

the Office of the President of the Senate on May 18, 2017; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1654. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Medicare Program; Advancing Care Coordination Through Episode Payment Models (EPMs); Cardiac Rehabilitation Incentive Payment Model; and Changes to the Comprehensive Care for Joint Replacement Model (CJR)" (RIN0938-AS90) (CMS-5519-F) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 23, 2017; to the Committee on Finance.

EC-1655. A communication from the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, an addendum to a certification, of the proposed sale or export of defense articles and/or defense services to a Middle East country (OSS-2017-0516); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1656. A communication from the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, an addendum to a certification, of the proposed sale or export of defense articles and/or defense services to a Middle East country (OSS-2017-0517); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1657. A communication from the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, an addendum to a certification, of the proposed sale or export of defense articles and/or defense services to a Middle East country (OSS-2017-0515); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1658. A communication from the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State, transmitting, pursuant to law, an addendum to a certification, of the proposed sale or export of defense articles and/or defense services to a Middle East country (OSS-2017-0514); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

EC-1659. A communication from the Regulations Coordinator, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "340B Drug Pricing Program Ceiling Price and Manufacturer Civil Monetary Penalties Regulation" (RIN0906-AA89) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 18, 2017; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-1660. A communication from the Director of Regulations and Policy Management Staff, Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Clarification of When Products Made or Derived From Tobacco Are Regulated as Drugs, Devices, or Combination Products; Amendments to Regulations Regarding 'Intended Uses'; Further Delayed Effective Date; Request for Comments; Extension of Comment Period" (RIN0910-AH19) (Docket No. FDA-2015-N-2002) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 23, 2017; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC-1661. A communication from the Acting Chief Executive Officer, Corporation for National and Community Service, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Corporation's fiscal year 2016 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1662. A communication from the Deputy Inspector General for Audit Services, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report enti-

tled "U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Met Many Requirements of the Improper Payments Information Act of 2002 but Did Not Fully Comply for Fiscal Year 2016"; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC-1663. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries" (RIN0648-XF210) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 23, 2017; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1664. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Atlantic Highly Migratory Species; Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fisheries" (RIN0648-XF259) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 23, 2017; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-1665. A communication from the Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Pacific Island Fisheries; 2016 Annual Catch Limits and Accountability Measures" (RIN0648-XF587) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 23, 2017; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-29. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho memorializing the importance of agriculture in the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 6

Whereas, since the beginning of time, the ability of man to provide food, fiber and fuel for himself and others has determined his independence, freedom and security; and

Whereas, the strength of a nation is based on its ability to sufficiently provide safe and reliable food, fiber and fuel for its people; and

Whereas, the family farm unit is the foundation of agriculture and one of the basic strengths of the United States; and

Whereas, a strong and viable agricultural industry is a very important part of our national security and overall well-being; and

Whereas, federal, state and local laws and regulations require farmers, ranchers and food processors in the United States to meet the highest standards in the world when it comes to environmental protection, worker safety, wage rates and food safety concerns; and

Whereas, United States farmers, ranchers and food processors pay for record audits on farm inspections and USDA product inspections to confirm that necessary criteria are met to adhere to the laws and regulations that apply; and

Whereas, the Food Safety Modernization Act requires that all food products, foreign and domestic, must adhere to the same food safety standards, and yet only 2% of all imported food products are actually inspected. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fourth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that we urge that United States farmers, ranchers and food

processors be enabled to compete freely and trade fairly in foreign and domestic markets on a strictly level playing field. Be it further

Resolved, That food safety standards in the United States should be enforced fully on food from foreign countries wishing to participate in markets that lie within the boundaries of the United States and funded in a way that does not burden the United States taxpayer. And be it further

Resolved, When determining the economic value of international trade agreements, we urge that the cost of environmental protection, worker safety, wage rates and food safety standards be quantified and considered in such determinations. And be it further

Resolved, That we encourage the education of the general public regarding the importance of the role agriculture plays in the development of a society, recognizing that such public education, primarily at the middle and secondary school levels, is critical in the preservation and strengthening of the family farm unit and the overall preservation and strengthening of the agricultural industry itself. And be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM-30. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho urging the United States Air Force, President of the United States, and the United States Congress to thoroughly and conscientiously evaluate the utility and efficacy of basing a squadron of F-35 Lightning II Joint Strike Fighter aircraft at Gowen Field in Boise, Idaho, to facilitate a continued flying mission for the Idaho Air National Guard; to the Committee on Armed Services.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 9

Whereas, the State and the citizens of Idaho have a proud tradition of support for the armed forces of the United States of America; and

Whereas, the Idaho Air National Guard has distinguished itself in service to the State of Idaho and to the citizens of our state and the United States of America; and

Whereas, Gowen Field, located in the City of Boise, Idaho, has served admirably for decades as an effective, world-class military installation, both in federal and state service, as a base of operations for the Idaho Army National Guard and the Idaho Air National Guard; and

Whereas, the U.S. Air Force has chosen Gowen Field among five finalists for two sites to locate squadrons of F-35 Lightning II Joint Strike Fighter aircraft; and

