulation of the protein of milk or products obtained from milk to produce an end-product with similar physical, chemical, and organoleptic characteristics as the product described in subclause (i); and

(iii) including the addition of safe and suitable non-milk derived ingredients of the type permitted in the standards of identity described in clause (B) as natural cheese; or

(B) in accordance with standards of identity under part 133 of title 21, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulations), other than the standards described in subparagraph (2) or any future standards adopted by the Secretary in accordance with subparagraph (2)(I).

(2) Such term does not include—pasteurized process cheeses , pasteurized process cheese foods, pasteurized cheese spreads, pasteurized blended cheeses, cold pack cheeses, grated American cheese food, any other product the Secretary may designate as a process cheese.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S.1684

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr.Cotton (for himself and Mr.Shelby) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A Bill

To prevent prisoners who have been convicted of terrorism related offenses from being eligible for early release

Section 1. SHORT TITLE

This act may be cited as the "No Leniency for Terrorists Act of 2019

Section 2. Prisoners are ineligible for "good behavior" credit or "early release" credit if convicted under one of the following crimes.

1. Crimes listed under terrorist acts in Chapter 113B of the United States code are subject to this change.
2. Section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act resulting from conspiring with, providing material support or resources to, supplying services to, or otherwise aiding a foreign terrorist organization

Section 3. APPLICABILITY

This act and the amendments made by this act shall apply with respect to each prisoner in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons on or after the date of enactment of this act.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S.1718

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Rubio (for himself, Mr. Blunt, Mr.Thune, and Mr. Young) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on HSGA.

A BILL

To amend title 38, United States Code, to reinstate criminal penalties for persons charging veterans unauthorized fees, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. Except as provided in section 5904 or 1984 of this title, whoever—

(1)in connection with a proceeding before the Department, knowingly solicits, contracts for, charges, or receives any fee or compensation in connection for—(A)the provision of advice on how to file a claim for benefits under the laws administered by the Secretary; or(B)the preparation, presentation, or prosecution of such a claim before the date on which a notice of disagreement is filed in a proceeding on the claim;(2)attempts to solicit, contract, charge, or receive as described in paragraph (1);(3)unlawfully withholds from any claimant or beneficiary any part of a benefit or claim under the laws administered by the Secretary that is allowed and due to the claimant or beneficiary, or attempts to do so;(4)commits an offense punishable by this chapter, or aids, abets, counsels, commands, or procures the commission of such an act; or(5)causes an act to be done, which if directly performed would be punishable by this chapter.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 1831

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Romney (for himself, Mr. Grassley, Mr. McConnell, Ms. Harris and Mr. Schumer) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A BILL

To amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the distribution of 3D printer plans for the printing of firearms, and for other purposes.

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 "3D Printed Gun Safety Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Three dimensional, or "3D" printing, involves the programming of a 3D printing machine with a computer file that provides the schematics for the item to be printed.

(2) Recent technological developments have allowed for the 3D printing of firearms and firearm parts, including parts made out of plastic, by unlicensed individuals in possession of relatively inexpensive 3D printers.

(3) Because 3D printing allows individuals to make their own firearms out of plastic, they may be able to evade detection by metal detectors at security checkpoints, increasing the risk that a firearm will be used to perpetrate violence on an airplane or other area where people congregate.

(4) The availability of online schematics for the 3D printing of firearms and firearm parts increases the risk that dangerous people, including felons, domestic abusers, and other

people prohibited from possessing firearms under Federal law, will obtain a firearm through 3D printing.

(5) On June 7, 2013, an assailant used a gun he had constructed by himself to kill his father, brother, and 3 other people at Santa Monica College in California. The person had failed a background check when he tried to purchase a gun from a licensed gun dealer. The gun he used was made from an unfinished AR–15-style receiver, similar to a receiver that can now be made with a 3D printer.

(6) Firearms tracing is a powerful investigative tool. When law enforcement agencies recover firearms that have been used in crimes, the agencies work with the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives to trace these firearms to their first retail purchaser. The agencies can use that information to investigate and solve the crimes. In 2017 alone, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives conducted 408,000 traces.

(7) Firearms tracing depends on the ability to identify firearms based on their serial number. Traditionally, when a firearm is manufactured domestically or imported from abroad, it is engraved with a serial number and markings that identify the manufacturer or importer, make, model, and caliber, and are unique to the firearm. Firearms made by unlicensed individuals with 3D printers, however, do not contain genuine serial numbers.

(8) Criminals seek firearms without serial numbers because they cannot be traced. In July 2018, the Los Angeles Police Department completed a 6-month-long investigation that resulted in the seizure of 45 firearms, some of which had been assembled without serial numbers in order to be untraceable. If the schematics for 3D printing firearms and firearm parts are available online, people intending to commit gun crimes may create similarly untraceable firearms in order to avoid accountability for these crimes.

(9) Interstate gun trafficking, including the trafficking of untraceable firearms, interferes with lawful commerce in firearms and significantly contributes to gun crime. Of the 211,384 firearms traced by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives in 2016, 60,936 of those firearms were originally sold by a licensed firearms dealer in a State other than the State where they were recovered. These guns made up 28.8 percent of all firearm recoveries in 2016.

(10) The proliferation of 3D-printed firearms threatens to undermine the entire Federal firearms regulatory scheme and to endanger public safety and national security. By making illegal the distribution of certain computer code that can be used automatically to program

3D printers and create firearms—the only means of combating this unique threat—Congress seeks not to regulate the rights of computer programmers under the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, but rather to curb the pernicious effects of untraceable—and potentially undetectable—firearms.

SEC. 3. PROHIBITION.

Section 922 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(aa) It shall be unlawful for any person to intentionally distribute, over the Internet or by means of the World Wide Web, digital instructions in the form of Computer Aided Design files or other code that can automatically program a 3-dimensional printer or similar device to produce a firearm or complete a firearm from an unfinished frame or receiver.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 1890

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. Cortez Masto (for herself, Mr. Heinrich, Mr. King, and Ms. Stabenow) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on HELP.

A BILL

To provide for grants for energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy improvements at public school facilities.

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

SEC. 2. GRANTS FOR ENERGY EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENTS AND RENEWABLE ENERGY IMPROVEMENTS AT PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES.

(2) ENERGY IMPROVEMENT.—The term "energy improvement" means—

(A) any improvement, repair, or renovation, to a school that will result in a direct reduction in school energy costs, including improvements to building envelope, air conditioning, ventilation, heating systems, domestic hot water heating, compressed air systems, distribution systems, lighting, power systems, and controls;

(B) any improvement, repair, renovation, or installation that leads to an improvement in teacher and student health, including indoor air quality, daylighting, ventilation, electrical lighting, green roofs, outdoor gardens, and acoustics;

(C) the installation of renewable energy technologies (such as wind power, photovoltaics, solar thermal systems, geothermal energy, hydrogen-fueled systems, biomass-based systems, biofuels, anaerobic digesters, and hydropower) involved in the improvement, repair, or renovation of a school;

(D) the installation of zero-emissions vehicle infrastructure on school grounds for exclusive use of school buses, school fleets, or students, or for the general public; and

(E) the purchase or lease of zero-emissions vehicles, including school buses, fleet vehicles, and other operational vehicles.

(2) CONTENTS.—The application submitted under paragraph (1) shall include each of the following:

(A) A needs assessment of the current condition of the school and facilities that are to receive the energy improvements.

(B) A draft work plan of what the eligible entity hopes to achieve at the school and a description of the energy improvements to be carried out.

(C) A description of the capacity of the eligible entity to provide services and comprehensive support to make the energy improvements.

(D) An assessment of the applicant's expected needs of the eligible entity for operation and maintenance training funds, and a plan for use of those funds, if any.

(E) An assessment of the expected energy efficiency and safety benefits of the energy improvements.

(F) A cost estimate of the proposed energy improvements.

(G) An identification of other resources that are available to carry out the activities for which funds are requested under this section, including the availability of utility programs and public benefit funds.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 1902

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Casey (for himself and Mr. Blumenthal) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A BILL

To require the Consumer Product Safety Commission to promulgate a consumer product safety rule for free-standing clothing storage units to protect children from tip-over related death or injury, and for other purposes.

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 "Stop Tip-overs of Unstable, Risky Dressers on Youth Act" or the "STURDY Act".

SEC. 2. CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD TO PROTECT AGAINST TIP-OVER OF FREE-STANDING CLOTHING STORAGE UNITS.

(a) Free-Standing Clothing Storage Unit Defined.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In this section, the term "free-standing clothing storage unit" means any piece of furniture manufactured in the United States or imported for use in the United States that is intended for the storage of clothing, including furniture items that—

(A) are commonly referred to as a chest, door chest, chest of drawers, dresser, or bureau; or

(B) may contain a chest, door chest, chest of drawers, dresser, or bureau.

(2) CPSC DEFINITION.—The Consumer Product Safety Commission may adjust the

definition under paragraph (1) if the Commission determines that inclusion of additional furniture items is reasonably necessary to protect public health and safety.

(b) Consumer Product Safety Standard Required.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (c)(1), not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Consumer Product Safety Commission shall—

(A) in consultation with representatives of consumer groups, clothing storage unit manufacturers, and independent child product engineers and experts, examine and assess the effectiveness of any voluntary consumer product safety standards for free-standing clothing storage units; and

(B) in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, promulgate a final consumer product safety standard for free-standing clothing storage units to protect children from tip-over-related death or injury that includes—

(i) tests that require the use of weight to simulate children up to 72 months of age using the most recent anthropometric data;

(ii) tests or testing that more closely simulate real world use including to account for impact on clothing storage unit stability of carpeting, drawers with items in them, multiple open drawers, and dynamic force;

(iii) testing of all clothing storage units, including those under 30 inches in height; and

(iv) warning requirements that—

(I) strengthen requirements for permanency and conspicuous placement now in ASTM F2057–17; and

(II) revise the message panel text of ASTM F2057–17 to make more understandable, consistent with typical clothing storage unit use, and written to motivate consumer compliance.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S.1940

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. Hassan (for herself, Ms. Shaheen, Mr. Merkley, and Ms.Baldwin) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A BILL

To introduce the Refund Equality Act of 2017. This legislation would ensure that legally-married same-sex couples - who until the U.S. Supreme Court's 2013 Windsor decision were barred from filing federal taxes jointly - are permitted to file amended tax returns back to the date of their marriage. Same-sex marriage has been legal in New Hampshire since January 1, 2010.

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

Section 1. SHORT TITLE

Prior to the repeal of the Defense of Marriage Act in 2013, married same-sex couples in the United States were legally barred from receiving the same tax treatment as straight couples, including joint tax refunds. To make amends, according to NBC News, the Refund Equality Act would allow certain same-sex married couples to apply for previously denied tax refunds from the Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

"The federal government forced legally married same-sex couples in Massachusetts to file as individuals and pay more in taxes for almost a decade," Elizabeth Warren declared in a statement after reintroducing the legislation on Thursday. "We need to call out that discrimination and to make it right — Congress should pass the Refund Equality Act immediately."

According to a Tuesday report released by the Joint Committee on Taxation, couples who were in same-sex marriages *before* the repeal of the Defense of Marriage Act in 2013 could potentially get up to $57 million in tax refunds. As mentioned before, the Defense of Marriage Act outlawed giving the same federal benefits to same-sex married couples, CNN reported. Such benefits included key federal protections like the legal recognition of a union, the ability to enjoy a spouse's employment benefits, joint tax returns and exemptions, and more. Originally, Warren sponsored the Refund Equality Act in 2017. The official text for the legislation simply advocated

for amending an IRS code for same-sex couples who got married before the Defense of Marriage Act was repealed.

Technically, when any couple gets married in America, they have three years before they can file their taxes as a joint unit, according to the IRS. Under the Refund Equality Act, certain same-sex couples would be exempted from the IRS' three-year time limit on jointly filing taxes.

By taking away the time limitation for such couples, the legislation would allow some same-sex couples to file for federal income tax adjustments dating back to the year of their marriage. In doing so, the couple can claim tax refunds for overpayments that they were eligible for but were denied under the Defense of Marriage Act.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 1947

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Sanders (for himself, Mr. Schumer, Mrs. Warren, Mr. Markey, and Mr. Schatz) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A BILL

To amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to ensure college for all.

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 "College for All Act of 2019".

TITLE I—FEDERAL-STATE PARTNERSHIP TO ELIMINATE TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES

SEC. 101. FEDERAL-STATE PARTNERSHIP TO ELIMINATE TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES. The Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

TITLE IX—FEDERAL-STATE PARTNERSHIP TO ELIMINATE TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES

SEC. 901. GRANT PROGRAM TO ELIMINATE TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND TRIBAL COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES.

