

end of this building to work together to improve our processes so that it is the House and the Senate, collectively, doing the work that is prescribed as our fundamental duty in Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution, Mr. Speaker, I encourage a “yes” vote on this bill.

Let’s put this issue behind us. Let’s move on to the more important things of our country, to include deficits and debt and the drivers that actually are making the situation much worse.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I think anyone watching this debate today, and certainly those of us who are here in the House, would say this is a very unusual moment.

We have a lot of debates in this body in which there is a great deal of unanimity and agreement, and usually that is over naming a post office or doing something that is totally non-controversial. But today is very different, because today we have truly, I think, respected the highest legacies of this body, that this body is supposed to be a Chamber where you bring very diverse opinions and perspectives to try and find common solutions to this country’s needs.

I think the compromise that we are hopefully going to approve today will serve as a model for what is possible in this body and in this Congress, because it truly is, in my 13 years, I think, a watershed moment. We are in a very, very divisive, polarized environment. We have come together to move this country forward.

I want to thank and commend the ranking member and my friend, Mr. WOMACK. I can’t imagine having a better relationship than I have with the ranking member, and I hope that he feels that, when he was chairman and I was ranking member, it was exactly the same way. Mr. WOMACK is a total class act and a distinguished Member, and it is an honor to work with him.

Mr. WOMACK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. YARMUTH. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas.

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Speaker, let me say, for the record, that the feeling is mutual. I admire and appreciate the great relationship that Mr. YARMUTH and I have.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for those comments.

Mr. Speaker, I also compliment and thank the Budget Committee staff, both majority and minority, for the work done on this very important piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, our country is facing an infrastructure deficit; we face a skills and education deficit; and we face a growing income inequality crisis. A failure by Congress to make the necessary investments to promote growth and opportunity will leave our communities and country vulnerable.

Instead of the extreme cuts outlined in the President’s 2020 budget proposal, we need to be making bold investments in research and development, educating and training a strong workforce, improving public health, caring for our veterans, ensuring an accurate 2020 Census, and protecting our homeland.

The United States did not become an economic powerhouse and world leader by accident. Throughout our history, we made strong investments in our people, our economy, and our security that have allowed us to innovate and grow, while promoting broad-based economic opportunity.

This agreement will build on that legacy by raising the caps and lifting the debt ceiling, allowing Congress to move our Nation forward without leaving our communities behind.

I look forward to passing this bill in the House, and I encourage both the Senate and the White House to join us in ensuring that we meet our obligations to our Nation and to the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 519, the previous question is ordered on the bill.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. YARMUTH. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

□ 1515

VENEZUELA TPS ACT OF 2019

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 519, I call up the bill (H.R. 549) to designate Venezuela under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act to permit nationals of Venezuela to be eligible for temporary protected status under such section, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 519, in lieu of the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-28 is adopted, and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 549

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 “Venezuela TPS Act of 2019”.

SEC. 2. DESIGNATION FOR PURPOSES OF GRANTING TEMPORARY PROTECTED STATUS.

(a) DESIGNATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—*For purposes of section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a), Venezuela shall be treated as if it had been designated under subsection (b)(1)(C) of that section, subject to the provisions of this section.*

(2) PERIOD OF DESIGNATION.—*The initial period of the designation referred to in paragraph (1) shall be for the 18-month period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act.*

(b) ALIENS ELIGIBLE.—*As a result of the designation made under subsection (a), an alien who is a national of Venezuela is deemed to satisfy the requirements under paragraph (1) of section 244(c) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a(c)), subject to paragraph (3) of such section, if the alien—*

(1) *has been continuously physically present in the United States since the date of the enactment of this Act;*

(2) *is admissible as an immigrant, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (2)(A) of such section, and is not ineligible for temporary protected status under paragraph (2)(B) of such section; and*

(3) *registers for temporary protected status in a manner established by the Secretary of Homeland Security.*

(c) CONSENT TO TRAVEL ABROAD.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—*The Secretary of Homeland Security shall give prior consent to travel abroad, in accordance with section 244(f)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a(f)(3)), to an alien who is granted temporary protected status pursuant to the designation made under subsection (a) if the alien establishes to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Homeland Security that emergency and extenuating circumstances beyond the control of the alien require the alien to depart for a brief, temporary trip abroad.*

(2) TREATMENT UPON RETURN.—*An alien returning to the United States in accordance with an authorization described in paragraph (1) shall be treated as any other returning alien provided temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a).*