Whereas, Gowen Field is the only finalist for the basing of F-35 aircraft in the western United States; and

Whereas, Gowen Field, Boise, and southwestern Idaho possess the facilities, infrastructure, airspace, climate, landscape, skilled personnel, relevant private-sector industry and strong public support for military operations required to effectively support the siting of F-35 aircraft; and

Whereas, the Idaho Air National Guard's existing A-10 aircraft flying mission faces the distinct possibility of elimination in the foreseeable future; and

Whereas, the economies of Boise, southwestern Idaho and the entire state would be materially damaged by the loss of an Idaho Air National Guard flying mission at Gowen Field, which now provides jobs and career opportunities for thousands of Idaho citizens, both military and civilian; and

Whereas, it is incumbent upon the leadership of the State of Idaho to extend its active support to efforts to maintain a viable flying mission for the Idaho Air National Guard, such as that which would be provided by the U.S. Air Force's basing of F-35 aircraft at Gowen Field. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fourth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that we encourage and call upon the U.S. Air Force, the Administration and Congress to thoroughly and conscientiously evaluate the utility and efficacy of basing a squadron of F-35 Lightning II Joint Strike Fighter aircraft at Gowen Field in Boise, Idaho, to facilitate a continued flying mission for the Idaho Air National Guard. And be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Air Force, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM-31. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Michigan memorializing the United States Congress to appropriate funds from the Nuclear Waste Fund for the establishment of a permanent repository for high-level nuclear waste or reimburse electric utility customers that paid into the fund; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 6

Whereas, The nuclear power industry needs a permanent repository for high-level nuclear waste produced by reactors. Nuclear power plays a vital role in meeting our nation's current and future energy needs. However, the failure to construct a permanent repository severely impedes efforts to construct new power plants to provide this clean and reliable base load power; and

Whereas, Over the last thirty years, the nuclear power industry and its customers have paid the federal government billions of dollars to construct a permanent repository. Under the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982, the U.S. Congress established the Nuclear Waste Fund to collect money for the repository. Revenue to the fund came from mandatory fees assessed on all nuclear energy. Since 1983, customers of Michigan electric utilities alone have paid \$812 million into the fund for construction of the repository; and

Whereas, A permanent repository for high-level nuclear waste has not been established and constructed. More than 2,000 metric tons of spent nuclear fuel from power plants continue to accumulate at temporary, and potentially vulnerable, sites across the nation, adding to the more than 70,000 metric tons already stored at these sites; and

Whereas, The Nuclear Waste Fund contains a substantial balance for establishment of the repository. While fee collection was suspended as of May 16, 2014, the fund still contains a balance of over \$31 billion for the express purpose of supporting radioactive waste disposal activities. It is imperative that Congress meet its obligation to the nuclear power industry and U.S. citizens that paid into this fund; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring), That we memorialize the Congress of the United States to appropriate funds from the Nuclear Waste Fund for the establishment of a permanent repository for high-level nuclear waste or reimburse electric utility customers that paid into the fund; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-32. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho supporting the Department of Energy, the President of the United States, and the United States Congress to identify, commit, and sustain the necessary funding to allow the Department of Energy to continue to make progress at meeting its cleanup milestones to benefit the citizens of Idaho and its environment; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 3

Whereas, at the direction of the United States government, the U.S. Department of Energy's Idaho site was established in 1949 to demonstrate peaceful uses of splitting the atom through nuclear reactor research and development in its mission to create electricity for commercial use and propulsion for the United States Navy fleet; and

Whereas, during its history the Department of Energy's Idaho site designed and built fifty-two nuclear reactors, perfecting light-water reactor design and operation, proving that reactors could create more fuel than they use, extending the useful life of our country's naval vessels, and providing isotopes to the medical community for the elimination of cancer and other diseases; and

Whereas, in its sixty-eight-year history, radioactive and hazardous wastes were generated on-site, or were shipped to Idaho, that required storage or disposal using industry-accepted practices at the time, which presented environmental challenges at the 890 square-mile federal site and to the underlying Snake River Plain Aquifer, the primary drinking and agricultural water source for more than 300,000 Idaho residents; and

Whereas, elected officials, federal department administrators, environmental interest organizations, Idaho citizens, and the nuclear industry itself recognized the need to change past waste storage and disposal practices and clean up legacy waste sites that posed a potential or confirmed risk to people or the environment; and

Whereas, after several years of assessment and negotiations, the State of Idaho entered into a legally binding agreement with the federal government on December 9, 1991, to assess all potential waste sites at the Department of Energy's Idaho site and use the risk-based process outlined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act to clean up legacy waste sites with the intent of protecting the second-largest continuous aquifer in the United States and restoring or preserving areas of the site to protect people and the ancestral lands of the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes; and

Whereas, the Department of Energy and its contractors have completed environmental assessments of all suspected waste sites at the Department of Energy's Idaho site and completed the cleanup actions outlined in twenty of twenty-five records of decision; and

Whereas, environmental scientists and engineers have employed innovative cleanup technologies and processes to protect employees, the public, and the environment, while also expediting the remediation of contaminated sites and saving taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars; and