(b) PROGRAM AUTHORIZED.—

(1) GRANTS AUTHORIZED.—From amounts appropriated under subsection (g), the Secretary shall award grants, from allotments under subsection (c), to States and eligible Indian entities having applications approved under subsection (e), to enable the States and eligible Indian entities to eliminate tuition and required fees for all eligible students at community colleges, public 4-year institutions of higher education in the State, or Tribal Colleges and Universities of the eligible Indian entity.

(2) NON-FEDERAL SHARE REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), each State or eligible Indian entity that receives a grant under this section shall provide a non-Federal share of funds for an award year from

non-Federal sources in an amount that is equal to 33 percent of the amount required to eliminate tuition and required fees—

(i) in the case of a State, at community colleges and public 4-year institutions of higher education in the State for all eligible students for the award year; and

(ii) in the case of an eligible Indian entity, at Tribal Colleges and Universities of the eligible Indian entity for all eligible students for the award year.

(B) NON-FEDERAL SHARE REQUIREMENT FOR CERTAIN ELIGIBLE INDIAN ENTITIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—In the case of an eligible Indian entity that receives a grant under this section for an award year for which not less than 75 percent of the students enrolled in the Tribal Colleges and Universities of the eligible Indian entity are low-income students, such eligible Indian entity shall provide a non-Federal share of funds from non-Federal sources in an amount that is equal to not more than 5 percent of the amount necessary to eliminate tuition and required fees at Tribal Colleges and Universities of the eligible Indian entity for the award year.

(ii) LOW-INCOME STUDENT.—In this subparagraph, the term 'low-income student' has the meaning given such term by the Secretary, except that such term shall not exclude any student eligible for a Federal Pell Grant under section 401.

(3) NO IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—No in-kind contribution shall count toward the non-Federal share requirement under paragraph (2).

(c) DETERMINATION OF ALLOTMENT.—

(1) FIRST AWARD YEAR OF PROGRAM.—The Secretary shall allot to each eligible State or eligible Indian entity that submits an application under this section for a grant under subsection (b)(1) for the first award year of the program under this section, an amount that is equal to 67 percent (or not less than 95 percent in the case of an eligible Indian entity described in subsection (b)(2)(B)) of the total revenue received—

(A) in the case of a State, from all eligible students at community colleges and at public 4-year institutions of higher education in the State in the form of tuition and required fees for—

(i) with respect to a State that did not eliminate tuition and required fees as described in subsection (d)(2) for the preceding award year, award year 2017–2018; or

(ii) with respect to a State that has eliminated tuition and required fees as described in such subsection, the last award year that the State charged tuition and required fees; and

(B) in the case of an eligible Indian entity, from all eligible students at Tribal Colleges and Universities of the eligible Indian entity, in the form of tuition and required fees for—

(i) with respect to an eligible Indian entity that did not eliminate tuition and required fees as described in subsection (d)(2) for the preceding award year, award year 2017–2018; or

(ii) with respect to an eligible Indian entity that has eliminated tuition and required fees as described in such subsection, the last award year for which the eligible Indian entity charged tuition and required fees.

(2) FIRST AWARD YEAR ALLOTMENT FOR STATES AND ELIGIBLE INDIAN ENTITIES APPLYING AFTER THE FIRST YEAR OF THE PROGRAM.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall allot to each eligible State or eligible Indian entity that submits its first application for a grant under subsection (b)(1) for the second or subsequent year of the program under this section, an amount equal to—

(I) the allotment the eligible State or eligible Indian entity would have received in the first award year of the program under this section if the State or eligible Indian entity had submitted an application for such year;

(II) the projected full-time equivalent eligible students figure for all community colleges and public 4-year institutions of higher education of the eligible State, or all Tribal Colleges and Universities of the eligible Indian entity, for the award year for which the allotment is made; and

(III) the amount of additional expenditures per full-time equivalent eligible student by the eligible State or eligible Indian entity that will be necessary to eliminate tuition and required fees for each such student for the award year for which the allotment is made; divided by

(I) the full-time equivalent eligible students figure for all community colleges and public 4-year institutions of higher education of the eligible State, or all Tribal Colleges and Universities of the eligible Indian entity, for the first award year of the program for which the eligible State or eligible Indian entity was eligible to submit an application under this section; and

(II) the amount of expenditures per full-time equivalent eligible student by the eligible State or eligible Indian entity that would have been necessary to eliminate tuition and required fees for each such student for the first award year of the program for which the eligible State or eligible Indian entity was eligible to submit an application under this section.

(B) PROJECTED ENROLLMENT.—If the projected full-time equivalent eligible students figure of the State or eligible Indian entity under subparagraph (A) is more than 25 percent larger than the full-time equivalent eligible students figure for the preceding year, the Secretary may challenge such enrollment projection and offer an alternative enrollment projection which shall be used in the formula under subparagraph (A) for determining the allotment.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 2113

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Merkley (for himself, Mr. Schumer, Mrs. Feinstein, Mr. Durbin, Ms. Murray, and Ms. Hirono) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A BILL

To protect the health and safety of children in immigration detention, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; PURPOSE.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the "Stop Cruelty to Migrant Children Act".

(b) Purpose.—The purpose of this Act is to reaffirm that—

(1) the Federal Government is responsible for the health, safety, and well-being of children and families in the custody of the Federal Government;

(2) children and families should only be in the custody of the Federal Government for as little time as possible; and

(3) during any period in which children or families are in the custody of the Federal Government—

(A) they should be treated with dignity, respect, and care; and

(B) every effort should be made to minimize trauma, isolation, and conditions resembling prison.

SEC. 3. ENSURING THAT FAMILIES REMAIN TOGETHER.

(a) Limitation On The Separation Of Families.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An agent or officer of U.S. Customs and Border Protection shall not remove a child from his or her parent or legal guardian at or near a port of entry or within 100 miles of the border of the United States unless one of the following situations has occurred:

(A) A State court, authorized under State law—

(i) terminates the rights of the parent or legal guardian;

(B) An official from the State or county child welfare agency with expertise in child trauma and development determines that it is in the best interests of the child to be removed from the parent or legal guardian because the child is—

(i) in danger of abuse or neglect at the hands of the parent or legal guardian; or

(ii) a danger to himself or herself or to others.

(2) PROHIBITION ON SEPARATION.—A Federal agency may not remove a child from a parent or legal guardian solely for the policy goal

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S. 2121

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Menendez (for himself, Mr. Blumenthal, and Mr. Booker) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A BILL

To amend the Animal Welfare Act to restrict the use of exotic and wild animals in traveling performances.

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 "Traveling Exotic Animal and Public Safety Protection Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. USE OF EXOTIC OR WILD ANIMALS IN TRAVELING PERFORMANCES PROHIBITED.

Section 13 of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2143) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (g) and (h) as subsections (h) and (i), respectively;

(2) by redesignating the second subsection (f) (relating to delivery of animals by a dealer, research facility, exhibitor, or government) as subsection (g); and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(j) Prohibition Of Exotic And Wild Animals In Traveling Performances.—

"(2) PROHIBITED USE OF EXOTIC AND WILD ANIMALS.—Subject to paragraph (3), no person shall cause a performance of, or allow for the participation of, an exotic or wild animal in a traveling animal act.

"(3) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (2) shall not apply to—

"(A) the use of an exotic or wild animal—

"(i) in an exhibition at a nonmobile, permanent institution, zoo, or aquarium accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, the World Association of Zoos and Aquariums, or the Global Federation of Animal Sanctuaries;

"(ii) as part of an environmental education program by a facility accredited by the Association of Zoos and Aquariums, if the animal used as part of the program is not—

"(I) used for more than 180 total days during a year; and

"(II) kept in a mobile or traveling housing facility for more than 12 total hours during a day;

"(iii) by an institution of higher education, laboratory, or other research facility registered under section 6 for the purpose of conducting research;

"(iv) in film, television, or advertising, if the use does not involve a live animal exhibition conducted before a public studio audience; or

"(v) in a rodeo;

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S.2177

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. Hassan (for herself, Ms. Feinstein, and Mr. Booker) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To which would require the federal government to make public the details, costs, and assessments related to every federal program. Currently, taxpayers send their hard-earned dollars to Washington and never really know how they are used, where they go, and the effectiveness of the programs they fund.

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 "Taxpayers Right-To-Know Act ".

SEC. 2. INVENTORY OF GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.

(A) the term 'program' means a single program activity or an organized set of aggregated, disaggregated, or consolidated program activities by 1 or more agencies

(iv) to the extent practicable, the percentage of the amount appropriated for the assistance listing that is used for management and administration;

(B) Plan For Implementation And Reconciling Program Definitions.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director shall submit to Congress a report that—

(1) includes *a* plan that—

(A) discusses how making available on a website the information required under subsection (a) of section 1122 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by section 2,

will leverage existing data sources while avoiding duplicate or overlapping information in presenting information relating to program activities and programs;

(B) indicates how any gaps in data will be assessed and addressed;

(C) indicates how the Director will display such data; and

(D) discusses how the Director will expand the information collected with respect to program activities to incorporate the information required under the amendments made by section 2;

(2) sets forth details regarding a pilot program, developed in accordance with best practices for effective pilot programs—

(A)Requires the federal government to make public the details, costs, and performance metrics of every federal program

(B) Ensures Congress has as much information as possible to identify and solve areas of duplication, waste, fraud, and/or abuse in federal spending

(C) Provides taxpayers, Congress, agencies, and any interested stakeholder a fuller, more detailed, more transparent look at how and where federal tax dollars are spent through an expansion of federal program inventory requirements.

(D)Ensures information collected can be appropriately and successfully archived for future use.

(E) The bill increases transparency and efficiency, ensuring people can hold their government accountable.

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S. 2229

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Daines introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

A BILL

To protect consumers from deceptive practices with respect to online booking of hotel reservations, and for other purposes.

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 "Stop Online Booking Scams Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. Definitions.

In this Act:

(1) AFFILIATION CONTRACT.—The term "affiliation contract" means, with respect to a hotel, a contract with the owner of the hotel, the entity that manages the hotel, or the franchisor of the hotel to provide online hotel reservation services for the hotel.

(2) COMMISSION.—The term "Commission" means the Federal Trade Commission.

(3) EXHIBITION ORGANIZER OR MEETING PLANNER.—The term "exhibition organizer or meeting planner" means the person responsible for all aspects of planning, promoting, and producing a meeting, conference, event, or exhibition, including overseeing and arranging all hotel reservation plans and contracts for the meeting, conference, event, or exhibition.

(4) OFFICIAL HOUSING BUREAU.—The term "official housing bureau" means the organization designated by an exhibition organizer or meeting planner to provide hotel reservation services for meetings, conferences, events, or exhibitions.

(5) PARTY DIRECTLY AFFILIATED.—The term "party directly affiliated" means, with respect to a hotel, a person who has entered into an affiliation contract with the hotel.

(6) THIRD PARTY ONLINE HOTEL RESERVATION SELLER.—The term "third party online hotel reservation seller" means any person that—

(A) sells any good or service with respect to a hotel in a transaction effected on the Internet; and

(B) is not—

(i) a party directly affiliated with the hotel; or

(ii) an exhibition organizer or meeting planner or the official housing bureau for a meeting, conference, event, or exhibition held at the hotel.

SEC. 3. Requirements for third party online hotel reservation sellers.

(a) REQUIREMENT.—It shall be unlawful for a third party online hotel reservation seller to advertise, market, or promote the sale of a hotel room reservation or charge or attempt to charge any consumer's credit card, debit card, bank account, or other financial account for any good or service sold in a transaction effected on the Internet, if the third party online hotel reservation seller states or implies that it is, or is affiliated with, the person who owns the hotel or provides the hotel services or accommodations.

(b) ENFORCEMENT BY COMMISSION.—

(1) UNFAIR OR DECEPTIVE ACTS OR PRACTICES.—A violation of subsection (a) by a person subject to such subsection shall be treated as a violation of a rule defining an unfair or deceptive act or practice prescribed under section 18(a)(1)(B) of the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U.S.C. 57a(a)(1)(B)).

(c) ENFORCEMENT BY STATES.—

(3) INVESTIGATORY POWERS.—Nothing in this subsection may be construed to prevent the attorney general of a State from exercising the powers conferred on the attorney general by the laws of the State—

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S. 2332

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. Cantwell (for herself, Mr. Heinrich, and Ms. Hirono) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A BILL

To provide for the modernization of the electric grid, and for other purposes.