(d) FEE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—*In addition to any other fee authorized by law, the Secretary of Homeland Security is authorized to charge and collect a fee of \$360 for each application for temporary protected status under section 244 of the Immigration and Nationality Act by a person who is only eligible for such status by reason of subsection (a).*

(2) WAIVER.—*The Secretary of Homeland Security shall permit aliens to apply for a waiver of any fees associated with filing an application referred to in paragraph (1).*

SEC. 3. 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.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 30 minutes equally divided and controlled

by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN) and the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. COLLINS) each will control 15 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks and insert extraneous materials on H.R. 549.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, this should not be a partisan issue. Democrats and Republicans in both Houses of Congress support temporary protected status for Venezuelans. And, yet, when the Venezuelan TPS Act of 2019 was brought up on a suspension vote on Tuesday, it did not pass because most Republicans voted against it.

President Trump has repeatedly expressed alarm about the situation in Venezuela and support for the people, but he refuses to exercise his authority to designate Venezuela for TPS.

Today, we vote again on this to protect Venezuelans who are already in the United States, and I do hope my Republican colleagues will vote in support of it.

TPS is designed to provide a safe haven to people who are in the United States and unable to return to their home country. Venezuela, once one of Latin America's most prosperous countries, but currently bankrupt, is in the throes of a political crisis, and it is deserving of TPS designation.

Four million Venezuelans are outside their home country due to violence, hunger, and fear. Seven million people inside the country need humanitarian assistance to stay alive, and one in five Venezuelans have no access to clean water. This is exactly the type of humanitarian crisis that TPS was designed to address.

For this reason alone, we should stand in support of Venezuela TPS. Just 2 weeks ago, Acting Commissioner of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, Ken Cuccinelli, informed Senator DICK DURBIN by letter that the administration was "continuing to monitor the situation" instead of designating Venezuela for TPS.

Even more surprising, the United States is still deporting Venezuelans, and in late 2018, DHS deported more Venezuelans than were resettled over the previous 5 years.

In other words, the Trump administration's Venezuela policy is incoherent at best, but as Members of Congress, we can act consistently with our concerns for the people of Venezuela by supporting this bill.

This bill provides us with the mechanism to offer temporary refuge to Ven-

ezuelans who are already in the U.S. Designating Venezuela for TPS will not only ensure the safety and security of thousands of Venezuelans, it will also demonstrate our bipartisan support of a legitimate, Democratic transition in Venezuela.

I commend my colleagues, DEBBIE MUCARSEL-POWELL and DARREN SOTO, for their work and their commitment to the Venezuelan people, and I urge all of my colleagues to support the Venezuela TPS Act of 2019.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO), the sponsor of the bill.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, I thank the chairwoman from California for her time and her leadership on this issue.

Mr. Speaker, I think that Congress understands at this point that Venezuela is in crisis; that its people are in crisis under the evil fist of a tyrannical dictator who has stayed in power through fraudulent elections.

That is why the United States recognized Juan Guaido as interim President in a bipartisan fashion, from President Trump and leaders in the Senate, to leaders in the House, including our Speaker, NANCY PELOSI.

And that is why we have come together in a bipartisan fashion to file and pursue the passage of the Venezuela TPS Act. It was cointroduced with bipartisanship in its heart with Congressman DIAZ-BALART, who has joined me here today to try to get the job done and to get everybody together.

We have been joined by such amazing leaders like Congresswoman SHALALA—who we will hear from in a second—who helped on the Rules Committee; or with the help of Congresswoman DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, who helped to work with leadership; and DEBBIE MUCARSEL-POWELL, a Congresswoman who helped us guide it through the Judiciary Committee, along with Congresswoman LOFGREN as well.

The administration has said positive statements about this. Just this past week, Secretary Pompeo said that this could happen. And we had Vice President PENCE in Florida saying that we need to act to help the Venezuelan people.

So I think we are going to have a second chance. We are going to have a chance tonight to vote on this again where we won't need a two-thirds vote, but it would say a lot about saying that the Socialist regime that Maduro has in Venezuela needs to go, and that we, as a Congress, stand together as Democrats and Republicans to condemn that; and to allow people who are here, over 170,000 in Florida, and over 1 million throughout the United States, to have a second chance.

Mr. Speaker, I really hope the House can come together and show our very best tonight with the vote.