Whereas, the Department of Energy and its contractor continue to make measurable progress removing Cold War weapons waste from an unlined landfill with the aim of pro-

tecting the Snake River Plain Aquifer—one of Idaho's most precious natural resources. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the members of the First Regular Session the Sixty-fourth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein; that, in this twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order, we support the Department of Energy, the Administration and Congress to identify, commit and sustain the necessary funding to allow the Department of Energy to continue to make progress at meeting its cleanup milestones to benefit the citizens of Idaho and its environment. Be it further

Resolved, That the Legislature supports continued funding for the national and international missions at the Department of Energy's Idaho site to include, but not be limited to, nuclear energy research and development, bioenergy research, renewable energy research, cyber security advancements, smart-grid technology deployments, and national security support to the Department of Homeland Security and other departments. And be it further

Resolved, That the chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POW-33. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho relative to the Hells Canyon Complex; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 2

Whereas, the Snake River, and its surface and ground water tributaries, is the backbone of Idaho's economy, supplying water for 76% of Idaho's population, cities, businesses, dairies, factories and more than 3 million acres of irrigated lands above Idaho Power Company's Hells Canyon Complex; and

Whereas, in the first half of the 20th century, hydropower development in the mid-Snake and Hells Canyon spurred economic development, irrigation, industry and growth in Southern Idaho and has provided Idahoans with clean electric energy at rates that are among the lowest in the nation; and

Whereas, the State of Idaho, while recognizing the benefit of hydropower generation to the citizens of the State through sustaining economic growth and agriculture, also acknowledged the value of protecting Idaho's water, property rights and natural resources; and

Whereas, in 1964, the State, recognizing its sovereignty over Idaho's water resources and potential intrusions upon that sovereignty, approved through constitutional amendment, Section 7, Article XV, Constitution of the State of Idaho, the establishment of the Idaho Water Resource Board (IWRB) whose members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and empowered the IWRB to formulate a comprehensive State Water Plan as described in Section 42-1734A, Idaho Code; and

Whereas, pursuant to Section 42-1734A, Idaho Code, the State of Idaho has adopted a State Water Plan ("Plan"); and

Whereas, Policy 1A of the Plan provides that: "The State asserts sovereignty over the development and use of Idaho's water resources for the benefits of its citizens. [And that] [a]ny action by the federal government or other states that would impair Idaho's sovereignty over its water resources is against state policy"; and

Whereas, Policy 1N of the Plan provides that: "Appropriation of water for hydropower should be subordinated to subsequent

upstream beneficial uses to assure an adequate supply of water for all future beneficial uses, and minimum stream flows for hydropower projects should be established by state action"; and

Whereas, Policy 2B of the Plan provides that: "The State asserts primacy over the management of its fish and wildlife and water resources. Accordingly, any reintroduction or introduction of federally listed species or other aquatic species without state consultation and approval is against the policy of the State of Idaho because it would impair or impede the state's primacy over its water resources"; and

Whereas, Policy 4A of the Plan provides that the main stem Snake River will be managed to meet or exceed minimum average daily flows at Milner, Murphy, Weiser, Johnson Bar and Lime Point and that these "minimum flows provide the management framework for the optimum development of water resources of the Snake River Basin"; and

Whereas, Policy 4H of the Plan provides that: "Hydropower generation is a beneficial use of the flow of the Snake River, and it is in the public interest to protect the minimum average daily flows set forth in Policy 4A as a base flow for hydropower use"; and

Whereas, Policy 4J of the Plan provides that: "The minimum stream flows set forth in Policy 4A provide adequate flows for Snake River fish, wildlife, recreation, and scenic values in the main stem Snake River below Milner Dam"; and

Whereas Policy 4C of the State Water Plan in discussing the Swan Falls Agreement, recognized the value of hydropower through the acknowledgment and protection of minimum stream flows and ensured that electric rates remain beneficial to its citizens; and

Whereas, in 1976 the State of Idaho in partnership with neighboring states of Oregon and Washington (collectively "States"), together with the National Marine Fisheries Service filed a petition with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) requesting that "it issue an order requiring the licensee to take appropriate measures as compensation for" the loss of salmon and steelhead due to the construction and operation of the Hells Canyon Complex; and

Whereas, in 1980 the States and the Idaho Power Company executed a settlement agreement that, by its terms, constituted "full and complete mitigation for all numerical losses of salmon and steelhead caused by or in any way associated with the construction of, and operation within the existing license" for, the Hells Canyon Complex; and "further agree not to contend or support contentions by others before any agency or in any proceeding that additional fish or fish facilities are required by or in any way associated with the construction of, or operation within the existing license for," the Hells Canyon Complex; and

Whereas, the Idaho Power Company has complied with the terms of the 1980 Settlement Agreement with state support; and

Whereas, in 1984 the State and Idaho Power Company entered into the implementing agreements for the Swan Falls Settlement, which confirmed the State's primacy over flows of the Snake River through the establishment of minimum flows from Milner Dam to reaches below the Hells Canyon Complex; and

Whereas, the Idaho Power Company, since 2003, has been seeking to relicense the Hells Canyon Complex before the FERC under the Federal Power Act; and