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

SEC. 1. GRID STORAGE PROGRAM.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall conduct a program of research, development, and demonstration of electric grid energy storage that addresses the principal challenges identified in the 2013 Department of Energy Strategic Plan for Grid Energy Storage.

(b) Areas Of Focus.—The program under this section shall focus on—

(1) materials, electric thermal, electromechanical, and electrochemical systems research;

(2) power conversion technologies research;

(3) developing—

(A) empirical and science-based industry standards to compare the storage capacity, cycle length and capabilities, and reliability of different types of electricity storage; (5) device development that builds on results from research described in paragraphs (1), (2), and (4), including combinations of power electronics, advanced optimizing controls, and energy storage as a general purpose element of the electric grid;

(7) cost-benefit analyses that inform capital expenditure planning for regulators and owners and operators of components of the electric grid;

(8) electricity storage device safety and reliability, including potential failure modes, mitigation measures, and operational guidelines;

(9) standards for storage device performance, control interface, grid interconnection, and interoperability; and

(10) maintaining a public database of energy storage projects, policies, codes, standards, and regulations.

SEC. 2. TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION ON THE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM.

(a) In General.—The Secretary shall establish a grant program to carry out eligible projects related to the modernization of the electric grid, including the application of technologies to improve observability, advanced controls, and prediction of system performance on the distribution system.

(b) Eligible Projects.—To be eligible for a grant under subsection (a), a project shall—

(1) be designed to improve the performance and efficiency of the future electric grid, while ensuring the continued provision of safe, secure, reliable, and affordable power;

(2) demonstrate—

(A) secure integration and management of two or more energy resources, including distributed energy generation, combined heat and power, micro-grids, energy storage, electric vehicles, energy efficiency, demand response, and intelligent loads; and

(B) secure integration and interoperability of communications and information technologies; and

(3) be subject to the requirements of section 545(a) of the Energy Security and Independence Act of 2007 (42 U.S.C. 17155(a)).

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S. 2338

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Moran (for himself, Mr. Graham, Mr. Van Hollen, and Mr. Merkley) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on HSGA

A BILL

To prohibit the Export-Import Bank of the United States from financing the export of nuclear technology, equipment, fuel, materials, or other goods or services to Saudi Arabia, and for other purposes.

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 "Preventing Nuclear Proliferation in Saudi Arabia Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. PROHIBITION ON EXPORT-IMPORT BANK FINANCING FOR EXPORT OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY, EQUIPMENT, FUEL, MATERIALS, OR OTHER GOODS OR SERVICES TO SAUDI ARABIA.

(a) Sense Of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) any provision of financing assistance by the Export-Import Bank of the United States to Saudi Arabia for the import of United States nuclear technology, equipment, fuel, materials, or goods or services should be conditioned on the commitment of the Government of Saudi Arabia to renounce uranium enrichment and reprocessing on its territory and its adoption and implementation of an Additional Protocol to its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency as a way to advance United States nonproliferation and nuclear cooperation objectives in the region; and

(2) to further bolster nonproliferation efforts in the region, the United States should oppose, through the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the export of nuclear technology to Saudi Arabia until the Government of Saudi Arabia has—

(A) committed to renouncing uranium enrichment and reprocessing on its territory; and

(c) Prohibition.—The Export-Import Bank of the United States may not guarantee, insure, or extend (or participate in the extension of) credit in connection with the export of nuclear technology, equipment, fuel, materials, or other goods or services to Saudi Arabia unless—

(1) the Government of Saudi Arabia—

(A) has in effect a nuclear cooperation agreement pursuant to section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2153);

(B) has signed and implemented an Additional Protocol to its Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency; and

(C) has committed not to possess sensitive nuclear facilities within its territory or otherwise to engage in activities relating to the enrichment or reprocessing of nuclear material; and

(2) not less than 30 days before the Board of Directors of the Bank provides final approval to the guarantee, insurance, or extension (or participation in the extension) of credit, the Bank, in coordination with the Secretary of State and the Chairman of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, submits to the appropriate congressional committees a report that includes—

(A) a detailed description of, and an explanation for providing the guarantee, insurance, or extension (or participation in the extension) of credit for, the transaction;

(B) a description of the nuclear technology, equipment, fuel, materials, or other goods or services that will be exported to Saudi Arabia;

(C) the name, address, and place of incorporation or other legal organization of the immediate parent, the ultimate parent, and each immediate parent, if any, of the foreign entities that are parties to the transaction;

(D) the name of all United States businesses that are parties to the transaction; and

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S. 2346

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. Murkowsk (for herself and Mr. Wicker) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce

A BILL

To improve the Fishery Resource Disaster Relief program of the National Marine Fisheries Service, and for other purposes.

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 "Fishery Failures: Urgently Needed Disaster Declarations Act".

SEC. 2. FISHERY RESOURCE DISASTER RELIEF.

(a) General Authority.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall have the authority to determine the existence, extent, and beginning and end dates of a fishery resource disaster under this Act in accordance with this Act.

(2) AVAILABILITY OF FUNDS.—After the Secretary determines that a fishery resource disaster has occurred, the Secretary is authorized to make sums available, from funds appropriated under subsection (i) and from any supplemental appropriations that are available, to be used by the affected State, tribal government, or interstate marine fisheries commission, or by the Secretary in cooperation with the affected State, tribal government, or interstate marine fisheries commission.

(c) Initiation Of A Fishery Resource Disaster Review.—

(1) ELIGIBLE REQUESTERS.—Not later than 1 year after the occurrence of a potential fishery resource disaster, a request for a fishery resource disaster determination may be submitted to the Secretary, if the Secretary has not independently determined that a fishery resource disaster has occurred, by—

(A) the Governor of an affected State;

(B) an official tribal resolution; or

(C) any other comparable elected or politically appointed representative as determined by the Secretary.

(2) REQUIRED INFORMATION.—A complete request for a fishery resource disaster determination under paragraph (1) shall include—

(A) identification of all presumed affected fish stocks;

(B) identification of the fishery as Federal, non-Federal, or both;

(C) the geographical boundaries of the fishery;

(D) information on causes of the fishery resource disaster, if known

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S. 2348

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Perdue introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A BILL

To implement the use of Rapid DNA instruments to inform decisions about pretrial release or detention and their conditions, to solve and prevent violent crimes and other crimes, to exonerate the innocent, to prevent DNA analysis backlogs, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1.

(a) Standards.—Section 210303(a) of the DNA Identification Act of 1994 (42 U.S.C. 14131(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(5)(A) In addition to issuing standards as provided in paragraphs (1) through (4), the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall issue standards and procedures for the use of Rapid DNA instruments and resulting DNA analyses

(a) From Certain Federal Offenders.—Section 3 of the DNA Analysis Backlog Elimination Act of 2000 (42 U.S.C. 14135a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b), by adding at the end the following: "The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation may waive the requirements under this subsection if DNA samples are analyzed by means of Rapid DNA instruments and the results are included in CODIS."

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S. 2410

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. Hyde-Smith (for herself and Mr. Wicker) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on HSGA.

A BILL

To amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to modify the requirements for permits for dredged or fill material, and for other purposes.

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 "Flood Reduction, Wildlife Habitat, and Water Quality Improvement Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. PERMITS FOR DREDGED OR FILL MATERIAL.

Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1344) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)—

(A) in the third sentence, by striking "The Administrator" and inserting the following:

"(5) FINDINGS.—The Administrator";

(B) in the second sentence, by striking "Before making such determination" and inserting the following:

"(4) CONSULTATION.—Before making a determination under paragraph (1)";

(C) by striking the subsection designation and all that follows through "The Administrator" in the first sentence and inserting the following:

"(c) Prohibition Of Specification Of Areas As Disposal Sites.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), the Administrator";

(D) by inserting after paragraph (1) (as so designated) the following:

"(2) LIMITATIONS.—The Administrator may not prohibit the specification of a defined area as a disposal site, or otherwise deny or restrict the use of a defined area as a disposal site—

"(A) if the area is or contains a project of the Secretary for flood control;

"(B) before an application for a permit under this section for the area has been filed; or

"(C) after a permit under this section for the area has been issued by the Secretary.

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S. 2492

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. Capito (for herself, Mr. Jones, and Mr.Gardner) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To amend the Public Health Service Act to provide best practices on student suicide awareness and prevention training and condition State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and tribal educational agencies receiving funds under section 520A of such Act to establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy.

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 "Suicide Training and Awareness Nationally Delivered for Universal Prevention Act of 2019" or the "STANDUP Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Since 2010, suicide has been the second-leading cause of death for young people ages 10–24. In 2016, 6,159 young people ages 10–24 died by suicide.

(2) Based on the 2017 Youth Risk Behavior Survey of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (in this section referred to as "CDC"), 7.4 percent of youth in grades 9–12 reported that they made at least one suicide attempt in the past 12 months.

SEC. 3. STUDENT SUICIDE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION TRAINING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title V of the Public Health Service Act is amended by inserting after section 520A of such Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–32) the following:

SEC. 520B. STUDENT SUICIDE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION TRAINING POLICIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—As a condition on receipt of funds under section 520A, each State educational agency, local educational agency, and tribal educational agency that receives such funds, directly or through a State or Indian Tribe, for activities to be performed within elementary and secondary schools, including the Project AWARE State Education Agency Grant Program, shall—

(1) establish and implement a school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training policy;

(2) consult with stakeholders (including principals, teachers, parents, other school leaders) in the development of the policy under subsection (a)(1); and

SEC. 520B–1. BEST PRACTICES FOR STUDENT SUICIDE AWARENESS AND PREVENTION TRAINING.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services, acting through the Assistant Secretary of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, in coordination with the Secretary of Education, shall—

(1) publish best practices for school-based student suicide awareness and prevention training, pursuant to section 520B, that are based on—

(A) evidence-based practices; and

(B) input from relevant Federal agencies, national organizations, and related stakeholders;

SEC. 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendments made by this Act shall only apply with respect to applications for assistance under section 520A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290bb–32) that are submitted after the date of enactment of this Act.

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S. 2493

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Reed introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on HSGA.

A BILL

To establish the Malign Foreign Influence Response Center in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, and for other purposes.

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 "Combatting Foreign Influence Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS; SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) Findings.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Foreign powers and agents are increasingly targeting the United States with malign foreign influence operations and campaigns.

(b) Sense Of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the operations of the Malign Foreign Influence Response Center should be integrated with existing task forces at individual agencies that have mandates and resources which are limited by their particular mission and budget in order to have an effective whole of government approach to countering malign foreign influence operations and campaigns;

(2) the intelligence community and Congress should work together to resolve existing legal limitations on elements of the intelligence community to monitor malign foreign influence operations and campaigns;

(3) the intelligence community and Congress should ensure that appropriate legal authorities are in place to protect the privacy and civil liberties of citizens of the United States; and

(4) lessons learned from post-9/11 counterterrorism experiences should be applied to countering threats from malign foreign influence operations and campaigns.

SEC. 3. MALIGN FOREIGN INFLUENCE RESPONSE CENTER.

(a) Establishment.—The National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 119B the following new section:

SEC. 119C. MALIGN FOREIGN INFLUENCE RESPONSE CENTER.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term 'appropriate congressional committees' means—

(A) the congressional intelligence committees;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Armed Services, and the Committee on House Administration of the House of Representatives.

(2) MALIGN FOREIGN INFLUENCE OPERATIONS AND CAMPAIGNS.—The term 'malign foreign influence operations and campaigns' means the coordinated direct or indirect application of national diplomatic, informational, military, economic, business, corruption, educational, and other capability by hostile foreign powers to affect attitudes, behaviors, decisions, or outcomes within the United States.

(b) Establishment.—There is within the Office of the Director of National Intelligence a Malign Foreign Influence Response Center (in this section referred to as the 'Center').

(c) Missions.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The primary missions of the Center shall be as follows:

(A) To serve as the primary organization in the United States Government for analyzing and integrating all intelligence possessed or acquired by the United States Government pertaining to malign foreign influence operations and campaigns.

(B) To synchronize the efforts of the intelligence community with respect to countering malign foreign influence operations and campaigns to undermine the national security, political sovereignty, and economies of the United States and the allies of the United States, including by—

(i) ensuring that each such element is aware of and coordinating on such efforts; and

(ii) overseeing the development and implementation of comprehensive and integrated policy responses to such efforts.

(C) In coordination with the relevant elements of the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the intelligence community, and other departments and agencies of the United States—

(i) to develop, in consultation with the employee of the National Security Council designated under section 101(g)(1), policy recommendations for the President to detect, deter, and respond to malign foreign influence operations and campaigns including with respect to covert activities pursuant to section 503; and

(ii) to monitor and assess foreign efforts to carry out such operations and campaigns.

