

(2) expresses its deepest condolences to the victims of these attacks and their families;

(3) expresses solidarity with the people of United Kingdom, the Philippines, Indonesia, Egypt, Iraq, Australia, and Iran;

(4) recognizes the threat posed by ISIS and recommitments to U.S. leadership in the Global Coalition working to defeat ISIS.

SENATE RESOLUTION 189—DESIGNATING THE WEEK OF JUNE 5 THROUGH JUNE 11, 2017, AS “HEMP HISTORY WEEK”

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. MCCONNELL) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 189

Whereas Hemp History Week will be held from June 5 through June 11, 2017;

Whereas the goals of Hemp History Week are to commemorate the historical relevance of industrial hemp in the United States and to promote the full growth potential of the industrial hemp industry;

Whereas industrial hemp is an agricultural commodity that has been used for centuries to produce many innovative industrial and consumer products, including soap, fabric, textiles, construction materials, clothing, paper, cosmetics, food, and beverages;

Whereas the global market for hemp is estimated to consist of more than 25,000 products;

Whereas the value of hemp imported into the United States for use in the production of other retail products is estimated at approximately \$76,000,000 annually;

Whereas the United States hemp industry estimates that the annual market value of hemp retail sales in the United States is more than \$570,000,000;

Whereas despite the legitimate uses of hemp, many agricultural producers of the United States are prohibited under current law from growing hemp;

Whereas because most hemp cannot be grown legally in the United States, raw hemp material and hemp products are imported for sale in the United States;

Whereas the United States is the largest consumer of hemp products in the world, but the United States is the only major industrialized country that restricts hemp farming; and

Whereas industrial hemp holds great potential to bolster the agricultural economy of the United States: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates the week of June 5 through June 11, 2017, as “Hemp History Week”;

(2) recognizes the historical relevance of industrial hemp; and

(3) recognizes the growing economic potential of industrial hemp.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 223. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 722, to impose sanctions with respect to Iran in relation to Iran’s ballistic missile program, support for acts of international terrorism, and violations of human rights, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 224. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 722, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 225. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 722, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 226. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 722, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 227. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS)) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 115, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the 1st Infantry Division.

SA 228. Mr. MCCONNELL (for Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS)) proposed an amendment to the resolution S. Res. 115, supra.

SA 229. Mr. GRAHAM (for himself, Mr. BROWN, Mr. MCCAIN, and Mr. CASEY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 722, to impose sanctions with respect to Iran in relation to Iran’s ballistic missile program, support for acts of international terrorism, and violations of human rights, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 230. Mr. HELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 722, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 223. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 722, to impose sanctions with respect to Iran in relation to Iran’s ballistic missile program, support for acts of international terrorism, and violations of human rights, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 31, between lines 12 and 13, insert the following:

(7) An assessment of Iran’s cyber capabilities, cyber force structure, and hostile cyber activities targeting the United States, United States interests, the interests of allies and partners of the United States, and interests of Iran’s regional neighbors, including an assessment of the acquisition, development, and deployment by Iran of cyber personnel and capabilities.

SA 224. Mr. SASSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 722, to impose sanctions with respect to Iran in relation to Iran’s ballistic missile program, support for acts of international terrorism, and violations of human rights, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 28, line 18, strike “AND NORTH AFRICA” and insert “NORTH AFRICA, AND SOUTH AND CENTRAL ASIA”.

On page 29, line 2, strike “and beyond” and insert “South and Central Asia, and beyond”.

SA 225. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 722, to impose sanctions with respect to Iran in relation to Iran’s ballistic missile program, support for acts of international terrorism, and violations of human rights, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 13. CONDITIONS FOR RETURN OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMATIC FACILITIES.

Section 205 of the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956 (22 U.S.C. 4305) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) Access to the Russian diplomatic facilities in Maryland and New York, which were closed by President Obama in December

2016, in accordance with subsection (b)(3), in response to efforts by the Government of Russia, or its surrogates, to interfere in the 2016 United States presidential campaign, shall be denied to all representatives of the Government of Russia until the Secretary of State, after consultation with Secretary of Treasury and the Attorney General, certifies to Congress that the Government of Russia is no longer conducting cyber-enabled activities that—

“(1) are reasonably likely to result in, or have materially contributed to, a significant threat to the national security, foreign policy, or economic health or financial stability of the United States; or

“(2) have the purpose or effect of—

“(A) harming, or otherwise significantly compromising the provision of services by, a computer or network of computers that support 1 or more entities in the United States in a critical infrastructure sector;

“(B) significantly compromising the provision of services by 1 or more entities in the United States in a critical infrastructure sector;

“(C) causing a significant disruption to the availability of a computer or network of computers in the United States;

“(D) causing a significant misappropriation of funds or economic resources, trade secrets, personal identifiers, or financial information in the United States for commercial or competitive advantage or private financial gain; or

“(E) tampering with, altering, or causing a misappropriation of information with the purpose or effect of interfering with or undermining United States election processes or institutions.”.

SA 226. Mr. VAN HOLLEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 722, to impose sanctions with respect to Iran in relation to Iran’s ballistic missile program, support for acts of international terrorism, and violations of human rights, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following:

SEC. 13. STRENGTHENING ALLIED CYBERSECURITY.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Strengthening Allied Cybersecurity Act of 2017”.

(b) **FINDINGS.**—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) In January 2017, the Director of National Intelligence (referred to in this Act as the “DNI”), in coordination with the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (referred to in this Act as the “FBI”), and the National Security Agency, judged with high confidence that Russian President Vladimir Putin ordered an influence campaign aimed at the 2016 United States presidential election.

(2) The DNI report stated, “[The Department of Homeland Security] assesses that the types of systems Russian actors targeted or compromised were not involved in vote tallying.”.

(3) On January 10, 2017, the DNI stated, in testimony before the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, “We can say that we did not see evidence of the Russians altering vote tallies.”.

(4) On March 20, 2017, FBI Director James Comey stated, in testimony before the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives, “We also, as a government, supplied information to all the states so they could equip themselves to make sure there was no successful effort to affect the vote and there was none, as we said earlier.”.