Whereas, the State Water Plan directs the Water Resource Board to participate in the Hells Canyon Complex relicensing to ensure that the conditions in "the new license for the Hells Canyon Complex includes operational conditions that preserve and enhance

the generation capacity of the project in a manner consistent with the State Water Plan"; and

Whereas, in 2004 the State, participating water users, and the Nez Perce Tribe entered into the 2004 Snake River Water Rights Agreement providing for cooperative agreements to assist in the recovery of listed species under the Endangered Species Act in tributaries below the Hells Canyon Complex while providing certainty to Idaho landowners and water users in the exercise of property rights; and

Whereas, the 2004 Snake River Water Rights Agreement identified specific actions by the water users with respect to the rental of water to augment flows for listed anadromous fish below the Hells Canyon Complex, such agreement providing certain protections to the water users; and

Whereas, water users have benefited from the certainty regarding the water supply availability and operating conditions in the reaches of the Snake River upstream from the Hells Canyon Complex; and

Whereas, the Idaho Water Users Association, through Association Resolution No. 2017-6, has and continues to oppose introduction of salmon and steelhead species into surface waters above the Hells Canyon Complex due to the drastic impacts on irrigated agriculture, industry, water supply and electric generation; and

Whereas, Section 42-1734C, Idaho Code, requires that the Idaho State Water Plan "be submitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission . . . as the state water plan for the conservation, development, management and optimum use of the state of Idaho's water resource" and the Plan has been submitted; and

Whereas, the State committed to certain actions through the 1980 Agreement, the Swan Falls Agreement, and the 2004 Snake River Agreement, that provide the citizens of Idaho certainty and appropriate management of the State's resources in a manner consistent with the intentions provided herein; and

Whereas, the State of Oregon has taken certain actions in the relicensing proceeding for the Hells Canyon Complex in an attempt to mandate the passage and introduction of salmon and steelhead above Hells Canyon Dam and into the Idaho waters of the Snake River, which form a border between Oregon and Idaho, that directly infringe upon Idaho's sovereignty over its water resources and primacy over management of its fish and water resources; and

Whereas, the Governor of the State of Idaho, through the Office of Species Conservation, is charged with coordinating with all state departments and divisions with respect to endangered, threatened, candidate species, species petitioned to be listed, and rare and declining species, coordinating state response to federal recovery plans and projects, participating in regional efforts and providing input to federal and state agencies with regard to such species act as an ombudsman for state citizens on ESA issues, and ensuring state primacy over management of its fish and wildlife, including prevention of reintroduction or introduction of listed species without state consultation and approval; and

Whereas, the Governor, by letter to the Natural Resources Agency Administrators and Directors dated May 27, 2016, directed that: "Each agency shall coordinate with the Governor's Office of Species Conservation and status of any introduction or reintroduction proposals under the Endangered Species Act"; and

Whereas, the Governor, by letter to Oregon Governor Brown dated July 19, 2016, advised that Idaho would not agree to Oregon's pas-

sage or introduction proposal above Hells Canyon Dam, in violation of Sections 67-818 and 67-6302, Idaho Code, stating in part: "Such occurrence would violate longstanding Idaho law and policy opposing reintroduction of any species without the express consent of the Idaho State Legislature and executive branch. . . . Based upon state law and in part on our past experiences with reintroduced a species (e.g., wolves), Idaho cannot and will not, agree to the reintroduction of salmon or steelhead above Hells Canyon Dam."; and

Whereas, while the Idaho Power Company serves customers in Idaho and eastern Oregon, approximately 95% of its customers are located in Idaho; and

Whereas, the Governor, by letter to Oregon Governor Brown dated January 17, 2017, advised that Oregon's draft 401 conditions related to fish passage and reintroduction would impact Idaho waters and citizens and interfere with Idaho's sovereign interests in managing its natural resources; and

Whereas, the Governor's January 17, 2017, letter further advised that with respect to "any new requirement imposed by Oregon will lead to additional costs that will disproportionately impact Idaho customers" and "passage and reintroduction conditions should be removed"; and

Whereas, protecting Idaho's sovereignty by ensuring that Oregon does not impose fish passage and introduction in violation of Idaho law and policy will continue to be a benefit to Idaho's citizens through greater certainty regarding property rights, water supply and economic development. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of the First Regular Session of the sixty-fourth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that the State of Idaho supports actions by the Governor and the Attorney General to oppose passage and introduction of salmon or steelhead above Hells Canyon Dam, that are necessary to protect Idaho's sovereignty, including its waters and property rights, and to ensure that Idaho's sovereignty is not violated by the introduction of salmon or steelhead to the reaches of the Snake River, and its Idaho tributaries, above Hells Canyon Dam. Be it further

Resolved, That the Governor and the Attorney General shall undertake such action as is necessary and appropriate to ensure that the terms of the 1980 Agreement are complied with in regard to mitigation for the Hells Canyon Complex to protect upstream water users, water rights, landowners and economic development from the State of Oregon's efforts to pass and introduce salmon and steelhead above Hells Canyon Dam into waters of the State. And be it further