"(D) In coordination with the head of the Global Engagement Center established by section 1287 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 114–328; 22 U.S.C. 2656 note), to examine current and emerging foreign efforts to use disinformation and information operations relating to the threats described in paragraph (1).

(E) To identify and close gaps across the departments and agencies of the Federal Government with respect to expertise, readiness, and planning to address malign foreign influence operations and campaigns.

(F) To make information available to the public, as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate, regarding trends, threats, and tactics deployed by malign foreign influence operations and campaigns.

(G) To share information, as the Director of National Intelligence considers appropriate, with allied intelligence partners on malign foreign influence operations and campaigns and in so doing establish a two-way exchange of information about malign foreign influence operations and campaigns.

(2) SCOPE.—The primary missions of the Center shall apply to malign foreign influence operations and campaigns conducted by, at the direction of, on behalf of, conspiring with, aiding or abetting the efforts, or acting with substantial support of the following countries:

(A) Russia.

(B) Iran.

(C) North Korea.

(D) China.

(E) Such other countries as the Director of National Intelligence determines appropriate for the purposes of this section.

(3) LIMITATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) OTHER PROVISIONS OF LAW.—The Center shall ensure that any actions taken pursuant to this subsection are consistent with other applicable limitations, including applicable limitations on the collection, retention, dissemination, and processing of intelligence, under Federal law, including court orders and Executive orders, and any relevant agency guidelines or procedures.

(B) CONSTITUTION.—

(i) CONSISTENCY.—The Center shall ensure that activities undertaken pursuant to this section are conducted consistent with protections under the Constitution.

(ii) COLLECTION AND MAINTENANCE.—The Center may not directly collect information or maintain information about a United States person solely for the purpose of monitoring activities protected by the First Amendment of the Constitution or the lawful exercise of other rights secured by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

(C) ARTICULATION OF FOREIGN CONNECTIONS AND THREATS.—In receiving information arising out of an information collection effort in which the collection target is a United States person and such information is received from a relevant department or agency of the Federal Government participating in the mission of the Center, the Center shall take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that such department or agency articulates a reasonable belief that the person is connected to a foreign power and such person and connection pose a threat to the United States.

(d) Director.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—There is a Director, who shall be the head of the Center, and who shall be appointed by the Director of National Intelligence, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State. The Director of the Center may not simultaneously serve in any other capacity in the executive branch.

(2) REPORTING.—The Director of the Center shall directly report to the Director of National Intelligence.

(3) RESPONSIBILITIES.—The Director of the Center shall—

(A) ensure that the relevant departments and agencies of the Federal Government participate in the mission of the Center, including by recruiting detailees from such departments and agencies in accordance with subsection (g)(1); and

(B) have primary responsibility within the United States Government, in coordination with the Director of National Intelligence, for establishing requirements for the collection of intelligence related to, or regarding, malign foreign influence operations and campaigns, in accordance with applicable provisions of law and Executive orders.

(e) Annual Reports.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the direction of the Director of National Intelligence, but not less than once each year, the Director of the Center shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on malign foreign influence operations and campaigns.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report, a discussion of the following:

(A) The nature of the malign foreign influence operations and campaigns.

(B) The ability of the United States Government to counter and deter such operations and campaigns.

(C) The progress of the Center in achieving the missions of the Center.

(D) Such recommendations as the Director may determine necessary for legislative action to improve the ability of the Center to achieve the missions of the Center.

(E) Any implications of the activities of the Center as may regard the privacy and civil liberties of the people of the United States.

(F) Recommendations—

(i) to improve on the activities of the Center with respect to privacy and civil liberties; and

(ii) to improve privacy and civil liberties safeguards of the intelligence community for the people of the United States.

(3) FORM.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(f) Annual Independent Review.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not less frequently than once each year, the Inspector General of the Intelligence Community shall conduct an independent review of the programs and activities of the Center and submit to Congress a report on the findings of the Inspector General with respect to the review.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—Each report submitted under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to the period covered by the report, the following:

(A) Discussion of the progress of the Center in achieving the missions of the Center.

(B) The effectiveness of integrating activities from agencies across the Federal Government into the operations of the Center.

(C) Such recommendations for legislative action as the Inspector General may have to improve the ability of the Center to achieve the missions of the Center.

(D) Such recommendations as the Inspector General may have for improving intelligence gathering and sharing practices across the intelligence community relating to the mission and activities of the Center.

(E) An assessment of the effect of the activities of the Center on the privacy and civil liberties of the people of the United States and such recommendations as the Inspector General may have to improve safeguards to privacy and civil liberties of the people of the United States.

(3) FORM.—Each report under paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(g) Employees.—

(1) DETAILEES.—Any Federal Government employee may be detailed to the Center on a reimbursable or non reimbursable basis, and such detail shall be without interruption or loss of civil service status or privilege for a period of not more than 8 years.

(2) PERSONAL SERVICE CONTRACTORS.—The Director of National Intelligence, in consultation with the Secretary of State, may hire United States citizens or aliens as personal services contractors for purposes of personnel resources of the Center, if—

(A) the Director of National Intelligence determines that existing personnel resources are insufficient;

(B) the period in which services are provided by a personal services contractor, including options, does not exceed 3 years, unless the Director of National Intelligence determines that exceptional circumstances justify an extension of up to 1 additional year;

(C) not more than 10 United States citizens or aliens are employed as personal services contractors under the authority of this paragraph at any time; and

(D) the authority of this paragraph is only used to obtain specialized skills or experience or to respond to urgent needs.

(3) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—Each employee detailed to the Center and contractor of the Center shall have the security clearance appropriate for the assigned duties of the employee or contractor.

(h) Board.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Board of the Malign Foreign Influence Response Center (in this section referred to as the 'Board').

(2) FUNCTIONS.—The Board shall conduct oversight to ensure the Center is achieving the missions of the Center.

(3) MEMBERSHIP.—

(A) APPOINTMENT.—The Board shall consist of 8 members as follows:

(i) One senior official of the Department of State appointed by the Secretary of State.

(ii) One senior official of the Department of Defense appointed by the Secretary of Defense.

(iii) One senior official of the Department of Justice appointed by the Attorney General.

(iv) One senior official of the Department of the Treasury appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(v) One senior official of the Department of Homeland Security appointed by the Secretary of Homeland Security.

(vi) One senior official of the Central Intelligence Agency appointed by the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

(vii) One senior official of the Federal Bureau of Investigation appointed by the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

(viii) The Chief of the Office of Civil Liberties, Privacy and Transparency of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence, who shall serve as a member of the Board without delegation to any other person.

(B) REQUIREMENT.—Each person appointed under clauses (i) through (vii) of subparagraph (A) shall be appointed from among members of the Senior Executive Service.

(4) MEETINGS.—The Board shall meet not less than semiannually and shall be convened by the member appointed by the Secretary of State.

(5) OUTSIDE EXPERTS.—The board may confer with appropriate outside experts with regard to improving the ability of the Center to safeguard the privacy and civil liberties of the people of the United States.

(i) International Engagement.—The Director of the Center may convene semiannual conferences to coordinate international efforts to counter and deter malign foreign influence operations and campaigns.

(j) Rule Of Construction.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any activity, including the collection, retention, or dissemination of intelligence information, that was not already delegated to the Director of National Intelligence before the date of the enactment of the Combatting Foreign Influence Act of 2019.

(k) Termination.—The Center shall terminate on the date that is 8 years after the date of the enactment of the "Combatting Foreign Influence Act of 2019".

(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of contents at the beginning of such Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 119B the following new item:

Sec. 119C. Malign Foreign Influence Response Center.

(c) Conforming Amendment.—Section 507(a) of such Act (50 U.S.C. 3106) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

(6) An annual report submitted under section 119C(e)(1).

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 2560

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr.Portman (for himself and Mr. Peters), introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A BILL

To amend the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006, to require the budget justifications and appropriation requests of agencies be made publicly available.

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 "Congressional Budget Justification Transparency Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS AND APPROPRIATION REQUESTS.

(a) In General.—Section 3 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 3. FULL DISCLOSURE OF FEDERAL FUNDS.

(a) In General.—Not less frequently than monthly when practicable, and in any event not less frequently than quarterly, the Secretary (in consultation with the Director and, with respect to information described in subsection (b)(2), the head of the applicable Federal agency) shall ensure that updated information with respect to the information described in subsection (b) is posted on the website established under section 2.

(b) Information To Be Posted.—

(1) FUNDS.—For any funds made available to or expended by a Federal agency or

component of a Federal agency, the information to be posted shall include—

(A) for each appropriations account, including an expired or unexpired appropriations account, the amount—

(i) of budget authority appropriated;

(ii) that is obligated;

(iii) of unobligated balances; and

(iv) of any other budgetary resources;

(B) from which accounts and in what amount—

(i) appropriations are obligated for each program activity; and

(ii) outlays are made for each program activity;

(C) from which accounts and in what amount—

(i) appropriations are obligated for each object class; and

(ii) outlays are made for each object class; and

(D) for each program activity, the amount—

(i) obligated for each object class; and

(ii) of outlays made for each object class.

(2) BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS.—

(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph—

(i) the term ‘agency’ has the meaning given that term in section 101 of title 31, United States Code; and

(ii) the term ‘budget justification materials’ means the annual budget justification materials of an agency that are submitted to Congress in support of the budget of the agency, in conjunction with the budget of the United States Government submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code.

(B) INFORMATION.—The information to be posted shall include the budget

justification materials of each agency—

(i) for the second fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this paragraph, and each fiscal year thereafter; and

(ii) to the extent practicable, that were released for any fiscal year before the date of enactment of this paragraph.

(C) FORMAT.—Budget justification materials shall be posted under subparagraph (B)—

(i) in an open format;

(ii) in a manner that enables users to download individual reports, download all reports in bulk, and download in bulk the results of a search, to the extent practicable; and

(iii) in a structured data format, to the extent practicable.

(D) DEADLINE.—The budget justification materials required to be posted under subparagraph (B)(i) shall be posted not later than 2 weeks after the date on which the budget justification materials are first submitted to Congress.

(E) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to authorize an agency to destroy any budget justification materials relating to a fiscal year before the fiscal year described in subparagraph (B)(i).".

(b) Information Regarding Agency Budget Justifications.—Section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

(i) (1) The Director of the Office of Management and Budget shall make publicly available on an internet website, and continuously update, a tabular list for each fiscal year of each agency that submits to Congress budget justification materials in support of the budget of the agency, which shall include—

(A) the name of the agency;

(B) a unique identifier that identifies the agency;

(C) to the extent practicable, the date on which the budget justification materials of the agency are first submitted to Congress;

(D) the date on which the budget justification materials of the agency are posted online under section 3 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31

U.S.C. 6101 note);

(E) the uniform resource locator where the budget justification materials submitted to Congress are published on the website of the agency; and

(F) a single data set that contains the information described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) with respect to the agency for all fiscal years for which budget justifications of the agency are made available under section 3 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note) in a structured data format.

(2) (A) Each agency that submits to Congress budget justification materials in support of the budget of the agency shall make the materials available on the website of the agency.

(B) The Director of Office of Management and Budget shall establish best practices for agencies relating to making available materials under subparagraph (A)(i), which shall include guidelines for using a uniform resource locator that is in a consistent format across agencies and is descriptive, memorable, and pronounceable, such as the format of 'agencyname.gov/budget'.

(C) If the Director of Office of Management and Budget maintains a public website that contains the budget of the United States Government submitted under subsection (a) and any related materials, such website shall also contain a link to the tabular list required under paragraph (1).

(3) In this subsection, the term 'budget justification materials' has the meaning given that term in section 3 of the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act of 2006 (31 U.S.C. 6101 note).

116TH CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 2578

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mrs. Rosen (for herself, Mrs. Duckworth, Mr. Durbin, Ms. Cortez Masto, and Mr. Peters) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

A BILL

To enable eligible entities to carry out the activities specified below in order to increase the participation of women and underrepresented minorities in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM).

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

SECTION 1.

This bill requires the National Science Foundation to award competitive grants to increase the participation of women and underrepresented minorities in the fields of science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM). An eligible entity that receives a grant shall use grant funds to carry out one or more of the following activities designed to increase the participation of women or minorities underrepresented in science and engineering, or both:

- online workshops,
- mentoring programs that partner STEM professionals with students,
- internships for undergraduate and graduate students in STEM fields,
- outreach programs providing elementary and secondary school students with opportunities to increase their exposure to STEM fields, and
- programs to increase the recruitment and retention of underrepresented faculty.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 2614

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Young (for himself and Mr. Murphy) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To prohibit certain noncompete agreements, and for other purposes.