According to USCIS, Venezuelans have become the largest group of asylum seekers applying for refuge in the U.S. Venezuelans made up one-third of all asylum claims, ahead of people from Central America, China, and all other countries. That is really significant considering the humanitarian crisis that all parties have recognized is at the border right now.

Only Venezuelans already in the United States who pose no risk to the safety or security of our country are eligible for TPS. The program already contains the most stringent criminal and public safety bars in all of immigration law, so we make sure that there are only those who are worthy.

Lastly, temporary protective status is the current law of the land.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may consume to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. DIAZ-BALART).

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank the ranking member for allowing me this time.

I want to start by commending—and I have done this before—by commending the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO), for his relentless leadership on this issue.

He has a tradition of working in a bipartisan way. He has a tradition of working on things that are important to the people of Florida. This is not only important to the people of Florida, but when you talk about Venezuela, as the gentleman knows, this is important for the national security interests of the United States.

Now, the gentleman mentioned about the reality in Venezuela today. The reality of what we have seen because of this Socialist regime in Venezuela is what used to be one of the wealthiest countries in Latin America has now become a place where Venezuelans don't have access to, frankly, food and medicine.

Mr. Speaker, the most important thing is the repression that they are suffering under day in and day out. The heroic Venezuelan people are doing everything they can to recover their freedom.

I am proud of what this administration, the Trump administration, has done in support, in solidarity with the Venezuelan people, in support of the cause of freedom.

But while that is going on, a lot of us believe that it would be unacceptable to return Venezuelans to the situation that the gentleman, my colleague from Florida (Mr. SOTO), just mentioned, and what I just mentioned as well. And that is what this legislation is all about.

We all know that the real solution, the permanent real solution for Venezuela is very simple, and it can be boiled down to one word: freedom. The freedom of the Venezuelan people. And we are working, and the administration has done an amazing job, again, in

solidarity with the cause of freedom of the Venezuelan people. But in the meantime, Venezuelans cannot be returned to that dictatorship that we have spoken so much about.

So, again, I want to thank the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO). I want to thank also my south Florida colleagues. The gentleman mentioned a number of them. I see Congresswoman SHALALA is here, and so many others who have been working on this. Not only working on this, but also helping in the cause of freedom for the Venezuelan people.

So, again, Mr. Speaker, this is not to be confused with issues dealing with immigration, with a lot of controversial issues that are out there. This is to deal with the specific case of the Venezuelan people who are struggling under this repressive Socialist regime. While that is going on, we should not turn people back. That is what this bill does. So I would urge a favorable vote.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. SHALALA).

Ms. SHALALA. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 549, the Venezuelan TPS Act of 2019.

And I thank my distinguished colleague from south Florida, Congressman MARIO DIAZ-BALART, for his comments and for his coaching during my first year.

Venezuela was once the richest country in Latin America. Now, the economy, the health sector, the education system, and virtually every democratic institution is in ruins because of the Socialist policies of the evil Maduro regime.

Venezuela is experiencing the largest refugee crisis in the history of the Western Hemisphere. There are tens of thousands of Venezuelan-born residents in south Florida—17,000 in my district alone. My constituents cannot safely return to a country in chaos.

This is why TPS was created. As the vote on Tuesday demonstrated, this Congress is ready to allow Venezuelans to apply for TPS. TPS has bipartisan support in the House and in the Senate. It is time for the Senate to take this bill up.

TPS is a fundamental component in our approach to the crisis in Venezuela, but it will not alone solve the crisis. The United States and the international community must continue to put pressure on the regime to facilitate a peaceful change in leadership, because our ultimate goal is to secure a stable and peaceful transition of power for the Venezuelan people.

□ 1530

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 30 seconds to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO).

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Speaker, I also want to just make a point that the temporary protected status program is the current law of the land. The program

was created for this exact purpose, to help people living under dire conditions, like Venezuelans who fear for their lives. It allows them to stay in the U.S. until the situation changes in their home country.

In this broader debate over immigration and over TPS, let us not sacrifice the Venezuelan people in the process but, rather, come together in a bipartisan fashion to show the very best of this Chamber in the interest of freedom and liberty, not only to Venezuela, but across the globe.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentlewoman if she has any more speakers.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I have one additional speaker on the way.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time is remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentlewoman from California has 6½ minutes remaining. The gentleman from Georgia has 12½ minutes remaining.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 2 minutes just to make a couple of additional comments.