Resolved, That consistent with the authority of Section 67-6302, Idaho Code, the Legislature of the State of Idaho does not approve of the efforts by the State of Oregon and opposes any action by a federal agency, or any entity acting on behalf of a federal agency, or other groups, entities or individuals to require the passage and introduction or reintroduction of salmon or steelhead above Hells Canyon Dam, including trying to include in the FERC license for the Hells Canyon Project any provision that would result in introduction or reintroduction of any such species into the waters of the State of Idaho. And be it further

Resolved, That, the State of Idaho supports the relicensing of Hells Canyon Complex consistent with the following policies: (A) The license is consistent with the policies set forth in the Idaho State Water Plan; (B) The license recognizes that no salmon and steelhead populations can be introduced or reintroduced above Hells Canyon Dam; (C)

The license recognizes that the water rights for the Hells Canyon Complex are subordinated to future upstream uses as set forth in the partial decrees for each of the three dams; and (D) The mitigation requirements in the license for salmon and steelhead comply with the terms of the 1980 Settlement Agreement. And be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress and to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM-34. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho encouraging western states and the Federal government to establish cooperative and coordinated efforts with the State of Idaho to prevent, to whatever extent possible, enforcement of invasive species laws and rapid response protocols, further spread of the mussels, and containment where established, until such time as viable tools for eradication are discovered; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 4

Whereas, eradication of invasive species is a matter of national concern, transcending state lines; and

Whereas, the presence of quagga and zebra mussels, collectively referred to as dreissenid mussels, in the West is a matter of growing and alarming concern; and

Whereas, the mussels were introduced into the Great Lakes in the 1980s by watercraft from the shipping industry through ballast water and adhesion to watercraft, having originated in Eastern Europe near the Black Sea, and now having spread to 32 states, including a discovery of larvae in Montana in November 2016; and

Whereas, in her five-year lifetime, a single quagga or zebra mussel will produce about 5 million eggs, 100,000 of which reach adulthood. The offspring of a single mussel will in turn produce a total of half a billion adult offspring; and

Whereas, mussels spread, in large part, by attaching to exposed hard surfaces of watercraft, as well as ballast water discharges, and being transported from water body to water body, many times across state lines, and many western states have now enacted laws to establish watercraft inspection programs to prevent the spread of quagga and zebra mussels to unaffected waters; and

Whereas, it is estimated that mussel introduction into the State of Idaho would cost Idaho approximately \$94 million per year. This figure does not include agriculture-related impacts, which would be devastating to the state, but reflects the impact to hydroelectric facilities, recreation areas, fish hatcheries, golf courses, intake valves for drinking water facilities and irrigation facilities; and

Whereas, federal action, and federal regulations, are necessary to address decontamination policies for those infested federal waters in the West; and

Whereas, the State of Idaho seeks to foster cooperative efforts between the western states and the federal government for the establishment of a coordinated effort to prevent, to whatever extent possible, through efforts including inspections, decontamination policies, enforcement of invasive species laws and rapid response protocols, further spread of the mussels, and containment where established, until such time as viable tools for eradication are discovered. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fourth Idaho Legis-

lature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that we encourage western states and the federal government to establish cooperative and coordinated efforts with the State of Idaho to prevent, to whatever extent possible, through efforts including inspections, decontamination policies, enforcement of invasive species laws and rapid response protocols, further spread of the mussels, and containment where established, until such time as viable tools for eradication are discovered. And be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States, to the leadership of the houses, assemblies and senates in the states of Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and California, and to the Pacific Northwest Economic Region.

POM-35. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho urging the United States Congress to appropriate \$8 million of the authorized \$20 million for fiscal year 2018 to the four Northwest states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, according to the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN), which includes the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (WRDA); to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 8

Whereas, Dreissenid mussels, specifically quagga mussels (*Dreissena rostriformis bugensis*) and zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*), are aquatic invasive species that cause irreparable ecological damage to many waters in the United States; and

Whereas, we are requesting \$8 million in federal matching funding for FY 2018 to combat the immediate threat of invasive quagga and zebra mussels to the Pacific Northwest region. Until recently, the Pacific Northwest region remained one of the only regions in North America without invasive quagga and zebra mussels. In November 2016, invasive mussel larvae were detected at Canyon Ferry Reservoir and Tiber Reservoir, located in Montana, and part of the Missouri River system. In response, Montana Governor Steve Bullock declared a natural resources state of emergency; and

Whereas, further spread of these invasive mussels will have a devastating and far-reaching impact on the economic and environmental wellbeing of the entire region. If invasive mussel populations become established in the Pacific Northwest, they will cost the region \$500 million a year, so it is vital that we work together to ensure that the invasive mussels do not make the short trip across the Continental Divide and into the Columbia River system. Failing to ensure this would not only result in Idaho water bodies becoming infested with quagga and zebra mussels, but the rest of the Columbia River Basin and region as well; and

Whereas, for these reasons, we ask Congress to appropriate \$8 million of the authorized \$20 million for FY 2018 to the four Northwest states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, according to the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN), which includes the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (WRDA). The \$8 million in federal matching funding would be used to enhance funds already allocated by the states for watercraft inspection and decontamination stations with the purpose of protecting the Columbia River Basin

against invasive mussels. Now that invasive mussel larvae have been found in Montana, federal assistance is key to ensuring that the Columbia River Basin system is protected and that invasive mussels do not spread to the rest of the region; and