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 "Workforce Mobility Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) The proliferation of noncompete agreements throughout sectors, occupational categories, and income brackets is contrary to Congress's commitment to fostering stronger wage growth for workers in the United States. Economists now estimate that 1 in 5 workers is covered by a noncompete agreement.

(2) Noncompete agreements are blunt instruments that crudely protect employer interests and place a drag on national productivity by forcing covered workers to either idle for long periods of time or leave the industries where they have honed their skills altogether.

(3) Enforceable non-compete agreements also reduce wages, restrict worker mobility, impinge on worker freedoms to maximize their labor market potential, and slow the pace of American innovation.

(4) Employers have access to legal recourse to protect their legitimate interests and property, including trade secret protections, intellectual property protections, and nondisclosure agreements that do not inflict broad collateral harm on workers' labor market prospects.

(5) Employers that rely on a list or lists of vendors, customers, or clients that are not easily obtained by an individual through means other than the work relationship have adequate legal protection through the use of trade secrets protections and nondisclosure agreements.

(6) Noncompete agreements broadly restrict employment options for workers in the United States when more narrowly targeted remedies are readily available to employers.

(7) Fostering an environment where employers can flourish is necessary to promote vitality and prosperity in the economy.

(8) Employers may retain critical skilled employees while ensuring that disincentives affecting mobility, including non-compete agreements, do not negatively impact the workforce in the United States.

SEC. 3. PROHIBITING NON-COMPETE AGREEMENTS.

(a) Prohibition—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subsection (b), no person shall enter into, enforce, or threaten to enforce a noncompete agreement with any individual who performs work for the person and who in any workweek is engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce (or is employed in an enterprise engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce).

(2) EFFECT OF AGREEMENTS.—Except as provided in subsection (b), a noncompete agreement described in paragraph (1) shall have no force or effect.

SEC. 4. TRADE SECRETS.

Nothing in this Act shall preclude a person from entering into an agreement with an individual working for the person to not share any information (including after the individual is no longer working for the person) regarding the person, or the work performed by the individual for the person, that is a trade secret.

116TH CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 2625

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Van Hollen (for himself and Mr.Warner) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A BILL

To authorize the admission of a limited number of Kurdish Syrians and other Syrian partners as special immigrants, and for other purposes.

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 "Syrian Allies Protection Act".

SECTION 2: SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS FOR PERSONS WORKING DIRECTLY WITH THE UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES IN SYRIA.

(a) In General.—Subject to subsection (c)(1), the Secretary of Homeland Security may provide an alien described in subsection (b) with the status of a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)) if the alien—

(1) submits a petition under section 204 of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1154) for classification under section 203(b)(4) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1153(b)(4)); and

(2) is otherwise eligible to receive an immigrant visa and is otherwise admissible to the United States for permanent residence, except in determining such admissibility, the grounds for inadmissibility specified in section 212(a)(4) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(a)(4)) shall not apply.

(b) Aliens Described.—An alien described in this subsection—

(1) (A) is a national of Syria;

(B) worked directly with the United States Armed Forces as a translator or in

another role that was vital to the success of the United States military mission in Syria, as determined by the Secretary of Defense or his designee, for a period of at least 6 months between September 13, 2014, and October 15, 2019;

(C) obtained a favorable written recommendation from a general or flag officer in the chain of command of the United States Armed Forces unit that was supported by the alien; and

(D) cleared a background check and screening before filing a petition under subsection (a)(1), as determined by a general or flag officer in the chain of command of the United States Armed Forces unit that was supported by the alien; or

(2) (A) is the spouse or child of a principal alien described in paragraph (1); and

(B) is following or accompanying to join such principal alien.

(c) Numerical Limitations.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under this section during any fiscal year may not exceed 250.

(2) COUNTING AGAINST SPECIAL IMMIGRANT CAP.—For purposes of the application of sections 201 through 203 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151 through 1153) in any fiscal year, aliens eligible for special immigrant status under this section—

(A) shall be treated as special immigrants described in section 101(a)(27) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)) who are not described in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), or (K) of such section; and

(B) shall not be counted against the numerical limitations under sections 201(d), 202(a), and 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(d), 1152(a), and 1153(b)(4)).

(d) Adjustment Of Status.—Notwithstanding paragraphs (2), (7), and (8) of section 245(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1255(c)), the Secretary of Homeland Security may adjust the status of an alien to that of a lawful permanent resident under section 245(a) of such Act if the alien—

(1) was paroled or admitted as a nonimmigrant into the United States; and

(2) is otherwise eligible for special immigrant status under this section and under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

SEC. 3. EVACUATION FRAMEWORK.

(a) In General.—The Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Homeland Security, shall develop and implement a framework for—

(1) temporarily resettling individuals applying for special immigrant status whose lives or safety is at risk if they remain in their country of origin or country of last habitual residence in a safe third country while appropriate background checks are conducted on such individuals; and

(2) granting humanitarian parole to individuals described in paragraph (1) pursuant to section 212(d)(5)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)(B)).

(b) Effect Of Recommendation.—If the Secretary of Homeland Security determines that an alien who has obtained a favorable written recommendation pursuant to subparagraph (C) of section 2(b)(1), or the spouse or child of such alien, would be exposed to significant risk to his or her life or safety while waiting for the results of the background check and screening described in subparagraph (D) of such section, such recommendation shall be deemed to constitute sufficient evidence of a compelling reason—

(1) to temporarily resettle the alien and his or her spouse and children, if applicable, in a safe third country; or

(2) to parole the alien and his or her spouse and children, if applicable, pursuant to section 212(d)(5)(B) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1182(d)(5)(B)).

SEC. 4. RESETTLEMENT ASSISTANCE.

Syrian aliens granted special immigrant status under section 2 shall be eligible for resettlement assistance, entitlement programs, and other benefits available to refugees admitted under section 207 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1157) for a period not to exceed 6 months.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 2637

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Wyden introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A BILL

To amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to establish requirements and responsibilities for entities that use, store, or share personal information, to protect personal information, and for other purposes.

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 "Mind Your Own Business Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) PERSONAL INFORMATION.—The term "personal information" means any information, regardless of how the information is collected, inferred, or obtained that is reasonably linkable to a specific consumer or consumer device.

(1) SHARE.—The term "share"—

(A) means the actions of a person, partnership, or corporation transferring information to another person, partnership, or corporation; and

(14) STORE.—The term "store"—

(A) means the actions of a person, partnership, or corporation to retain information; and

(B) includes actions to store, collect, assemble, possess, control, or maintain information.

(2) THIRD PARTY.—The term "third party" means any person, partnership, or corporation that is not—

(A) the person, partnership, or corporation, whether a covered entity or not, that is sharing the personal information;

(B) solely performing an outsourced function of the person, partnership, or corporation sharing the personal information if—

SEC. 3. BUREAU OF TECHNOLOGY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established in the Federal Trade Commission a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Technology (referred to in this section as the "Bureau").

(b) Chief Technologist.—The Bureau shall be headed by a chief technologist, who shall be appointed by the Chairman of the Commission.

(c) Staff. —

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Director of the Bureau may, without regard to the civil service laws (including regulations), appoint and terminate 50 additional personnel with expertise in management, technology, digital design, user experience, product management, software engineering, and other related fields to technologist and management positions to enable the Bureau to perform the duties of the Bureau.

(d) Authorization of Appropriations—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Bureau such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 2644

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr.Portman (for himself, Mr. Van Hollen, Ms. Ernst, Mr. Rick Scott, and Mr. Toomey) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Commitee on Foreign Relations.

A BILL

To impose sanctions with respect to Turkey, and for other purposes.

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 "Countering Turkish Aggression Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the decision to pull back United States troops along the Turkey-Syria border area has grave consequences for the national security of the United States and allies and partners of the United States;

(2) the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, should immediately cease unilateral military action in Northeast Syria and respect existing agreements related to Syria;

(3) the United States should continue to support the Syrian Kurdish communities, who have been key partners of the United States in the ongoing fight the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria; and

(4) the President should—

(A) call on Turkey to end its offensive operations against the Syrian Kurds and return to the framework agreement between the United States and Turkey to establish a safe zone along the

Turkish-Syrian border;

(B) withdraw the invitation for the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, to travel to the United States for meetings at the White House; and

(C) seek unity with European and other key partners to condemn Turkey's military offensive in northeastern Syria.

SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term "financial institution" means a financial institution specified in subparagraph (A), (B), (C), (D), (E), (F), (G), (H), (I), (J), (M), or (Y) of section 5312(a)(2) of title 31, United States Code.

(2) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term "foreign financial institution" has the meaning given that term in regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(3) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term "foreign person" means an individual or entity that is not a United States person.

(4) KNOWINGLY.—The term "knowingly",with respect to conduct, a circumstance, or a result, means that a person has actual knowledge, or should have known, of the conduct, the circumstance, or the result.

(5) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term "United States person" means—

(A) a United States citizen or an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence to the United States; or

(B) an entity organized under the laws of the United States or any jurisdiction within the United States, including a foreign branch of such an entity.

SEC. 4. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO TURKEY.

(a) In General.—On and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(1) impose the sanctions described in subsection (c) with respect to—

(A) each official of the Government of Turkey described in subsection (b);

(B) any foreign person that the President determines knowingly sells or provides financial, material, or technological support to, or knowingly conducts a transaction with, the Turkish

Armed Forces, including—

(i) aircraft or aircraft parts or machinery used by the Turkish Air Force;

(ii) automotive equipment and services used by the Turkish Land and Naval Forces; and

(iii) defense articles, services, technology, or materials used by the Turkish Armed Forces; or

(C) any foreign person that the President determines knowingly supplies goods, services, technology, information, or other support that maintains or supports the production of crude oil, natural gas, or refined petroleum or natural gas products, in Turkey for use by the Turkish Armed Forces; and

(2) prohibit any United States person from engaging in any transaction with a person described in paragraph (1).

(b) Officials Described.—An official of the Government of Turkey described in this subsection is any of the following:

(1) The President of Turkey.

(2) The Vice President of Turkey.

(3) The Minister of National Defense of Turkey.

(4) The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey.

(5) The Minister of Treasury and Finance of Turkey.

(6) The Minister of Trade of Turkey.

(7) The Minister of Energy and Natural Resources of Turkey.

(8) The Chief of the National Intelligence Organization of Turkey.

(c) Sanctions Described.—The sanctions described in this subsection are the blocking and prohibiting, pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), of all transactions in property and interests in property of a person subject to subsection (a) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

SEC. 5. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT FACILITATE TRANSACTIONS FOR TURKISH ARMED FORCES.

(a) In General.—On and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(1) impose the sanctions described in section 4(c) with respect to Turkiye Halk Bankasi AS or any successor entity; and

(2) prohibit any United States person from engaging in any transaction with Turkiye Halk Bankasi AS or any successor entity.

(b) Addition Financial Institutions.—If the Secretary of the Treasury, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Director of National Intelligence, determines that any foreign financial institution (other than a financial institution specified in subsection (a)), has knowingly facilitated transactions for Turkish Armed Forces or defense industry in Turkey relating to the military operations of Turkey in Syria, the President shall, not later than 60 days after that determination—

(1) impose the sanctions described in section 4(c) with respect to that financial institution; and

(2) prohibit any United States person from engaging in any transaction with that financial institution.

SEC. 6. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO ENERGY PRODUCTION IN SYRIA.

On and after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall—

(1) impose the sanctions described in section 4(c) with respect to any foreign person that knowingly sells or provides significant goods, services, technology, information, or other support that significantly facilitates the maintenance or expansion of the production of natural gas, petroleum, or petroleum products in Syria for use by the Russian Federation, Iran, Turkey, or the Government of Syria; and

(2) prohibit any United States person from engaging in any transaction with a person described in paragraph (1).

SEC. 7. IMPOSITION OF CAATSA SECTION 231 SANCTIONS AGAINST TURKEY.

(a) Determination.—For the purposes of section 231 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9525), Turkey's acquisition of the Russian S–400 air and missile defense system beginning July 12, 2019, shall be considered to be a significant transaction described in such section.

(b) Sanctions.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall impose 5 or more of the sanctions described in section 235 of the Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act (22 U.S.C. 9529) with respect to the Government of Turkey.

SEC. 8. PROHIBITION ON UNITED STATES MILITARY ASSISTANCE.