First, Venezuela, which was a perfectly happy country, has been trashed by their government. They are now experiencing a 10 million percent annual increase in inflation, and 85 percent of the medicines needed for the major causes of morbidity in the country are unavailable in the pharmacies. They are in terrible shape.

I had occasion to go to the Colombian-Venezuelan border a short time ago, and I would like to tell you what I saw.

I saw, first, the skinniest refugees I have ever seen, people who were coming over for the day to get something to eat. The Catholic Church had organized food for people who have no food and who came across the river just to get a meal with their children. It was a tragic situation. To think that we would send someone who is temporarily here back to that catastrophe is really unthinkable.

As Mr. SOTO has mentioned, TPS was devised precisely for this type of situation where we have chaos in the native country of someone who is here temporarily, and it is unconscionable to send them back.

So we do know that the ultimate answer in Venezuela is not TPS. It is for the Venezuelan people to gain control of their government, to have a functioning democracy, to get rid of the socialist policies that have trashed the country. But, meanwhile, we do need to have this protection for the Venezuelans who are here.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman has expired.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. Speaker, I would note that, without a word of complaint, the Colombians have accommodated 4 million Venezuelans who have left Venezuela and gone into Colombia. There has not

been a big turmoil in Colombia about accepting those refugees while this disaster is going on. Surely, the estimated 300,000 Venezuelans who are in the U.S. today would not pose a burden. They are able to support themselves, and we should not be sending them back to a terrible fate.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how much time is remaining, please.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Georgia has 12½ minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from California has 4 minutes remaining.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I am still waiting.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I think the interesting thing here, and I will just say this—I am not ready to close—but at this point in time, I think one of the issues that has been said today, it should be noted that DHS has actually no mechanism to send anyone back to Venezuela right now. The channels for getting people back to Venezuela are not there, so deportation is not happening, especially now, because we have no mechanism to do that. So that is something later on, the merits of the bill either way.

I am not wanting to engage in a colloquy. I am just trying to see if the gentlewoman has her speaker here.

Ms. LOFGREN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. I yield to the gentlewoman from California.

Ms. LOFGREN. No, and I think given the time and the other bills behind us, why doesn't the gentleman close. I will close, and we will go to a vote.

Mr. COLLINS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, reclaiming my time, I oppose this legislation which designates Venezuela for TPS status.

Under Federal law, the DHS Secretary may designate a country for TPS if the country is unable to adequately handle the return of nationals or circumstances prevent it, which is actually happening right now in many ways.

The TPS designation means nationals of a designated country inside the U.S. on the date of designation, legally or illegally, may apply to stay here and receive employment authorization. DHS has estimated that there are 270,000 such Venezuelan nationals currently in the country, and 123,000 are here illegally.

Generally, TPS is designated for an 18-month period, and the country may be redesignated for 18-month increments. But if the country no longer meets the conditions for TPS designation, the Secretary must terminate the designation.

Despite the fact Congress intended TPS to be a temporary protection, it has become permanent and automatically renewed. Contrary to Congress' intent, some countries have been designated for TPS for decades.

The current administration has followed the law and terminated TPS for certain nations, but, of course, that has not been left alone. It has been stymied in the court.

I oppose H.R. 549, but the Venezuelan people are in a dire situation, and thanks to the socialist policies of Hugo Chavez and Nicolas Maduro, I pray for regime change in Venezuela.

If Congress is, nevertheless, inclined to statutorily designate Venezuela for TPS, then we should not ensure renewal is automatic. If we do not do that, we can continue the same broken TPS designation process. No future administration will terminate the designations, and 25 years from now, Members will call for the green cards for those who are here on TPS.

I must also point out the hypocrisy of designating a country for temporary protected status. The majority recently passed legislation to create a green card path for 417,000 aliens in the country on a temporary protected status, some of which were 20 years for a volcano—not exactly something that is permanent.

We also may as well remove the word “temporary” from TPS statute and hand over the green cards right now.

Mr. Speaker, I oppose H.R. 549, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I would hope that everyone will vote for this bill.

It is, unfortunately, the case that the United States has deported Venezuelans in late 2018. More Venezuelans were deported than were resettled.

It is important that, while this country, Venezuela, is really in meltdown, we don't take vulnerable people and send them back there. That is what TPS is all about. This bill is simple.