Whereas, we appreciate the funding that Congress appropriated under the Water Resources Reform and Development Act of 2014 (WRRDA) and WIIN to assist the four Northwest states. The emergency in Montana highlights the constant and ongoing threat of invasive mussels to the region, and the importance of the states' continued receipt of federal matching funding to support their efforts to protect against these aquatic invaders. Therefore, we respectfully ask that you consider our request and take the necessary steps to ensure that federal funds are appropriated to the four Northwest states in FY 2018. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fourth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that we urge Congress to appropriate \$8 million of the authorized \$20 million for FY 2018 to the four Northwest states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington, according to the Water Infrastructure Improvements for the Nation Act (WIIN), which includes the Water Resources Development Act of 2016 (WRDA). The \$8 million in federal matching funding will be used to enhance funds already allocated by the states for watercraft inspection and decontamination stations with the purpose of protecting the Columbia River Basin against invasive mussels. Now that invasive mussel larvae have been found in Montana, federal assistance is key to ensuring that the Columbia River Basin system is protected and that invasive mussels do not spread to the rest of the region. And be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Army, the Secretary of the Interior, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and to the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States.

POM-36. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Michigan urging the United States Department of Energy and the United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission to fulfill their obligation to establish a permanent solution for handling high-level nuclear waste; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 8

Whereas, Nuclear power has been a significant source of the nation's electricity production over the last four decades. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, nuclear power provided about 20 percent of the electricity produced in the United States in 2015, and Michigan's three nuclear power plants were responsible for about 26 percent of the electricity generated in the state; and

Whereas, Since the earliest days of nuclear power, determining how to deal with used nuclear fuel has been a great dilemma. Currently, more than 70,000 metric tons of spent nuclear fuel are stored in pools or casks at temporary sites around the country, including locations in Michigan. This high-level radioactive waste demands exceptional care in all facets of its storage and disposal, including transportation; and

Whereas, More than 30 years ago, Congress enacted the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 to address the long-term storage of nuclear waste. The act requires the federal government, through the Department of Energy, to build a repository for the permanent storage

of high-level radioactive material from nuclear power plants and to begin accepting waste by January 31, 1998. It is now 2017, and the nation remains without a permanent repository, despite billions of dollars collected from electric ratepayers for the project; and

Whereas, The Department of Energy's National Laboratories have pioneered a method of recycling spent nuclear waste into fuel, known as pyrochemical processing, which could extend the productive life of uranium and cut down on nuclear waste. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission should prioritize the development and implementation of technical specifications and licensing requirements to enable the construction of Generation IV reactors capable of performing pyrochemical processing; and

Whereas, The federal government needs to build a permanent repository and promote the construction of pyrochemical processing facilities. Spent nuclear fuel continues to pile up at temporary sites around the country, and the ongoing problem of permanent disposal is an impediment to the potential of nuclear power to help meet our nation's energy needs. Our nation can only continue to safely store this waste at temporary sites for so long; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That we urge the U.S. Department of Energy and the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission to fulfill their obligation, as provided by law, to establish a permanent solution for handling high-level nuclear waste, and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Secretary of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

POM-37. A joint memorial adopted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho urging the President of the United States, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, and the United States Congress to allow individual states to serve as the primary regulator of health insurance plans and permit the availability and sale of nonsubsidized health insurance plans in accordance with state-established statutes, regulations, and rules governing such plans; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

HOUSE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 7

Whereas, the Sixtieth Idaho Legislature passed Senate Joint Memorial 106, sponsored by the office of Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter, calling for an amendment to the U.S. Constitution that would prevent Congress from passing laws requiring citizens of the United States to participate in any health care insurance program or penalizing them for declining health care coverage; and

Whereas, the Idaho Health Freedom Act codifies as state policy that every person in the State of Idaho is and shall be free from government compulsion in the selection of health insurance options, and that such liberty is protected by the constitutions of the United States and the State of Idaho; and

Whereas, the average Idaho rate increase for 2017 individual Affordable Care Act (ACA) health insurance plans was 24% and, with the year-over-year increases since the implementation of the ACA federal mandates, health insurance plans have become unaffordable for thousands of Idahoans and their families; and

Whereas, nearly 90,000 Idahoans can afford coverage only with the assistance of an ACA premium assistance tax credit or other subsidy, and Idaho's uninsured includes "middle class" individuals and families who earn too

much to qualify for federal insurance premium assistance and have no coverage option other than high-cost ACA plans; and

Whereas, the premium amounts for pre-ACA individual transitional "grandmothered" plans were 30% to 50% less than those of the individual ACA plans, indicating that a return to state regulation of the individual insurance market would result in significantly lower premium amounts for many Idahoans, and

Whereas, prior to implementation of the ACA, the State of Idaho primarily regulated the Idaho health insurance market and provided aggressive oversight of all aspects of that market and enforced consumer protections as well as ensured a local, responsive regulation for consumers; and