(a) Prohibition.—No funds may be obligated or expended to sell or transfer any United States defense articles, services, technology, or materials or ammunition to the Turkish Armed Forces.

(b) No Use Of Emergency Authorities.—The authority of the President to waive statutory congressional review periods under the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) in cases in which an emergency exists shall not apply to the transfer of defense articles or services to Turkey.

SEC. 9. PROHIBITION ON PURCHASES OF TURKISH SOVEREIGN DEBT BY UNITED STATES PERSONS.

The President shall prescribe regulations prohibiting any United States person from purchasing sovereign debt of the Government of Turkey.

SEC. 10. VISA RESTRICTIONS ON CERTAIN OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TURKEY.

(a) In General.—The Secretary of State may not issue a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, an official of the Government of Turkey described in section 4(b).

(b) Exception To Comply With International Obligations.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to the admission of an official described in section 4(b) if the admission of that official is necessary to comply with United States obligations under the Agreement between the United Nations and the United States of America regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, under the Convention on Consular Relations, done at Vienna April 24, 1963, and entered into force March 19, 1967, or under other international agreements.

SEC. 11. REPORT ON NET WORTH OF RECEP TAYYIP ERDOGAN.

(a) In General.—Not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report on the estimated net worth, known sources of income, and assets of the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan and his family members (including spouses, children, and siblings), including assets, investments, other business interests, and relevant beneficial ownership information.

(b) Form Of Report.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 12. REPORT ON STRATEGY TO DEFEAT THE ISLAMIC STATE OF IRAQ AND SYRIA.

(a) Findings.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The Syrian Democratic Forces (in this section referred to as the "SDF") have been the closest and most effective partner of the United States in the fight against the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (in this section referred to as "ISIS") in Syria.

(2) In a June 30, 2019, report of the lead inspector general to Congress on Operation Inherent Resolve, the Inspectors General of the Department of Defense, the Department of State, and the United States Agency for International Development reported that "ISIS remains a threat in Iraq and Syria" and that "[d]espite losing its territorial 'caliphate,' the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria solidified its insurgent capabilities in Iraq and was resurging in Syria this quarter". The report estimated that ISIS has approximately 14,000 to 18,000 "members" in Iraq and Syria, including up to 3,000 foreigners.

(3) That report also indicated that conditions at the Al Hol camp in Syria provided "uncontested conditions to spread … ISIS ideology". ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi has called on supporters to break fighters out of Al Hol and other detention facilities.

(4) General Joseph Votel, who served as the Commander of the United States Central Command from March 2016 to March 2019 and oversaw military operations in Iraq and Syria, has called the alliance between the United States and Kurdish forces in northeastern Syria "one of our most successful partnerships" and called the Kurdish People's Protection Units "the backbone of the fighting force against ISIS in Syria".

(5) General Votel has also said, "A possible invasion from Turkey against the Kurdish elements of the SDF, coupled with a hasty U.S. departure, now threaten to rapidly destabilize an already fragile security situation in Syria's northeast.".

(6) The sudden withdrawal of United States forces made way for Turkish offensive operations against the SDF. That withdrawal has serious consequences for United States security, including allowing allies and potential allies in counterterrorism efforts to question the resolve and commitment of the United States to its operations and allowing for the continued resurgence of ISIS in the region as SDF forces defend themselves against the Turkish offensive.

(b) Report Required.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to Congress a report on the strategy to counter the ISIS resurgence and stabilize the region, including ensuring the secure detention of captured ISIS fighters and stopping recruitment efforts in refugee camps.

(c) Form Of Report.—The report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 13. REPORT ON UNITED STATES PERSONNEL IN TURKEY.

(a) In General.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President

shall submit to Congress an interagency report assessing viable alternative military installations or other locations to host personnel and assets of the United States Armed Forces currently stationed at Incirlik Air Base in Turkey.

(b) Form Of Report.—The report required by subsection (a) shall be submitted in unclassified form but may include a classified annex.

SEC. 14. EXCEPTIONS.

(a) Support For People Of Turkey.—This Act shall not apply with respect to—

(1) the provision of humanitarian assistance (including medical assistance) to the people of Turkey; or

(2) efforts to promote democracy in Turkey, including through providing election assistance.

(b) Intelligence Activities.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—This Act shall not apply with respect to activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.), or any authorized intelligence activities of the United States.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—Activities carried out under the exception under paragraph (1) may not be carried out in a manner that provides the Government of Turkey with targeting data regarding the location or disposition of Syrian Democratic Forces.

(c) Exception Relating To Importation Of Goods.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authorities and requirements to impose sanctions authorized under this Act shall not include the authority or requirement to impose sanctions on the importation of goods.

(2) GOOD DEFINED.—In this subsection, the term "good" means any article, natural or manmade substance, material, supply or manufactured product, including inspection and test equipment, and excluding technical data.

SEC. 15. IMPLEMENTATION; PENALTIES.

(a) Implementation.—The President may exercise all authorities provided to the President under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this Act.

(b) Penalties.—A person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this Act or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out this Act shall be subject to the penalties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International

Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of that section.

SEC. 16. TERMINATION AUTHORITY.

(a) In General.—The President may terminate the application of sanctions, prohibitions, restrictions, and penalties under this Act if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(1) Turkey, and Syrian opposition groups supported by Turkey, have halted attacks against the Syrian Kurdish community and other communities affected by Turkish military operations;

(2) Turkish forces, and Syrian opposition groups supported by Turkey, not involved in coordinated operations with members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS have withdrawn from all locations in Syria that Turkey did not occupy before October 09, 2019; and

(3) Turkey, and Syrian opposition groups supported by Turkey, are not hindering counterterrorism operations against ISIS.

(b) Reimposition.—If Turkey violates paragraph (1), (2), or (3) of subsection (a) after the submission of a certification described in subsection (a), the President shall reimpose sanctions, prohibitions, restrictions, and penalties as described in this Act.

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S.2655

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. Baldwin (for herself, Mr. Kaine, Mr. Sanders, and Mr. Reed) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To amend title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 in order to increase the amount of financial support available for working students.

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 "Working Students Act".

SEC. 2. INCREASING SUPPORT FOR WORKING STUDENTS BY 35 PERCENT.

(a) Dependent Students.—Section 475(g)(2)(D) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087oo(g)(2)(D)) is amended to read as follows:

> (D) an income protection allowance (or a successor amount prescribed by the Secretary under section 478) of $9,010 for academic year 2020–2021;

(b) Independent Students Without Dependents Other Than A Spouse.—Section 476(b)(1)(A)(iv) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087pp(b)(1)(A)(iv)) is amended to read as follows:

> (iv) an income protection allowance (or a successor amount prescribed by the Secretary under section 478)—
>
> > (I) for single or separated students, or married students where both are enrolled pursuant to subsection (a)(2), of $14,010 for academic year 2020–2021; and

(II) for married students where 1 is enrolled pursuant to subsection (a)(2), of $22,460 for academic year 2020–2021;

(c) Independent Students With Dependents Other Than A Spouse.—Section 477(b)(4) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087qq(b)(4)) is amended to read as follows:

(4) INCOME PROTECTION ALLOWANCE.—The income protection allowance is determined by the following table (or a successor table prescribed by the Secretary under section 478), for academic year 2020–2021:

(d) Section 478(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1087rr(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking subparagraphs (A) and (B) and inserting the following:

(A) IN GENERAL.—For each academic year after academic year 2020–2021, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a revised table of income protection allowances for the purpose of sections 475(c)(4) and 477(b)(4), subject to subparagraphs (B) and (C).

(B) TABLE FOR INDEPENDENT STUDENTS.—For each academic year after academic year 2020–2021, the Secretary shall develop the revised table of income protection allowances by increasing each of the dollar amounts contained in the table of income protection allowances under section 477(b)(4) by a percentage equal to the estimated percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (as determined by the Secretary for the most recent calendar year ending prior to the beginning of the academic year for which the determination is being made), and rounding the result to the nearest $10.; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking "shall be developed" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "shall be developed for each academic year after academic year 2020–2021, by increasing each of the dollar amounts contained in such section for academic year 2020–2021 by a percentage equal to the estimated percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index (as determined by the Secretary for the most recent calendar year ending prior to the beginning of the academic year for which the determination is being made), and rounding the result to the nearest $10.

(e) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect beginning on July 1, 2020 and shall apply to grant and award determinations made under title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001 et seq.)

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1st SESSION

S. 2680

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. McSally (for herself, Mr. Rubio, and Mr. Blumenthal) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A BILL

To impose sanctions with respect to foreign support for Palestinian terrorism, and for other purposes.

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 "Palestinian International Terrorism Support Prevention Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to prevent Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof from accessing its international support networks; and

(2) to oppose Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof from attempting to use goods, including medicine and dual-use items, to smuggle weapons and other materials to further acts of terrorism.

SEC. 3. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FOREIGN PERSONS AND AGENCIES AND INSTRUMENTALITIES OF FOREIGN STATES SUPPORTING HAMAS, THE PALESTINIAN ISLAMIC JIHAD, OR ANY AFFILIATE OR SUCCESSOR THEREOF.

(a) Identification.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and annually thereafter for the following 3 years, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report that identifies each foreign person or agency or instrumentality of a foreign state that the President determines—

(A) knowingly assists in, sponsors, or provides significant financial or material support for, or financial or other services to or in support of, the terrorist activities of any person described in paragraph (2); or

(B) directly or indirectly, knowingly and materially engages in a significant transaction with any person described in paragraph (2).

(2) PERSON DESCRIBED.—A person described in this paragraph is a foreign person that the President determines—

(A) is a senior member of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof;

(B) is a senior member of a foreign terrorist organization designated pursuant to section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1189) whose members directly or indirectly support the terrorist activities of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof by knowingly engaging in a significant transaction with, or providing financial or material support for Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, or any affiliate or successor thereof, or any person described in subparagraph

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S. 2743

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Gardner (for himself and Mr. Merkley) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To establish the China Censorship Monitor and Action Group, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. CHINA CENSORSHIP MONITOR AND ACTION GROUP.

(a) IN GENERAL.—There is established an inter- agency task force, which shall be known as the ‘‘China Censorship Monitor and Action Group’’ (referred to in this section as the ‘‘task force’’).

(b) MEMBERSHIP.—The task force shall be composed of representatives of—

(1) the Department of State;

(2) the Department of Commerce;

(3) the Federal Communications Commission; and

(4) the United States Agency for Global Media.

(c) MEETINGS.—The task force shall meet not less frequently than quarterly.

(d) CONSULTATIONS.—The task force shall regularly

consult, to the extent necessary and appropriate, with—

(1) other Federal agencies; and

(2) relevant stakeholders in the private sector and the media.

(e) PUBLIC DATABASE.—Using information obtained from the agencies referred to in subsection (b) and con- sultations required under subsection (d), the task force shall compile and maintain a public database, which shall be hosted on a United States Government database server, that describes all punitive actions taken by the People's Republic of China toward United States companies that involve economic or diplomatic retaliation for the exercise of free speech by United States companies. The public database required under this subsection shall be updated as soon as practicable, but not less frequently than semi- annually.

(f) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) ANNUAL REPORT.—The task force shall submit an annual report to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, and Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives that describes the activities of the task force during the reporting period.

(2) CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFINGS.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and semi-annually thereafter, the task force shall provide briefings regarding its activities to the congressional committees referred to in paragraph (1).

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.

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S. 2745

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Inhofe (for himself, Mrs. Hyde-Smith, Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Hoeven, and Mr. Rounds) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A BILL

To amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit discrimination by abortion against an unborn child on the basis of Down syndrome.

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 "Down Syndrome Discrimination by Abortion Prohibition Act".

SEC. 2. DISCRIMINATION BY ABORTION AGAINST AN UNBORN CHILD ON THE BASIS OF DOWN SYNDROME PROHIBITED.

(a) In General.—Chapter 13 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 250. Discrimination by abortion against an unborn child on the basis of Down syndrome prohibited

"(a) Offense.—It shall be unlawful to—

"(1) perform an abortion—

"(A) with the knowledge that a pregnant woman is seeking an abortion, in whole or in part, on the basis of—

"(i) a test result indicating that the unborn child has Down syndrome;

"(ii) a prenatal diagnosis that the unborn child has Down syndrome; or

"(iii) any other reason to believe that the unborn child has or may have Down syndrome; or

"(B) without first—

"(i) asking the pregnant woman if she is aware of any test results, prenatal diagnosis, or any other evidence that the unborn child has or may have Down syndrome; and

"(ii) if the woman is aware that the unborn child has or may have Down syndrome, informing the pregnant woman of the prohibitions on abortion under this section;

"(2) use force or the threat of force to intentionally injure or intimidate any person for the purpose of coercing an abortion described in paragraph (1)(A);

"(3) solicit or accept funds for the performance of an abortion described in paragraph (1)(A); or

"(4) knowingly transport a woman into the United States or across a State line for the purpose of obtaining an abortion described in paragraph (1)(A).