I thank Mr. SOTO, Ms. SHALALA, Ms. DEBBIE WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Ms. MUCARSEL-POWELL for their efforts, along with those of many others.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that we support this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 519, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 1(c) of rule XIX, further consideration of H.R. 549 is postponed.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or votes objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AUTHORIZATION ACT OF 2019

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 3352) to provide for certain authorities of the Department of State, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3352

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 “Department of State Authorization Act of 2019”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sec. 101. Sense of Congress on importance of Department of State's work.

Sec. 102. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor.

Sec. 103. Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs.

Sec. 104. Bureau of Consular Affairs; Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

Sec. 105. Office of International Disability Rights.

Sec. 106. Office of Global Women's Issues.

Sec. 107. Special appointments.

Sec. 108. Anti-piracy information sharing.

Sec. 109. Importance of foreign affairs training to national security.

Sec. 110. Classification and assignment of Foreign Service officers.

Sec. 111. Energy diplomacy and security within the Department of State.

Sec. 112. Passport fees.

Sec. 113. United States diplomacy center.

Sec. 114. Extension of period for reimbursement of fishermen for costs incurred from the illegal seizure and detention of U.S.-flag fishing vessels by foreign governments.

Sec. 115. Art in embassies.

Sec. 116. Amendment or repeal of reporting requirements.

Sec. 117. Reporting on implementation of GAO recommendations.

Sec. 118. Office of Global Criminal Justice.

TITLE II—EMBASSY CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 201. Embassy security, construction, and maintenance.

Sec. 202. Standard design in capital construction.

Sec. 203. Capital construction transparency.

Sec. 204. Contractor performance information.

Sec. 205. Growth projections for new embassies and consulates.

Sec. 206. Long-range planning process.

Sec. 207. Value engineering and risk assessment.

Sec. 208. Business volume.

Sec. 209. Embassy security requests and deficiencies.

Sec. 210. Overseas security briefings.

Sec. 211. Contracting methods in capital construction.

Sec. 212. Competition in embassy construction.

Sec. 213. Statement of policy.

Sec. 214. Definitions.

TITLE III—PERSONNEL ISSUES

Sec. 301. Defense Base Act insurance waivers.

Sec. 302. Study on Foreign Service allowances.

Sec. 303. Science and technology fellowships.

Sec. 304. Travel for separated families.

Sec. 305. Home leave travel for separated families.

Sec. 306. Sense of Congress regarding certain fellowship programs.

Sec. 307. Technical correction.

Sec. 308. Foreign Service awards.

Sec. 309. Diplomatic programs.

Sec. 310. Sense of Congress regarding veterans employment at the Department of State.

Sec. 311. Employee assignment restrictions and preclusions.

Sec. 312. Recall and reemployment of career members.

Sec. 313. Strategic staffing plan for the Department.

Sec. 314. Consulting services.

Sec. 315. Incentives for critical posts.

Sec. 316. Extension of authority for certain accountability review boards.

Sec. 317. Foreign service suspension without pay.

Sec. 318. Foreign Affairs Manual and Foreign Affairs Handbook changes.

Sec. 319. Waiver authority for individual occupational requirements of certain positions.

Sec. 320. Standardizing Department parental leave policies.

Sec. 321. Appointment of employees to the Global Engagement Center.

Sec. 322. Rest and recuperation and overseas operations leave for Federal employees.

TITLE IV—A DIVERSE WORKFORCE: RECRUITMENT, RETENTION, AND PROMOTION

Sec. 401. Definitions.

Sec. 402. Collection, analysis, and dissemination of workforce data.

Sec. 403. Exit interviews for workforce.

Sec. 404. Recruitment and retention.

Sec. 405. Leadership engagement and accountability.

Sec. 406. Professional development opportunities and tools.

Sec. 407. Examination and oral assessment for the Foreign Service.

Sec. 408. Payne fellowship authorization.

Sec. 409. Voluntary participation.

TITLE V—INFORMATION SECURITY

Sec. 501. Definitions.

Sec. 502. Information system security.

Sec. 503. Prohibition on contracting with certain telecommunications providers.

Sec. 504. Preserving records of electronic communications conducted related to official duties of positions in the public trust of the American people.

Sec. 505. Foreign Relations of the United States (FRUS) series and declassification.

Sec. 506. Vulnerability Disclosure Policy and Bug Bounty Pilot Program.

TITLE VI—PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

Sec. 601. Short title.

Sec. 602. Avoiding duplication of programs and efforts.

Sec. 603. Improving research and evaluation of public diplomacy.

Sec. 604. Permanent reauthorization of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy.

Sec. 605. Streamlining of support functions.