Whereas, prior to the implementation of the ACA-mandated plans, Idaho had a stable and competitive individual insurance market, with among the lowest individual premium amounts in the nation, and consumers could choose from a variety of health insurance coverage options to best cover them and their families; and

Whereas, on January 20, 2017, President Donald J. Trump signed an executive order to minimize the economic burden of the ACA pending repeal, including instruction to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and to the heads of all other executive departments and agencies with authorities and responsibilities under the act to exercise all authority and discretion available to them to provide greater flexibility to states and to cooperate with them implementing healthcare programs. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the members of the First Regular Session of the Sixty-fourth Idaho Legislature, the House of Representatives and the Senate concurring therein, that the Idaho Legislature urges President Trump, Secretary Price and Congress to take the following action: Allow individual states to once again serve as the primary regulator of health insurance plans and immediately permit the free market availability and sale of nonsubsidized health insurance plans in accordance with state-established statutes, regulations and rules governing such plans; and be it further

Resolved, That the Idaho Department of Insurance issue guidance allowing for competitive, innovative, nonsubsidized health insurance plans, along with the free market sale of health insurance plans to Idahoans who choose to purchase them, in accordance with state-established statutes, regulations and rules governing such plans; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and she is hereby authorized and directed to forward a copy of this Memorial to the President of the United States, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of Congress, and the congressional delegation representing the State of Idaho in the Congress of the United States, as well as to Governor C.L. "Butch" Otter and Director Dean Cameron of the Idaho Department of Insurance.

POM-38. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of California calling upon the United States Congress to reject any effort to repeal the Affordable Care Act unless it is simultaneously replaced with an alternative program that meets the standards clearly and consistently articulated by the President of the United States; to the Committee on Finance.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 26

Whereas, Over the first two years of full implementation of the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (Public Law

111-148) (Affordable Care Act), California's uninsured rate decreased by half—the largest percentage point decline in the uninsured rate of any state—from 17.2 percent in 2013 to 8.6 percent in 2015, according to the United States Census Bureau, with the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention indicating a further fall to 7.1 percent in the first nine months of 2016; and

Whereas, This decline, from 6.5 million uninsured individuals in 2013 to 3.3 million uninsured individuals in 2015, is a historic accomplishment that reaches across all income levels, geographic regions, and ethnic groups in California; and

Whereas, In June 2016, nearly 3.7 million individuals received coverage through the Affordable Care Act's Medicaid eligibility expansion; and

Whereas, Over 13 million children and adults—approximately one-third of the population—now receive health care coverage through the Medi-Cal program in California; and

Whereas, Since the California Health Benefit Exchange, also known as Covered California, opened its doors, it has cumulatively enrolled 2.5 million people into health care coverage; and

Whereas, Currently, nearly 1.4 million people are enrolled in health care coverage through Covered California, with approximately 90 percent receiving federal subsidies; and

Whereas, The lifeblood of these coverage expansions in California is the federal funding received through the Affordable Care Act; and

Whereas, California's strong consumer protections for health care coverage, access to comprehensive health coverage, including reproductive health care services, and vigorous regulatory system are threatened by the American Health Care Act under consideration in Congress; and

Whereas, The American Health Care Act will result in the elimination of all federal funding for Planned Parenthood, a reduction of tax credits and an increase in premiums for many low- and moderate-income Californians, the elimination of cost-sharing subsidies, a repeal of the Medicaid entitlement to coverage, the elimination of enhanced federal funding for new enrollment in Medi-Cal in 2020 resulting in a massive shift of costs to the state, more uninsured Californians, and fewer Californians receiving affordable coverage; and

Whereas, The American Health Care Act under consideration in Congress provides \$600 billion in tax cuts primarily to upper-income individuals, implements an "age tax" that allows insurers to charge an older person five times the amount charged to a young adult, and proposes that income-based premium subsidies would be replaced by age-based subsidies that hurt moderate-income individuals and makes insurance unaffordable for all but the least healthy; and

Whereas, Millions of Americans rely on the essential provisions of the Affordable Care Act, including, among others, premium tax credits, cost-sharing subsidies, and easily comparable comprehensive coverage; and

Whereas, Since the Affordable Care Act was passed in March 2010, the United States private sector added over 15,000,000 jobs and set a record for consecutive months of job growth, and

Whereas, Health care policy is extremely complex because it involves the lives and well-being of hundreds of millions of Americans, impacts the national economy in innumerable ways, and involves complex laws and regulations, insurance markets, and consumer protections; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the Senate affirms its strong

support for the Affordable Care Act and calls upon the United States Congress to reject any effort to repeal the Affordable Care Act unless it is simultaneously replaced with an alternative program that meets the standards clearly and consistently articulated by President Trump: that not one American will lose coverage and that coverage will be more affordable and of higher quality for all Americans; and be it further

Resolved, That the Senate urges Congress to not jeopardize the health of millions of Americans by pushing through irresponsible policy in late-night hearings, but instead allow for comprehensive public review, “including evaluations by the Congressional Budget Office and relevant policy committees, so that Americans have their concerns heard; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the Majority Leader of the Senate, to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States, and to the author for appropriate distribution.