"(c) Criminal Penalty.—Any person that violates, or attempts to violate, subsection (b) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both.

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S. 2849

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Carper (for himself, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Coons) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a corporate tax rate increase on companies whose ratio of compensation of the CEO or other highest paid employee to median worker compensation is more than 50 to 1, and for other purposes.

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 "Tax Excessive CEO Pay Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. CORPORATE TAX INCREASE BASED ON COMPENSATION RATIO.

(a) In General.—Section 11 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(e) Tax Increase Based On Pay Ratio.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—

"(A) INCREASE IMPOSED.—In the case of any corporation (except as provided in subparagraph (B)(ii)(II)) the pay ratio of which is greater than 50 to 1 for a taxable year, the 21 percent rate under subsection (b) for such taxable year shall be increased by the penalty determined under paragraph (2).

"(B) PAY RATIO.—For purposes of this subsection—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The term 'pay ratio' means the ratio described in section 229.402(u)(1)(iii) of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor thereto), except that if the highest compensated employee of the corporation is not the principal executive officer, the ratio shall be determined based on the compensation of such highest compensated employee.

"(ii) CORPORATIONS NOT SUBJECT TO SEC FILING.—In the case of a corporation which (without regard to this clause) is not subject to the authorities described in section 229.10(a) of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor thereto)—

"(I) LARGE CORPORATIONS.—If the average annual gross receipts of such corporation for the 3-taxable-year period ending with the taxable year which precedes such taxable year are at least $100,000,000, such corporation shall calculate and report its pay ratio according to the method which the Secretary shall prescribe by regulations consistent with the regulation described in clause (i).

"(II) OTHER PRIVATE CORPORATIONS EXEMPT.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to any such corporation if the average annual gross receipts of such corporation for the 3-taxable-year period ending with the taxable year which precedes such taxable year are less than $100,000,000.

"(2) AMOUNT OF PENALTY.—The penalty determined under this paragraph is an increase, expressed in percentage points, determined in accordance with the following table:

"If the pay ratio is:	The increase is:
Greater than 50 to 1, but not greater than 100 to 1	0.5
Greater than 100 to 1, but not greater than 200 to 1	1
Greater than 200 to 1, but not greater than 300 to 1	2
Greater than 300 to 1, but not greater than 400 to 1	3
Greater than 400 to 1, but not greater than 500 to 1	4

Greater than 500 to 1	5.”.

(b) Conforming Amendments.—

(1) The following sections of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 are each amended by inserting “applicable to the corporation (after the application of section 11(e))” after “section 11(b)”:

(A) Section 280C(c)(3)(B)(ii)(II).

(B) Paragraphs (2)(B) and (6)(A)(ii) of section 860E(e).

(C) Section 7874(e)(1)(B).

(2) Section 852(b)(3)(A) of such Code is amended by inserting “(after the application of section 11(e))” after “section 11(b)”.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 1445(e)(1) of such Code are each amended by striking “in effect for the taxable year under section 11(b)” and inserting “applicable to such corporation under section 11 for the taxable year”.

(4) Section 1446(b)(2)(B) of such Code is amended by striking “specified in section 11(b)” and inserting “applicable to such corporation under section 11 for the taxable year”.

(c) Effective Date.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2019.

(d) Regulations.—The Secretary of the Treasury (or the Secretary's delegate) shall issue regulations as necessary to prevent avoidance of the purposes of the amendments made by subsection (a), including regulations to prevent the manipulation of the compensation ratio under section 11(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by changes to the composition of the workforce (including by using the services of contractors rather than employees).

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S. 2855

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Ms. Smith (for herself, Mr. Cramer, Ms. Baldwin, Mrs. Hyde-Smith) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on H.E.L.P.

A Bill

To require the Secretary to conduct a study and issue a report on the affordability of insulin.

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 "Insulin Affordability Data Collection Act".

Section 2. Study and report on the affordability of insulin.

The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall

1. Conduct a study that examines:
    a. For each type of diabetes
        i. Adherence to insulin prescriptions;
        ii. rates of diabetic ketoacidosis;
        iii. downstream impacts of insulin adherence;
        iv. spending by Federal health programs on acute episodes that could have been averted by adhering to an insulin prescription; and
        v. Other factors, as appropriate to understanding the impacts of insulin affordability on health outcomes
    b. among individuals who are unable to afford insulin, the numbers of such individuals—
        i. Who are uninsured;
        ii. who are covered under private health insurance; and
        iii. who are covered under public health insurance programs; and
2. not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, submit to Congress a report on the study conducted under paragraph (1).

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S. 2874

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Cruz (for himself, Mr. Graham, and Mr. Cotton) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A BILL

To terminate certain waivers of sanctions with respect to Iran issued in connection with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, and for other purposes.

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

SECTION 1. TERMINATION OF CERTAIN WAIVERS OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES IN OR WITH IRAN.

(a) In General.—Effective on the date of the enactment of this Act, any waiver of the application of sanctions provided for under sections 1244, 1245, 1246, and 1247 of the Iran Freedom and Counter-Proliferation Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8803, 8804, 8805, and 8806) for or to enable an activity described in subsection (b) is terminated, and the President may not issue a new such waiver for such an activity on or after such date of enactment.

(b) Activities Described.—An activity described in this subsection is a nuclear activity in or with Iran with respect to which a waiver described in subsection (a) was issued in connection with the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, including the following:

(1) The Arak reactor redesign.

(2) The transfer into Iran of enriched uranium for the Tehran Research Reactor.

(3) The modification of 2 centrifuge cascades at the Fordow facility for nonsensitive purposes.

(c) Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action Described.—In this section, the term "Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action" means the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action signed at Vienna on July 14, 2015, by Iran and by France, Germany, the Russian Federation, the

People's Republic of China, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and all implementing materials and agreements related to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

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S.2905

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Peters (for himself, Mr. Sanders, Mr. Capito, and Mr. Lee) introduced the following bill; which was read the first time and introduced to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

A BILL

To amend title XVII of the Social Security Act to reduce the occurrence of diabetes in Medicare beneficiaries by extending coverage under Medicare for medical nutrition therapy services to such beneficiaries with pre-diabetes or with risk factors for developing type 2 diabetes.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

(a) This Act may be cited as the "Preventing Diabetes in Medicare Act of 2019".

SEC. FINDINGS

(1) According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, there are more than 84,000,000 adults with pre-diabetes in the United States. The Centers estimates that 48 percent of adults who are 65 years of age or older have pre-diabetes. Fewer than 12 percent of adults with pre-diabetes have been told by a doctor that they have it.
(2) For a significant number of people with pre-diabetes, early intervention can reverse elevated blood glucose levels to normal range and prevent di- abetes and its complications completely or can sig- nificantly delay its onset. According to the Institute for Alternative Futures, if 50 percent of adults with pre-diabetes were able to successfully make lifestyle changes proven to prevent or delay diabetes, then by 2025 approximately 4,700,000 new cases of diabetes could be prevented at a cost savings of $300 billion.
(3) Preventing diabetes and its complications can save money and lives. The average annual cost to treat someone with diabetes is $16,752, which is 2.3 times higher than average costs for someone who does not have diabetes. The United States spends $327 billion per year on costs associated with diabe- tes, with government insurance including Medicare covering over 2⁄3 of these costs.

SEC. 3. MEDICARE COVERAGE OF MEDICAL NUTRITION THERAPY SERVICES FOR PEOPLE WITH PRE- DIABETES AND RISK FACTORS FOR DEVELOPING TYPE 2 DIABETES

IN GENERAL.—Section 1861 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395x) is amended—

(1) in subsection (s)(2)(V), by striking ‘‘a bene- ficiary with diabetes or a renal disease’’ and insert- ing ‘‘an individual with diabetes, pre-diabetes (as de- fined in subsection (yy)(4)), or renal disease, or an individual at risk for diabetes (as defined in sub- section (yy)(2)),’’ in the matter preceding clause (i); and

(2) in subsection (yy)—

(A) in the heading, by adding ‘‘;Pre-Diabetes’’ at the end; and

(B) by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

(4) The term ‘pre-diabetes’ means a condition of impaired fasting glucose or impaired glucose tolerance identified by a blood glucose level that is higher than normal, but not so high as to indicate actual diabetes.

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply with respect to services furnished on or after January 1, 2021.

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S. 2979

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Thune (for himself, Mr. Scott. T, and Mr. Wicker) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

A BILL

To improve drug testing for transportation-related activities.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) Short Title.—This Act may be cited as the "Preventing Opioid and Drug Impairment in Transportation Act".

SEC. 2. AMTRAK EMPLOYEE CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND ALCOHOL TESTING RECORDS.

(a) Supervisory Training.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the National Railroad Passenger Corporation (commonly known as "Amtrak") shall submit a report to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives that describes the methods used by Amtrak to ensure that supervisors of employees in safety-sensitive positions receive the required training on how to detect drug and alcohol use.

SEC. 3. ALCOHOL AND CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE REPORTING OF AMTRAK LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND CONDUCTORS.

(a) Review.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall determine whether the regulations set forth in parts 240 and 242 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, promulgated pursuant to sections 20135 and 20163 of title 49, United States Code, in order to protect the traveling public, should be revised to require locomotive engineers and conductors or personnel seeking initial certification to become a locomotive engineer or a conductor for Amtrak to report arrests due to drug or alcohol offenses immediately or as soon as practicable.

SEC. 4. SAFETY-SENSITIVE PERSONNEL STUDY.

Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall submit a report to Congress that—describes the ability of pipeline companies that operate from Canada or Mexico into the United States to conduct the same drug and alcohol tests that are required of personnel in the United States on safety-sensitive personnel who work outside of the United States; and have responsibilities related to maintaining and controlling pipeline in the United States; and indicates whether such operators have sufficient drug and alcohol testing procedures in place to ensure safe operations of pipeline facilities located within the United States.

SEC. 5. INTERSTATE DRUG AND ALCOHOL OVERSIGHT.

(a) In General.—Not later than 18 months after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Transportation shall amend the auditing program for the drug and alcohol regulations in part 199 of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, in order to improve the efficiency and processes of such regulations as applied to operators and pipeline contractors working for multiple pipeline operators in multiple States. In making such amendments, the Secretary shall minimize duplicative audits of the same operators, and thereby contractors working for those companies, by the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration and multiple State agencies.

SEC. 6. IMPAIRED DRIVING STUDY.

(a) Study.—The Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (referred to in this Act as the "NHTSA") shall conduct a study regarding the ways in which the NHTSA can reduce and better detect impaired driving, including marijuana- and opioid-impaired driving.

SEC. 7. ROADSIDE ORAL FLUID DRUG SCREENING.

(a) Study.—The Secretary of Transportation, in consultation with the heads of appropriate Federal agencies and local law enforcement officers and prosecutors, shall conduct a study regarding the accuracy of onsite oral fluid screening for tetrahydrocannabinol (referred to in this section as "THC") and opiate presence in order to reduce the potential impact on traffic safety due to drug and polysubstance-impaired drivers.

(b) future steps, including a timeline for implementing such steps, that the NHTSA will take to advance research in onsite drug screening technology.

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S. 3648

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Burr (for himself, Mr. Manchin, Mr. Cornyn, Ms. Cantwell, and Ms. Hirono) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on HSGA.

A BILL

To amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the provision of services for homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

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 "Homeless Veterans Prevention Act of 2019".

SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION OF PER DIEM PAYMENTS FOR FURNISHING CARE TO DEPENDENTS OF CERTAIN HOMELESS VETERANS.
Subsection (a) of section 2012 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

(4) Services for which a recipient of a grant under section 2011 of this title (or an entity described in paragraph (1)) may receive per diem payments under this subsection may include furnishing care for a dependent of a homeless veteran who is under the care of such homeless veteran while such homeless veteran receives services from the grant recipient (or entity).

SEC. 3. PARTNERSHIPS WITH PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTITIES TO PROVIDE LEGAL SERVICES TO HOMELESS VETERANS AND VETERANS AT RISK OF HOMELESSNESS.

(a) In General.—Chapter 20 of title 38, United States Code, is amended by inserting after section 2022 the following new section:

§ 2022A. Partnerships with public and private entities to provide legal services to homeless veterans and veterans at risk of homelessness

(a) Legal Services.—Legal services specified in this subsection include legal services provided by public or private entities that address the needs of homeless veterans and veterans at risk of homelessness as follows:

(1) Legal services related to housing, including eviction defense and representation in landlord-tenant cases and foreclosure proceedings.

(2) Legal services related to family law, including assistance in court proceedings for family reunification, child support, divorce, and estate planning.

(3) Legal services related to income support, including assistance in obtaining public benefits.

(4) Legal services related to criminal defense, including defense in matters symptomatic of homelessness, such as outstanding warrants, fines, and driver's license revocation, to reduce recidivism and facilitate the overcoming of reentry obstacles in employment or housing.

(5) Such other legal services as the Secretary considers appropriate and necessary.

SEC. 4. EXPANSION OF DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS AUTHORITY TO PROVIDE DENTAL CARE TO HOMELESS VETERANS.

Subsection (b) of section 2062 of title 38, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

(b) Eligible Veterans.— (1) Subsection (a) applies to a veteran who—

(A) is enrolled for care under section 1705(a) of this title; and

(B) for a period of 60 consecutive days, is receiving—

(i) assistance under section 8(o) of the United States Housing Act of 1937 (42 U.S.C. 1437f(o))

SEC. 5. EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY FOR FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR VERY LOW-INCOME VETERAN FAMILIES IN PERMANENT HOUSING.

(a) In General.—Paragraph (1) of section 2044(e) of title 38, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subparagraph:

(H) $500,000,000 for fiscal year 2020.

(b) Training Entities For Provision Of Supportive Services.—Paragraph (3) of such section is amended by inserting “and 2020” after “through 2012”.

SEC. 6. REQUIREMENT FOR COMPTROLLER GENERAL TO STUDY DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS HOMELESS VETERANS PROGRAMS.

(a) In General.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Comptroller General of the United States shall complete a study of programs of the Department of Veterans Affairs that provide assistance to homeless veterans.

(b) Elements.—The study required by subsection (a) shall include the following:

(1) An assessment of whether programs described in subsection (a) are meeting the needs of veterans who are eligible for assistance provided by such programs.

(2) A review of recent efforts of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to improve the privacy, safety, and security of female veterans receiving assistance from such programs.

SEC. 7. REPEAL OF REQUIREMENT FOR ANNUAL REPORTS ON ASSISTANCE TO HOMELESS VETERANS.

(a) In General.—Section 2065 of title 38, United States Code, is hereby repealed.

(b) Clerical Amendment.—The table of sections at the beginning of chapter 20 of such title is amended by striking the item relating to section 2065.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 3649

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Brown (for himself, Mr.Wyden , and Mrs. Warren) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

A BILL

To gradually raise the federal minimum wage to fifteen dollars an hour.

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 "Raise the Wage Act".

SEC. 2. MINIMUM WAGE INCREASES.

"(1) except as otherwise provided in this section, not less than—

"(A) $8.40 an hour, beginning on the effective date under section 7 of the Raise the Wage Act;
"(B) $9.50 an hour, beginning 1 year after such effective date;
"(C) $10.60 an hour, beginning 2 years after such effective date;
"(D) $11.70 an hour, beginning 3 years after such effective date;
"(E) $12.80 an hour, beginning 4 years after such effective date;
"(F) $13.90 an hour, beginning 5 years after such effective date;
"(G) $15.00 an hour, beginning 6 years after such effective date; and
"(H) beginning on the date that is 7 years after such effective date, and annually thereafter, the amount determined by the Secretary under subsection (h);".

"(b) (1) Not later than each date that is 90 days before a new minimum wage determined is to take effect, the Secretary shall determine the minimum wage to be in effect under this subsection for each period described in subsection (a)(1)(H). The wage determined under this subsection for a year shall be—

"(A) not less than the amount in effect under subsection (a)(1) on the date of such determination;

"(B) increased from such amount by the annual percentage increase, if any, in the median hourly wage of all employees as determined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

"(2) In calculating the annual percentage increase in the median hourly wage of all employees for purposes of paragraph (1)(B), the Secretary, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, shall compile data on the hourly wages of all employees to determine such a median hourly wage and compare such median hourly wage for the most recent year for which data are available with the median hourly wage determined for the preceding year.".

SEC. 3. TIPPED EMPLOYEES.

(a) Base Minimum Wage For Tipped Employees And Tips Retained By Employees.—Section 3(m)(2)(A)(i) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(m)(2)(A)(i))

"(i) the cash wage paid such employee, which for purposes of such determination shall be not less than—

"(I) for the 1-year period beginning on the effective date of the Raise the Wage Act, $10.50 an hour;

"(II) for each succeeding 1-year period until the hourly wage under this clause equals the wage in effect under section 6(a)(1) for such period, an hourly wage equal to the amount determined under this clause for the preceding year, increased by the lesser of—

"(aa) $1.50; or

"(bb) the amount necessary for the wage in effect under this clause to equal the wage in effect under section 6(a)(1) for such period, rounded up to the nearest multiple of $0.05; and

"(III) for each succeeding 1-year period after the increase made pursuant to subclause (II), the minimum wage in effect under section 6(a)(1); and".

(b) Tips Retained By Employees.—Section 3(m)(2)(A) of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 203(m)(2)(A)) is

(3) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The bill will be effective on January 1st, 2021.

(4) Fraudulent application or benefit accrued due to this exemption shall be a second degree felony

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1st SESSION

S. 3650

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Hoeven (for himself, Mr. Barrasso, Mr. Cramer, Mr. Daines, Mr. Enzi, and Mr. Tester) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A BILL

To support a robust and modern ICBM force to maximize the value of the nuclear triad of the United States.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

A. Whereas land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (in this preamble referred to as "ICBMs") have been a critical part of the strategic deterrent of the United States for 6 decades in conjunction with air and sea-based strategic delivery systems;
B. Whereas President John F. Kennedy referred to the deployment of the first Minuteman missile during the Cuban Missile Crisis as his "ace in the hole";
C. Whereas the Minuteman III missile entered service in 1970 and is still deployed in 2019, well beyond its originally intended service life;
D. Whereas the ICBM force of the United States peaked at more than 1,200 deployed missiles during the Cold War;
E. Whereas the ICBM force of the United States currently consists of approximately 400 Minuteman III missiles deployed across 450 operational missile silos, each carrying a single warhead;
F. Whereas the Russian Federation currently deploys at least 300 ICBMs with multiple warheads loaded on each missile and has announced plans to replace its Soviet-era systems with modernized ICBMs;

G. Whereas the People's Republic of China currently deploys at least 75 ICBMs and plans to grow its ICBM force through the deployment of modernized, road-mobile ICBMs that carry multiple warheads;
H. Whereas the Russian Federation and the People's Republic of China deploy nuclear weapons across a variety of platforms in addition to their ICBM forces;
I. Whereas the size, dispersal, and global reach of the ICBM force of the United States ensures that no adversary can escalate a crisis beyond the ability of the United States to respond;
J. Whereas a potential attacker would be forced to expend far more warheads to destroy the ICBMs of the United States than the United States would lose in an attack, because of the deployment of a single warhead on each ICBM of the United States;
K. Whereas the ICBM force provides a persistent deterrent capability that reinforces strategic stability;
L. Whereas the Minuteman III replacement program, known as the ground-based strategic deterrent, is expected to provide a land-based strategic deterrent capability for 5 decades after the program enters service: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) recognizes that land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (in this resolution referred to as "ICBMs") have certain characteristics, including responsiveness, persistence, and dispersal, that enhance strategic stability and magnify the deterrent value of the air and sea-based legs of the nuclear triad of the United States;

(2) emphasizes the role that ICBMs have played and continue to play in deterring attacks on the United States and its allies;

(3) observes that while arms control agreements have reduced the size of the ICBM force of the United States, adversaries of the United States continue to enhance, enlarge, and modernize their ICBM forces;

(4) supports the modernization of the ICBM force of the United States through the ground-based strategic deterrent program;

(5) highlights that ICBMs have the lowest operation, maintenance, and modernization costs of any part of the nuclear deterrent of the United States; and

(6) opposes efforts to unilaterally reduce the size of the ICBM force of the United States or delay the implementation of the ground-based strategic deterrent program, which would degrade the deterrent capabilities of a fully operational and modernized nuclear triad.

116th CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 3651

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr.Graham (for himself and Mr. Paul) hereby introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on HSGA.

A BILL

To end the Birthright Brothas Begone Act which outlaw the citizenship of children born to illegal immigrants.

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

SECTION 1. To outlaw the citizenship of children born of illegal immigrants or the children of tourists, students, and any other foreigners only temporarily present in this country being otherwise automatically considered U.S. citizens.

SECTION 2. Citizen shall be defined as: all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. (b) This bill will be entitled “Birthright Brothas Begone Act” upon passage.

SECTION 3 The office of United States Citizenship and Immigration Services shall be in charge of overseeing this legislation.

SECTION 4. This legislation shall be enacted June 20th, 2020

SECTION 5. All laws in conflict with this legislation are hereby declared null and void.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S.3652

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Paul (for himself and Mr. Graham) hereby introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A BILL

To Limit the terms served by Senators or Representatives.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

A). After this article becomes operative, no person shall be elected to a full term as a Senator more than twice, or to a full term as a Representative more than six times; no person who has been a Senator for more than three years of a term to which some other person was elected shall subsequently be elected as a Senator more than once; and no person who has been a Representative for more than a year of a term to which some other person was elected shall subsequently be elected as a Representative more than five times.

B). This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission to the States by the Congress.

C). No election or service occurring before ratification of this article shall be taken into account when determining eligibility for election under section 1 with the exception that those currently elected to Congress are exempt from this amendment."

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S.3653

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Sasse (for himself, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Lee, and Mr. Thune) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

A Bill

To have the federal government be dictated by the people, not the people dictated by the government.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE

SEC.420.
LOCALIZING ALL MORAL BASED MATTERS TO STATE GOVERNMENTS.

421.
Redelegation of federal responsibilities

“The federal government shall hereby relinquish all financial responsibility regarding subjects which are voted by (majority vote of congress) to be moral based to the government of individual states”

422.
Voting processes for delegation

“If a bill is thought to be a matter of conscience or personal/local opinion, and without direct national influence, a senator can call a vote to classify the subject as ‘moral based’ (see classification standards in section A1).
If the Senate reaches a simple majority vote in favor of the classification of ‘moral based’, the topic, and all bills relating to it, shall be delegated to state congresses to be debated and voted on.

A special vote is held in each state congress every (4) years to determine whether to reverse the decision. This delegation can be abolished after a period of (1) Senate term if it receives a majority vote from (4/5) of each and every state congress.

If the Senate reaches a simple majority vote in declining the classification of ‘moral based’, the subject shall remain open to the Senate for a period of (1) Senate term, at the conclusion of which it may be voted on again if requested by a Senator.”

423.

Enforcement of delegation

“If the Senate votes to classify the subject as moral based, or groups the said subject with a previously classified topic, the federal congress loses jurisdiction over the enforcement of laws and bills relating to the subject. If a subject is deemed ‘moral based’, responsibility falls upon state governments to enforce or not enforce laws falling under the subject. Likewise, the state congresses are financially responsible for the enforcement of said laws.

While state congresses are responsible for voting on and amending current bills that are delegated to them by the Senate, They are not required to do so. If a bill is passed in a state congress, and the subject that bill is classified under is re-delegated to the federal government, the bill also must obey federal laws or be invalidated. If the subject is later re-delegated to the states, the bill does not automatically become valid, and must be voted on by the state congress to be reinstated.

A1.

Classification Standards

To be classified as ‘moral based’, a subject must : Be clear and well defined by the standards of the Senate, Be varying on opinion based on the diverse cultures of the individual states, Be without direct interstate influence, Be without direct international influence, AND An example of a potentially ‘moral based’ subject could be abortion procedures.

To be included in a pre-classified group, a bill or law must: Clearly relate to the classified subject that the bill or law is being grouped with, Be without direct interstate influence, Be without direct international influence, AND An example of a potential grouping of a bill or law in a subject could be laws or bills that apply restrictions on abortions being grouped in the abortion subject.

116th CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. 3654

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Schumer (for himself, Mr. Peters, Mr. Boozman, Mr. Sasse, and Mr. Sanders) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A BILL

To create a tax increase for all “Baby Boomers” born from 1946-1964.

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

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This bill will establish a 50% tax increase on federal income tax. This bill was created for the purpose of the Boomers repaying the economy that they destroyed as well as the environment. The funds collected from this bill will be dispersed to replenish social security for future generations. Also, this bill will restore natural resources in an effort to rectify issues of global warming and pollution.