POM-39. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Michigan urging the President of the United States and the United States Congress to explore and support policies that will lead to the establishment of facilities within the United States for the reprocessing and recycling of spent nuclear fuel; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 9

Whereas, The federal Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982 called for the United States Department of Energy to begin collecting spent nuclear waste and develop a long-term plan for storage of the material. In 2002, Congress approved Yucca Mountain in Nevada as the location to allow the Department of Energy to establish a safe repository for high-level spent nuclear waste; and

Whereas, In 2010, the Department of Energy halted the project at Yucca Mountain when the construction authorization process was in progress, despite the Nuclear Waste Fund receiving more than \$30 billion in revenue from electric customers throughout the United States in order to construct the facility and store the spent fuel; and

Whereas, The Argonne National Laboratory has developed a high-temperature method of recycling spent nuclear waste into fuel, known as pyrochemical processing. This process allows 100 times more of the energy in uranium ore to be used to produce electricity compared to current commercial reactors; and

Whereas, Extending the productive life of uranium ore through pyrochemical processing ensures almost inexhaustible supplies of low-cost uranium resources for the generation of electricity, minimizes the risk that used fuel could be stolen and used to produce weapons, and reduces the amount of nuclear waste and the time it must be isolated by almost 1,000 times; and

Whereas, Advanced non-light-water reactors currently under development in the United States and internationally have the potential to utilize used fuel from existing reactors as fuel, but according to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, there are no reprocessing facilities currently operating within the United States; and

Whereas, The federal government’s inability to adequately store or reprocess almost 100,000 tons of spent nuclear fuel has adversely affected the residents of the state of Michigan. Michigan has paid more than \$800 million into the Nuclear Waste Fund since

1983, but the federal government has failed to use it to permanently store nuclear waste in a way that serves the public; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That we urge the President and Congress of the United States to explore and support policies that will lead to the establishment of facilities within the United States for the reprocessing and recycling of spent nuclear fuel; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 190. A bill to provide for consideration of the extension under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of nonapplication of No-Load Mode energy efficiency standards to certain security or life safety alarms or surveillance systems, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-76).

S. 215. A bill to authorize the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission to issue an order continuing a stay of a hydroelectric license for the Mahoney Lake hydroelectric project in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-77).

S. 226. A bill to exclude power supply circuits, drivers, and devices to be connected to, and power, light-emitting diodes or organic light-emitting diodes providing illumination or ceiling fans using direct current motors from energy conservation standards for external power supplies (Rept. No. 115-78).

S. 239. A bill to amend the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to encourage the increased use of performance contracting in Federal facilities, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-79).

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 723. A bill to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of a hydroelectric project (Rept. No. 115-80).

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment:

S. 724. A bill to amend the Federal Power Act to modernize authorizations for necessary hydropower approvals (Rept. No. 115-81).

S. 730. A bill to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of certain hydroelectric projects (Rept. No. 115-82).

By Ms. MURKOWSKI, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with amendments:

S. 734. A bill to extend a project of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission involving the Cannonsville Dam (Rept. No. 115-83).

By Mr. HOEVEN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, without amendment:

S. 245. A bill to amend the Indian Tribal Energy Development and Self Determination Act of 2005, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 115-84).

S. 343. A bill to repeal certain obsolete laws relating to Indians (Rept. No. 115-85).

By Mr. ISAKSON, from the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 1094. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the accountability of employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE REPORT OF COMMITTEE

The following executive report of a nomination was submitted:

By Mr. RISCH for the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

*Althea Coetzee, of Virginia, to be Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

*Nomination was reported with recommendation that it be confirmed subject to the nominee’s commitment to respond to requests to appear and testify before any duly constituted committee of the Senate.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. ROUNDS (for himself and Mr. HOEVEN):

S. 1210. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to reduce tax rates across the board; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. BLUNT (for himself and Mrs. MCCASKILL):

S. 1211. A bill to require the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to undertake remediation oversight of the West Lake Landfill located in Bridgeton, Missouri; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MARKEY, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL):

S. 1212. A bill to provide family members of an individual who they fear is a danger to himself, herself, or others, and law enforcement, with new tools to prevent gun violence; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PETERS (for himself and Ms. STABENOW):

S. 1213. A bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to post a copy of the most recent response plan for each onshore oil pipeline on a publicly accessible website; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Ms. KLOBUCHAR):

S. 1214. A bill to amend the Toxic Substances Control Act to clarify the jurisdiction of the Environmental Protection Agency with respect to certain sporting good articles, and to exempt those articles from a definition under that Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. REED):

S. 1215. A bill to amend part E of title IV of the Social Security Act to allow States that provide foster care for children up to age 21 to serve former foster youths through age 23 under the John H. Chafee Foster Care Independence Program; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. LEE (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. COONS):

S. 1216. A bill to clarify that an authorization to use military force, a declaration of war, or any similar authority shall not authorize the detention without charge or trial of a citizen or lawful permanent resident of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ISAKSON (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. CORKER, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. HATCH, Mr. MCCONNELL, Mr. PERDUE, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr.