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## Senate

The Senate met at 9:30 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable LUTHER STRANGE, a Senator from the State of Alabama.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, Dr. Barry C. Black, offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Faithful Father, as our lawmakers face the challenges of this day, infuse their minds with a renewed sense of how much You have invested in them. Lead them to live for Your glory, embracing Your vision for our Nation and world. Lord, guide and inspire them with the great plans You want to accomplish through their work. May the knowledge that You are with them eviscerate fear, for You are our Lord and Savior.

Help us all to surrender to Your transforming power so that Your will may be accomplished on Earth, even as it is done in Heaven.

And, Lord, bless our wonderful pages as they prepare to leave Capitol Hill.

We pray in Your merciful Name. Amen.

### PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Presiding Officer led the Pledge of Allegiance, as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

### APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,  
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,  
Washington, DC, June 8, 2017.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable LUTHER STRANGE, a Senator from the State of Alabama, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ORRIN G. HATCH,  
President pro tempore.

Mr. STRANGE thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

### RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

### MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 1628

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I understand there is a bill at the desk due for a second reading.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1628) to provide for reconciliation pursuant to title II of the concurrent resolution on the budget for fiscal year 2017.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, in order to place the bill on the calendar under the provisions of rule XIV, I object to further proceedings.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Objection is heard.

The bill will be placed on the calendar.

### IRAN SANCTIONS BILL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, yesterday, Senators voted on an overwhelming bipartisan basis—91 to 8—to advance critical legislation granting the administration more of the policy tools it needs to hold Iran accountable for its actions. We must now keep

working toward final passage. The bill makes clear that Congress recognizes that Iran's aggressive behavior and efforts to expand its revolution across the broader Middle East must be stopped.

Unfortunately, the Obama administration's desire to draw down our conventional military presence from the Persian Gulf and Iraq created the self-defeating imperative to avoid nation-state conflict at any cost, and they were reluctant to take any action that might upset the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action—in other words, the so-called Iran deal. They kept this hands-off approach even when Iran supported terrorism and Shia militias and even as they harassed U.S. ships at sea—actions that were not part of the nuclear program or the Iran deal.

Advancing this bill makes the logical point that our Nation needs a comprehensive strategy to deal with all areas of Iran's aggression. It will give the current administration more of the tools it needs to take a stronger approach than the previous administration. It includes new mandatory ballistic missile sanctions, new terrorism sanctions, and a mechanism to ensure better enforcement of the arms embargo. These sanctions represent another key measure we can take now to keep American families safer and to support our allies over in that region.

I want to again note the broad bipartisan support this legislation has already received and encourage my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to continue working together so we can pass it.

### HEALTHCARE LEGISLATION

Mr. MCCONNELL. On another matter, Mr. President, just this week, Ohioans learned that a major insurer will exit their State's ObamaCare exchanges next year, leaving thousands in at least 18 counties without a single option—not one; not a single option—

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.



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in the marketplace. The State's insurance department cites ObamaCare as the reason behind this troubling news, saying:

Before the Affordable Care Act (ACA) Ohio had a very competitive health insurance market. [But] new regulations from [the] ACA have driven some companies out of Ohio and made it harder for them to do business, both of which have driven up the cost of health insurance in Ohio.

Forcing insurance options out of the marketplace, making it harder for people to find coverage, driving up costs of health insurance—these are the results of ObamaCare in Ohio and across the country, and the pain is all too real for thousands of Americans like those the President visited with just yesterday.

As he addressed a crowd in Cincinnati, the President shared the story of a small business owner from Louisville—my hometown—who, as the President said, is just one of the “many victims of the ObamaCare catastrophe” forced on the American people. Before ObamaCare, this Kentuckian's employees had access to multiple options for high-quality, affordable healthcare. Now, under the failed healthcare law, these workers face premiums that are 150 percent higher, while having fewer choices. To make matters worse, health insurance under ObamaCare has become so unaffordable that he now has difficulty creating new jobs that would employ even more Kentuckians.

This Louisville man is not alone either. Just a couple of days ago, Dr. Tom Price, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, met with small business owners who have faced similar challenges because of ObamaCare, people like one Kentuckian from Richmond. Here is what this Kentuckian and founder of a CPA firm said of her experience with the failed healthcare law:

Of all the clients that we see, there's not one good story about ObamaCare. And it's mostly without exception, horror stories of what has happened to themselves and their own employees.

She, like so many others, knows that the so-called Affordable Care Act has really been anything but affordable for too many small business owners and their employees.

These Kentuckians' stories provide just a glimpse into the disastrous impacts ObamaCare has had on Americans across the country. Although some may try to paint a different picture now, ObamaCare is responsible for the failures and the hurt it has created—not the American people, not those of us trying to help rescue families from this ill-advised law.

Since ObamaCare was fully enacted in 2013, premiums have increased by an average of 105 percent and millions of Americans have lost their plans. This year, people in just under three-quarters of counties nationally have only one or two choices on the ObamaCare exchanges, and the situation is likely to only get worse next year. That is

why Senate Republicans believe we must act. That is why we are working to keep our commitment to the American people and finally provide relief from ObamaCare. This law has failed the American people, and the status quo is clearly unsustainable.

As Senate Republicans continue our conversations on a path forward, I hope our Democratic colleagues will finally put aside their last-ditch efforts to salvage this failing law that is hurting so many people in the States they represent. It is time to face reality, no matter how inconvenient it may be, and help those who are counting on relief from ObamaCare.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Democratic leader is recognized.

#### TESTIMONY OF JAMES COMEY

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, this morning the Intelligence Committee is hearing testimony from former FBI Director James Comey. I hope and expect him to be as forthright and straightforward as he can. The Senate and, by extension, the American people deserve to know the truth about Mr. Comey's interactions with the President.

Based on the opening statement Mr. Comey submitted to the committee, we know that he will confirm much of what we have already learned about the events of the past few months through the press. That is important in and of itself. Until now, we have read these reports with a healthy dose of skepticism, waiting for Mr. Comey to confirm or to refute their veracity. It appears the bulk of what we learned from the reports about Mr. Comey's memos is true.

The President asked Mr. Comey to pledge “loyalty” to the President and asked him if he could “let go” of an investigation into one of the President's close associates, former National Security Advisor General Flynn. That conversation took place in a meeting during which the President raised the prospect of Mr. Comey not continuing in the job.

The Senate appreciates this testimony. I am sure members of the Intelligence Committee will seek answers to many of the remaining and new questions the testimony raises.

There are so many questions that Mr. Comey's testimony leaves hanging out there. Every single lead should be pur-

sued. Let's not lose sight of the very heart of this matter: a foreign adversary interfering with our democracy. There is an open counterintelligence investigation into whether members of the Trump campaign worked with that foreign adversary to help that campaign win the White House. This issue gets to the very foundation of our democracy: free and fair elections and the rule of law.

There is no process more sacred in democracy than the people exercising their voice at the ballot box. There is no principle more enshrined in our legal system than the principle that no one—no one—is above the law. Members of both parties should deeply care about getting the truth, whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I hope that spirit will direct Senators in their questioning today.

#### RUSSIA AND IRAN SANCTIONS LEGISLATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, Senators from both parties are negotiating the content of an amendment to the bill for tough, bipartisan Russia sanctions legislation.

On the Democratic side, we feel very strongly that we need a tough, effective package of Russia sanctions to move alongside Iran sanctions. I believe many of my Republican colleagues do, as well, so there is very likely an agreement to be reached.

President Putin has violated the sovereignty of Ukraine by annexing Crimea. He has committed human rights abuses, including the propping up of the brutal Assad regime in Syria, of stifling political dissent and the rights of his own people, and our intelligence community has concluded that Russia made a direct assault on our democracy by conducting a campaign to interfere in our elections.

That is why, principally, I proposed a vote on a bill put forward by my friend, the Republican Senator from South Carolina, Senator GRAHAM. This is a bill that includes as its cosponsors Senators MCCAIN and RUBIO on the Republican side and Senators CARDIN, BROWN, and MCCASKILL on the Democratic side. It is a strong bipartisan bill.

The bill would establish a process for Congress to review any Russia-related sanctions relief. The President and administration officials have demonstrated they are willing to consider lifting sanctions on Russia in exchange for vague, yet-to-be-articulated concessions, if any concessions at all. Congress ought to have the power to review any decision made by this administration before sanctions on Russia are lifted.

Senator MCCAIN has also introduced an amendment, along with Senator CARDIN, which would impose new sanctions on Russia. Given the revelations of Russian interference in our elections, new sanctions are warranted in addition to the existing sanctions. In addition to the Graham-Cardin bill,

which should definitely be included, I hope Senator McCain's proposal is part of our consideration of Russia-related sanctions as well.

Chairman CORKER, Chairman CRAPO, Ranking Member BROWN, and Ranking Member CARDIN are in ongoing discussions, as are the majority leader and I, about the content of the Russia sanctions and amendment. I am hopeful that we can resolve this issue and vote to advance both measures.

#### HEALTHCARE LEGISLATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, my friends on the other side of the aisle continue to work on their healthcare bill behind closed doors. They haven't made public a shred of bill text or even considered holding a committee hearing to debate the topic. Yesterday my friend the majority leader filed a motion to bring TrumpCare directly to the floor, skipping the committee process.

This is a party that screamed from the rafters "Read the bill, read the bill" when Democrats were putting together the Affordable Care Act. We spent over a year debating that bill. We tried with a bipartisan group of six to come up with a solution.

Republicans are putting together their bill in secret, with no Democratic input, and then will rush their bill to the floor without a single committee hearing, all in the span of 3 short weeks. This is a bill that will alter one-sixth of the American economy and affect tens of millions of American lives. For many, it will have life-and-death consequences.

The way Republicans are crafting this legislation is pulling the wool over the eyes of the American people on one of the most crucial issues affecting their lives. Why? There is only one explanation: They don't want the American people to see their bill. They don't want to go home to townhall meetings and let people give their opinions. Keep it under wraps, rush it through? There is only one good reason: They are not very proud of the product that they have put together.

The Republicans know that even if they make some changes to the bill that came over from the House—they may increase subsidies a bit or lower the amount of tax breaks they give to millionaires—they will still wind up with a bill that is far worse than the status quo: higher costs, less care. That is because they are working from a fundamentally flawed premise, which is to take support away from healthcare programs like Medicaid to give a tax break to the wealthiest Americans. Senate Republicans can nibble around the edges, but they will not be able to excise the rotten core of their healthcare plan.

The House bill has the support of approximately 18 percent of Americans. A majority of Democrats, Independents, and Republicans don't like it. Don't you get the message, my Republican

friends? We understand the ideologues are telling you that you must repeal. But now that people have actually looked at repeal, they realize that is not the way to go.

The right approach is not to move backward, not to undo all the progress we have made in healthcare over the past 8 years and start from scratch. The American people don't want to go back to the days when an insurance company could discriminate against you because you have a preexisting condition or jack up your rates simply because you are older. That is not the kind of healthcare system the American people want. But that seems to be what our Republican colleagues, in the dark of night, are considering.

The right approach is to keep all the good things in the existing law and work in a bipartisan way to make more progress on lowering costs for consumers and improving the quality of care.

Again, I urge my Republican colleagues to drop their repeal efforts and, instead, work with Democrats on actually improving our healthcare system.

#### INFRASTRUCTURE

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I heard President Trump talk about Democrats being obstructionists yesterday—out in Ohio, Kentucky—about a healthcare bill in which they are not asking for Democratic help or input. They are tied in a knot because their own party can't agree on the tax bill. They again are not asking for Democratic input. They are tied in a knot because their own party can't agree.

Now it looks as if they are doing the same thing on infrastructure. The President is in an "alter reality" world. He blames Democrats, but then his Republican colleagues, often at his instruction, are told not to work on the bill with Democrats. What is going on here?

What the President tweets and talks about at his rallies and what is actually happening are two different worlds—two different worlds. That is no good. It is no good for America, no good for the American people, and, frankly, no good for the President.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

#### RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the leadership time is reserved.

#### CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

#### COUNTERING IRAN'S DESTABILIZING ACTIVITIES ACT OF 2017—MOTION TO PROCEED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the

Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 722, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed to Calendar No. 110, S. 722, a bill 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.

Mrs. FISCHER. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SULLIVAN). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. FISCHER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. McCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding rule XXII, at 1:30 p.m. today, the Senate proceed to executive session for the consideration of Calendar No. 99, the nomination of Scott Brown to be Ambassador to New Zealand; I further ask that there be 15 minutes of debate on the nomination equally divided in the usual form; that following the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote on confirmation with no intervening action or debate; and that, if confirmed, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

Mr. McCONNELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. ROUNDS). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. VAN HOLLEN. Mr. President, I think we all know that former FBI Director Comey just completed his public testimony before the Senate Intelligence Committee. He testified about how President Trump asked him to pledge his loyalty to him personally and how the President asked the FBI to drop the investigation into former National Security Advisor Michael Flynn.

We know that last December, Michael Flynn had a discussion with the Russian Ambassador to the United States, Ambassador Kislyak, about dropping some of the economic sanctions that the United States has imposed on Russia. We know that Michael Flynn subsequently lied about that conversation.

We also know—and former FBI Director Comey discussed it today—that he was fired by President Trump after he refused to pledge his loyalty to the

President and did not drop the investigation into Michael Flynn.

All of that has led to the appointment of a special counsel, Bob Mueller, who has now taken over the executive branch portion of the investigation—an investigation which will likely go on for some time. It is essential for the good of the country that we get to the truth of what happened and get a full accounting and report.

As that investigation proceeds, there is one thing that should not wait, which is really what I want to talk about today. It is the need to take action against Russia for interfering in our democratic process and in our elections. There is no excuse for inaction on that front.

We know that starting in 2015, Russia launched an unprecedented and multifaceted campaign to undermine our elections—a view shared by our entire intelligence community. The Kremlin, according to former Director of National Intelligence Clapper, wanted to “undermine public faith in the U.S. democratic process.” This was and remains the unanimous verdict of the intelligence community.

We know that as part of this effort, Russia hacked the Democratic National Committee and the Clinton campaign. We know that Russia’s military intelligence unit, the GRU, then released those emails to the public in increments which were timed to cause turmoil in the American electorate.

Russia paid more than 1,000 people—human trolls—to work out of a facility in Saint Petersburg, Russia. These trolls spent their waking hours creating anti-Clinton fake news reports and disseminating these stories in key states and districts. Russia also used thousands of botnets to echo and amplify these fake news stories.

Russia also targeted the election boards of nearly half the states in our country, successfully infiltrating at least four voter registration databases and gaining access to hundreds of thousands of voter records. They even attempted to infiltrate the Maryland State Board of Elections but were not successful.

My point here today is not to debate the extent to which those Russian actions impacted or did not impact our elections; my point is that there is unanimous agreement that they interfered in our democratic process and that tomorrow they could interfere in it for other purposes and other means. We know they have targeted Senators and Members of Congress on both sides of the aisle, and we can expect, especially if we do not take action, that these attacks will only grow in pace and sophistication as we head into future elections.

We also know that Russia’s attacks on democratic forms of government reach well beyond our own borders. The intelligence community has warned us that Moscow will apply the lessons learned from its Putin-ordered campaign aimed at the U.S. Presidential

election to future influence efforts worldwide, including against our allies and their election processes.

In the months following our election, we have seen Russia use a similar disruption strategy to try to undermine moderate candidates throughout Europe, including elections in France and the Netherlands. The Kremlin has also targeted German Chancellor Merkel’s Christian Democratic Party and German State computers.

The goal of these Russian attacks against our democracy and those of our allies is clear. In testimony before Congress this year, experts across the political spectrum have stated that Russia’s goal is straightforward—to undermine confidence in our democratic process, generate doubt about the legitimacy of our elections, and undermine the unity and resolve of the NATO alliance. They want to undermine confidence in democracy and the unity that has been demonstrated through NATO over many decades.

We have seen these unprecedented attacks on our democracy and on the democracies of our allies. The world is looking at us—and I am sure many of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle are hearing from officials from around the world, including our NATO allies—and is asking: Why is it that the United States has not taken any action to protect its democracy?

Why haven’t we responded to an attack that goes to the heart of our democratic system of government? Why aren’t we working closely and urgently with our allies to prevent these efforts to subvert our elections? Why, instead, are we hearing reports that President Trump is considering giving back the use of properties that the Russians used to spy on us, including one in my State of Maryland, on the Eastern Shore?

Following the overwhelming evidence of Russian interference in our elections, the Obama administration took some very limited measures to punish the Russians for those efforts, including denying them access to those properties. Those sanctions, of course, are on top of the already existing sanctions with respect to Russia’s actions in Ukraine. It is very important that we not talk about unwinding sanctions that have been put in place. That would only reward the Russians for the actions they have taken. Instead, we need to move on and pass legislation to send a clear message that we will sanction Russia for the actions it took to undermine our democratic process right here at home.

As our colleague Senator MCCAIN said yesterday on this floor, “The United States of America needs to send a strong message to Vladimir Putin and any other aggressor that we will not tolerate attacks on our democracy.”

This is the time for all Americans to be patriots and not partisans. So, as the Senate soon considers a measure relating to sanctions on Iran, it is im-

portant that, at the same time, we enact sanctions against Russia for its violations of our democratic process.

I am a cosponsor of a number of bills that have been introduced to impose sanctions on Russia for that interference, and a number of those proposals are now being converted into amendments that will be offered. In addition to those Russian sanctions amendments that have been proposed, I have filed two additional amendments to ensure that we as a nation are thinking strategically about our long-term approach to combatting Russia’s cyber warfare, that we are shoring up our own cyber defenses in advance of our next elections, and that we are not rewarding Putin for these attacks by returning the diplomatic compounds that he used to spy on us.

My amendments would ensure that we have a concerted and unified strategy, developed with our NATO allies and European partners, to counter Russia’s cyber attacks, including its efforts to undermine our democratic elections. We do not currently have any kind of coordinated, developed strategy here in our own country or with our NATO and other allies.

My amendments would require the FBI to establish a high-level cyber security liaison for Presidential campaigns and major national political party committees to ensure that we do not have a repeat of the 2016 elections or at least that we are prepared to confront it. The liaison would share cyber threats as they arise and cyber security protocols with these organizations to stave off cyber attacks.

These amendments would also prevent the executive branch from returning the diplomatic compounds that Russia used to spy on us. They would prevent the return of those compounds until the Secretary of State certifies that Russia is no longer conducting cyber attacks against the United States that threaten our national security, our economy, or our financial stability.

It is outrageous that this administration is actually thinking of rolling back very modest sanctions that were put in place as a result of its attack on our democracy rather than joining us here in Congress on a bipartisan basis to make it clear that one cannot attack our democracy with impunity.

Mr. Comey’s testimony today and the work of the committees here and of Special Counsel Mueller are part of an ongoing effort to determine whether there was any collusion between the Russians and the Trump campaign. That investigation will continue. People will investigate whether there are ongoing efforts to derail or disrupt or obstruct those investigations, and that will be a process which will play out over many months. But there is no reason to wait another moment before we take action on the question for which there is no dispute and no disagreement—the fact that the Russians interfered in our elections. Maybe yesterday

they interfered because they had a preference for one candidate. Maybe the next time they will interfere because they have a preference for another candidate or another party. The point is that, on this issue, we need to show unity.

Our allies are asking us: How is it that you can sit on your hands and do nothing in response to what is an obvious attack on your democratic process? How can you even be considering relieving sanctions on Russia after its attack on your democracy?

I hope we will quickly take up legislation to impose sanctions on Russia, to send a strong signal to Russia and to our NATO allies and others around the world that we will not stand idly by when we have that kind of attack on our democratic process, that we will act, and we will act now.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. ISAKSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will proceed to executive session to consider the following nomination, which the clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Scott P. Brown, of New Hampshire, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to New Zealand, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Independent State of Samoa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be 15 minutes of debate equally divided in the usual form.

The Senator from Arizona. Mr. FLAKE. Mr. President, I yield back all time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Without objection, it is so ordered. The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to the Brown nomination?

Mr. FLAKE. I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second. The clerk will call the roll. The bill clerk called the roll.

Mr. CORNYN. The following Senator is necessarily absent: the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER).

Further, if present and voting, the Senator from Tennessee (Mr. ALEXANDER) would have voted "yea."

Mr. DURBIN. I announce that the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) is necessarily absent.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. DAINES). Are there any other Senators in the Chamber desiring to vote?

The result was announced—yeas 94, nays 4, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 141 Ex.]  
YEAS—94

Baldwin	Franken	Paul
Barrasso	Gardner	Perdue
Bennet	Graham	Peters
Blumenthal	Grassley	Portman
Blunt	Hassan	Reed
Boozman	Hatch	Risch
Brown	Heinrich	Roberts
Burr	Heitkamp	Rounds
Cantwell	Heller	Rubio
Capito	Hirono	Sanders
Cardin	Hoeven	Sasse
Carper	Inhofe	Schumer
Casey	Isakson	Scott
Cassidy	Johnson	Shaheen
Cochran	Kaine	Shelby
Collins	Kennedy	Stabenow
Coons	King	Strange
Corker	Klobuchar	Sullivan
Cornyn	Lankford	Tester
Cortez Masto	Leahy	Thune
Cotton	Lee	Tillis
Crapo	Manchin	Toomey
Cruz	Markey	Udall
Daines	McCain	Van Hollen
Donnelly	McCaskill	Warner
Duckworth	McConnell	Warren
Durbin	Merkley	Whitehouse
Enzi	Moran	Wicker
Ernst	Murkowski	Wyden
Feinstein	Murphy	Young
Fischer	Murray	
Flake	Nelson	

NAYS—4

Booker	Harris
Gillibrand	Schatz

NOT VOTING—2

Alexander	Menendez
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The nomination was confirmed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

Under the previous order, the President will be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

COUNTERING IRAN'S DESTABILIZING ACTIVITIES ACT OF 2017—MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, last year the Nation was shocked by undercover videos produced by investigative journalists with the Center for Medical Progress exposing Planned Parenthood's sale of fetal body parts and the callousness with which Planned Parenthood officials described their grisly work.

As we know, as Planned Parenthood and its allies in the mainstream media hoped, outrage fades with time, and at-

tention turns—but not for long, for the abortion industry and its profiteers are never really beset by scandal. They are a scandal.

Just last month we got another reminder about the reality behind the talking points. Once again, it was the undercover journalists of the Center for Medical Progress doing the investigative journalism the mainstream media refuses to do. Once again, the video has been ignored by the pro-abortion media elite, whose principal interest is the story of the prosecution of the journalists for daring to speak this truth to their power.

The American people and their representatives in the U.S. Senate deserve to know what the new video shows. It shows the founder of Planned Parenthood's Consortium of Abortion Providers on a conference panel. She recounts a harrowing experience while performing an abortion: "An eyeball just fell down into my lap, and that is gross." Her remarks were greeted with laughter from the audience.

It shows another Planned Parenthood doctor stating: "The fetus is a tough little object, so taking it apart in the womb is very difficult."

This comment echoes a previous undercover video in which a Planned Parenthood doctor says that the bones of a 20-week old fetus were so strong that "I have to hit the gym for this."

The video shows the director of abortion services for Planned Parenthood Gulf Coast saying that she sometimes uses forceps to "pull off a leg or two" to ensure an unborn child dies before being born—in other words, to avoid the moment when our Nation's laws might protect that child.

The video shows the medical director of Planned Parenthood in Michigan talking about surprising common ground between abortion doctors and pro-life activists.

We might actually both agree that there is violence in here. Let's just give them all the violence, it's a person, it's killing. Let's just give them all that.

That is not what they say in public. It certainly isn't what they tell their patients, the women who come into their clinics—just in private, at industry conferences, between networking opportunities and drinks at the open bar. Because they know—deep down, everyone knows the Center for Medical Progress videos shock, but they do not surprise. They don't teach us anything we don't already know. All they do is remind us of an inconvenient truth that demands our attention and our action.

It is certainly stirring the pro-abortion political machine into action. As expected, the Center for Medical Progress is once again the target of criminal and civil investigations designed to intimidate further questions about the abortion industry's methods and money. But the truth is out. It is there.

As we know, threats and intimidation are tactics of guilt and desperation of the losing side in every battle

that has ever been fought. If Planned Parenthood were what they have publicly declared themselves to be, they would welcome transparency. We all know why they hide because we know what they hide.

The question, as always, is not what they will do, but what we will do. And the answer is always “as much as we can.” We can start by enforcing existing abortion laws and by reforming others, for example, making the Mexico City policy permanent so taxpayer money is not used to promote abortions to disadvantaged people overseas or ending abortion after 20 weeks when unborn children begin to feel pain. We can confirm Federal judges who follow the Constitution rather than reverse engineer their preferred policy outcomes.

The truth about abortion is spreading because of advances in medical imaging, because of brave journalists, tireless activists, compassionate doctors, nurses, and other healthcare professionals. Statehouses are passing laws to protect American women and their children. The rising generation of young Americans is the most pro-life in decades because they know too.

Little by little, the truth is fighting free, like green shoots through the frost. One day soon, we will reaffirm our Nation’s principles in their dignified fullness and avow, once again, that all men are created equal. All are entitled to life.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERDUE). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mrs. CAPITO). Without objection, it is so ordered.

REMEMBERING SAM R. BRICE AND HOWARD A. “BUZZ” OTIS

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Madam President, over the Memorial Day weekend, Alaska lost two really great men. These men were doers and they were builders in every sense of the word—both literally and figuratively. They were family people, and they were the best of friends to one another and to so many of us.

Today I wish to pay tribute to Sam R. Brice and Howard A. Otis—although, nobody called him Howard. We all knew him as “Buzz” Otis. I wish to take just a few moments this afternoon and tell Members of the Senate a little bit about these two very wonderful and great men.

You really couldn’t find two more genuine Alaskans than Sam or Buzz. Yet neither was born in the State. They came to Alaska.

Sam grew up in Florida. He was educated at Columbia University in New York City. So he was a long way from New York City when he came to Fairbanks, AK. He served in the Marine

Corps, and then he moved to Alaska to help his parents, Luther and Helenka, establish a family construction business there in the Interior.

The story is pretty legendary about his mother Helenka. His mother spelled her name always with a lower case “h”. She didn’t want the capital, and always made sure that you put the emphasis on the “len” in Helenka. She was really the epitome of an independent, self-reliant, really strong Alaskan woman, and she wouldn’t let anyone forget that. She was very outgoing, vivacious, and had a heart of gold. I think it all wore off on her children. We certainly saw that in Sam.

It was said that Sam Brice never met a stranger. He was known for remembering every good deed that others did for him—no matter how many years in the past it may have been, decades after the event. He always generously returned the favor and always remembered to just say: “Thank you for that”—“thank you for that.”

Sam was one who just did good. He did good throughout the State. Those in rural Alaska have fond memories and affection for a man who helped build their communities and who was a leader. He was a leader of the Associated General Contractors, and in his later years was well known for roasting his fellow contractors at the AGC dinners. He had a great sense of humor, and that humor was really contagious.

The lines from Sam’s obituary really say everything one needs to know about the man. They are:

In lieu of flowers, the family would wish all to remember Sam who lived by example, whether a handshake, a smile, or a contribution; he was always willing to lend a helping hand. Please remember all the different ways Sam has touched people’s lives and consciously think how you can make the world a better place, as Sam demonstrated throughout his life. We ask you honor Sam’s memory by emulating his compassion to others and be a friend to man.

Sam’s memorial services were this past Saturday. I was unable to attend. I know the church was packed to overflowing. But as I was in another part of the State that day, I couldn’t help but think of those words from the obituary about how we can individually and collectively think about how we can make the world a better place by being compassionate to others, being a friend to others, and living that in our daily lives, as Sam did—truly, truly a great man.

His friend Buzz Otis was also a transplant to Alaska. He grew up in Michigan. He was educated at Michigan State and came to Alaska in 1975, thinking he was just going to explore the State for a few months, like so many who come to our State. They think they are just going to come, take a peek, and then leave, but as with many Alaskans, that didn’t happen with Buzz. In 1976, he founded a land-scaping business in Fairbanks called Great Northwest, and this was really his ticket to business success and to a lifetime commitment to Alaska.

I have so many good friends throughout the State who are givers and doers. I just think we Alaskans have a tendency to want to give back to our communities. We help our neighbors. Buzz Otis did that in spades. He was involved in a lot of different levels politically. He was a strong supporter of mine and other members of the Alaska delegation. He served on the Fairbanks North Star Borough Assembly and was elected as its presiding officer. He chaired the Fairbanks Economic Development Corporation and managed the North Pole Economic Development Corporation.

He was just involved in so many different aspects of his community. He was an outdoorsman and loved sports. He was a rugby player and had a rugby pitch. He loved the sport of dog mushing and encouraged young people to take it up. He was just always doing, always engaged.

He was blessed in life to have a great family and a wonderful, beautiful wife, Renee. That family standing together was a beautiful thing to watch in terms of the support they all gave one another, and it was truly so for Buzz, as a father and as a family man. I just can’t think of anything better. Family really does come first.

That is ultimately what claimed the lives of these two wonderful men who had so much life left in them. Buzz’s son was out on the river, and Sam and Buzz went out to check on him in Sam’s plane. It wasn’t out of the ordinary to do this. It was good weather, good visibility, and a pretty fair day for the Interior. It turns out that Buzz’s son was OK, but the flight ended in tragedy. Sam’s plane went down near the Salcha River on the morning of Saturday, May 27.

If only this story had a happy ending. Instead, it had somewhat of an Alaskan ending. Sam and Buzz gave their lives doing what so many Alaskans do; that is, looking out for one another, looking out for their families.

But we know we don’t remember people for how they lost their lives. We remember people for how they lived their lives. Sam and Buzz were truly “salt of the earth” Alaskans. They were honest, hardworking, caring, and adventurous. They hired local people, they treated them well, and they were always welcomed back by the communities they served so faithfully. They really dedicated their lives to the betterment of the last frontier, and they never forgot family. Family was always first.

Everyone says that you can’t say enough about these people, and it is true. So I will conclude my remarks and just simply express the Senate’s condolences to the Brice and Otis families: to Joan Brice, to Renee Otis, to their children, and to their families—great families—destined to carry on the legacies of Sam Brice and Buzz Otis.

75TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALEUTIAN CAMPAIGN

We just recognized Memorial Day last week in our respective States. I

was pleased to be with many Alaskans as we observed Memorial Day. We clearly revere those who serve in our military. In Alaska, we are home to more veterans per capita than any other State in the Union.

This year, I was privileged to host a most distinguished veteran at Alaska's official State veterans' memorial. This is located in a place called Byers Lake, which is midway on the Parks Highway between Fairbanks and Anchorage. It is extraordinarily picturesque. It is very tranquil. It is almost a spiritual place in many, many ways, as we look out to Denali in the background, being surrounded by the memorials for honoring those veterans who have served us.

But I was able to bring to that gathering a very distinguished veteran, our Secretary of the Interior, Ryan Zinke, a former Navy SEAL.

This following week, just on Sunday, I was able to do yet another Memorial Day. Our focus was not on those who gave their lives on foreign soil but in a battle for American soil. Our focus this past Sunday was on what is known as the "forgotten battle" of World War II. It was the bombing and subsequent occupation of the Aleutian Islands of Alaska by Japan. It was a yearlong campaign, and for those of us in Alaska, it is a campaign that we often speak about and we share the stories. There are veterans of that campaign who are still around today, sharing stories with us. They are living legends, if you will.

I recognize that for many, if you were to ask them whether the United States has ever been occupied—occupied in World War II—they wouldn't know. I think, unfortunately, the name the "forgotten battle" may be just exactly that. Most Americans don't recognize that the Aleutians were occupied by the Japanese, that Americans were killed in defending our homeland, and that some of the indigenous people were either transported to Japan as prisoners of war or evacuated to the southeastern coast of our State, a thousand miles away.

Making sure this "forgotten war" is not forgotten is a mission for me. It is an important part of our Nation's history. Again, that Aleutian Campaign was a yearlong campaign—fighting weather and terrain with equipment that was clearly not up to the challenge—to reclaim U.S. territory from a determined Japanese force.

A little bit of the history: On June 3, 1942, Japanese forces bombed Dutch Harbor and, over the succeeding days, occupied the islands of Attu and Kiska. These islands were occupied by Native people who had been there over a thousand years.

It was not until May of 1943 that Attu was retaken, and 549 U.S. and Allied troops were killed in combat. But there is evidence that the U.S. and Allied losses in the Battle of Attu were much higher as a result of exposure, disease, Japanese booby-traps, friendly

fire, and frostbite. Let me just tell you, the elements out there in the Aleutians are particularly harsh. When you don't have the equipment, it makes it even more so.

The war in the Aleutians came at a great price for our Native people who had lived on those lands for thousands of years before the war. The homes were burned, churches were burned, and 881 of the Aleut residents of 9 separate villages were relocated to abandoned mining and fishing camps in Southeastern Alaska, where they were forced to live under some pretty tough conditions.

At the remembrance event that I attended in Alaska on Sunday, some of the evacuees were at the ceremony. They were there. They shared their stories about what it meant to literally be ripped from their village—without having any idea what was really going on—and then sent to an area that may have been a foreign country to them. On the Aleutian Islands, the environment is entirely different from that of a cannery in in Southeast Alaska. But what was extraordinary about these evacuees was, despite the very harsh, difficult, and, in many cases, horrible conditions, they never gave up. They didn't give up hope, and they certainly didn't give up their patriotism. Twenty-five men from the evacuated villages chose to join the fight. Three men joined the retake of Attu. All were awarded the Bronze Star for their valor.

I think it is important to remember that the many lessons to be learned from the Aleutian Campaign. America once perceived itself as a nation oceans away from foreign threats. Today, I think it is unthinkable for us to think that any of our territory could be occupied by a foreign power. But we must never forget that during World War II, a portion of the United States was occupied, and it was occupied in those days, as today, because Alaska is a strategic location. These lessons cannot and should not be lost to history.

We all know the saying that those who forget history are condemned to repeat it. The Japanese incursion occurred less than a decade after GEN Billy Mitchell testified that Alaska is indeed the most strategic place in the world. The incursion taught our Nation a vital lesson—that the defense of America begins in Alaska. Fortunately, the lessons of the Aleutian Campaign and Alaska's strategic location are not lost on today's military planners.

Let me walk you through what we see in the State of Alaska right now, recognizing the proximity of Alaska to some of the hot spots around the world, whether it is North Korea, Russia, or China. Alaska is seeing a renaissance when it comes to our military presence. We see it at Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson, where Air Force F-22s and AWACS launch to acknowledge their Russian counterparts that are flying in the Air Defense Identification

Zone. We see it at Eielson Air Force Base, which is preparing to receive two squadrons of F-35s beginning in 2020. We see it in the soldiers of the 4th Airborne Brigade Combat Team in Anchorage, who are now waiting deployment to Afghanistan. We see it in the soldiers of the 1st Stryker Brigade, who will soon begin their rotation of pre-deployment training at the National Training Center. We see it in the crews who are staffing ballistic missile radars in the State, looking very carefully at North Korea. We also see it in the patriotic construction workers who will begin building the new long-range missile discrimination radar at Clear Air Force Station this summer and on the missile fields of Fort Greely, ready to intercept an ICBM aimed at the North American continent from wherever. We see it in the Navy SEALs who train in Kodiak and in the coastguardsmen who protect our coastline from Metlakatla in the south, all the way north to the Arctic.

I think it is very clear that never again will the United States leave Alaska undefended, which brings me back to the characterization of the Aleutian Campaign as the forgotten battle. Seventy-five years ago, U.S. and Allied troops were called upon to repel an invader who occupied U.S. soil. We in Alaska, particularly, will never forget that fact, but neither should America.

Ignoring the fact that war has been, in fact, waged on U.S. soil in this last century is a dangerous and a tragic thing. Let's resolve on this 75th anniversary of the start of the Aleutian Campaign that the forgotten battle is be forgotten no longer.

As I prepare to leave the floor, I would be remiss if I didn't add that at the remembrance event in Unalaska this weekend, it was not only an opportunity for many of the remaining evacuees to come together in Alaska—for some it was their former community; others were from the Pribilof, Kiska, and Attu. It was a coming together. It was a homecoming for some, but there was also an effort to bring together many of our veterans who had served in the Aleutian Campaign and whose only exposure to the Aleutians was when they came in to defend that territory. To have the exchange between those who had been forced from their homeland and those Americans, those veterans who had come to help—to have them united in a conversation for the first time ever was an exceptional American story.

Over the course of 3 days, the sharing of stories was a remarkable opportunity for us. I had a chance to speak with one of our World War II veterans who said: I always knew what our part of the fight was about, but I had no idea how what we were doing from the war effort had impacted these displaced people—the original people of the Aleutian Islands. To have that sharing, again, was a remarkable part of the story.

Then, to complete that picture, there were several individuals who were part of a Japanese film production company and were there to do the filming of this 75th remembrance because, as they said: This is an exceptional part of our history coming together too.

Recognizing, sharing that, and allowing the stories, again, to ensure that this is not forgotten was a very significant and, I think, healing opportunity for so many.

Madam President, I thank you for the opportunity to share this important part of our history, ensuring that the forgotten battle is not forgotten.

With that, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Hawaii.

DEPORTATION OF ANDRES MAGANA-ORTIZ

Ms. HIRONO. Madam President, today the Secretary of Homeland Security has the opportunity to prevent an injustice and keep a family together. At 9 a.m. Hawaii time, Andres Magana-Ortiz was scheduled to report to the Immigration and Customs Enforcement office in Honolulu to be deported from his home of nearly 30 years.

Andres was brought to America when he was only 15 years old. In the years since, he has raised three children who are U.S. citizens, is married to a U.S. citizen, has built a business, and has distinguished himself as a hard worker and a pillar of the South Kona community in Hawaii.

Andres' immigrant story is one familiar to so many American families. After working for more than a decade as a laborer on coffee farms across the Big Island, Andres saved enough money to buy his own farm. In the years since, Andres has taken on management of 15 other area coffee farms.

Suzanne Shriner, president of the Kona Coffee Farmers Association, put it best in her letter of support for him when she said:

Mr. Ortiz is a true example of the American Dream. Rising from a farm worker to a farm owner, he has created a successful business through hard work.

He has sent his children to college. And he has given back to his community, by working with other farms and farmers to control an invasive pest. His story is why we need to find a path to citizenship for these vital members of our farming community.

Andres has three children. Victoria, age 20, is a junior at the University of Hawaii. Paola, age 14, and Hector, age 12, are still in middle school. Their lives will be shattered without their father.

Andres remains on very good terms with his first wife, Veronica Ledesma Magana. In a letter she wrote to me, Veronica shared how much Andres cares for his children and how devastated they would be if he is forced to leave. She said:

Andres is a wonderful father to our children. They depend on him for so much and need him during these years that are so important to their development as human beings and citizens of the United States. Paola and Hector are children with special education needs.

This has been very hard for us as parents, but together we have worked to help her through school and life.

I am not able to support this family by myself.

Andres is an amazing role model to my children. He is a patient, loving, and supportive father to them in whatever they need. Victoria, Paola, and Hector love Andres very much and would go through extreme emotional hardship if he is deported.

She continues:

My oldest daughter will need to halt her college career to help me support Paola and Hector, especially because this deportation would bar him from returning to the [United States] for 10 years.

My children deserve a father to care for them, they deserve the educational opportunities he can offer them, and the love he shares with them every day.

I couldn't agree more.

In September 2014, Andres received a stay of removal in order to pursue various paths to achieving legal status. In fact, he has a pending application to receive such legal status.

Last November, he applied for an additional stay. Without warning or explanation, the government changed its position in March 2017 and ordered that he be removed.

At that point, Andres filed for relief in Federal court. His case ultimately reached the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, where his request for an emergency stay was denied. Although the Ninth Circuit found it could not stay his removal, the chief judge of that court, Judge Reinhardt, issued a powerful, concurring opinion that clarifies the injustice in this case and made a powerful moral argument against President Trump's immigration policy. Judge Reinhardt wrote:

It was fully within the government's power to once more grant his reasonable request. Instead, it has ordered him deported immediately. In doing so, the government forces us to participate in ripping apart a family. Three United States citizen children will now have to choose between their father and their country. If they leave their homeland with their father, the children would be forced to move to a nation with which they have no connection. All three children were born in the United States. None has ever lived in Mexico or learned Spanish. Moving with their father would uproot their lives, interrupt their education, and deprive them of the opportunities afforded by growing up in this country. If they remain in the United States, however, the children would not only lose a parent, but might also be deprived of their home, their opportunity for higher education, and their financial support.

Subjecting vulnerable children to a choice between expulsion to a foreign land or losing the care and support of their father is not how this nation should treat its citizens.

President Trump has claimed that his immigration policies would target the "bad hombres." The government's decision to remove Magana Ortiz shows that even the good hombres are not safe.

Mr. Ortiz is by all accounts a pillar of his community and a devoted father and husband.

The court went on to say:

It is difficult to see how the government's decision to expel him is consistent with the President's promise of an immigration system with "a lot of heart." I find no such

compassion in the government's choice to deport Magana Ortiz.

We are unable to prevent Magana Ortiz's removal, yet it is contrary to the values of this Nation and its legal system. Indeed, the government's decision to remove Magana Ortiz diminishes not only our country but our courts, which are supposedly dedicated to the pursuit of justice.

Magana Ortiz and his family are in truth not the only victims. Among others are judges who, forced to participate in such inhumane acts, suffer a loss of dignity and humanity as well. I concur as a judge, but as a citizen I do not.

Judge Reinhardt made an important point, and I agree. The government has the power to prevent this family from being torn apart. Even now, Secretary of Homeland Security John Kelly can issue an administrative stay to let Andres stay in this country while the government processes his application to receive legal status.

Earlier this week, I spoke to Secretary Kelly on the phone to discuss Andres' case and to urge him to issue a stay that would allow him to stay in this country. Hawaii's congressional delegation has also written him a letter and provided a variety of other letters of support that Andres' friends, family, and neighbors have written on his behalf.

Secretary Kelly, I renew our call once more: Let Andres stay in our country. Let his children have a father present and active in their lives. It is not too late to keep this family together.

This entire ordeal speaks to the fear and anxiety spreading through immigrant communities across our country. Even the good hombres, as Judge Reinhardt called them, are at risk of being torn away from their families.

In an email, a spokesperson for ICE said: "While criminal aliens and those who pose a threat to public safety will continue to be a focus, DHS will NOT"—and the word "not" is in all caps—"exempt classes of removable aliens from potential enforcement." This is chilling. It means that 11 million people in our country will live in fear that they could be deported at a moment's notice.

We must pass comprehensive immigration reform that provides a pathway to citizenship and which prioritizes the unity of families. Andres' case is a tragedy, if not averted. There will be more cases like his in Hawaii and across the country. We must continue to fight on behalf of the good hombres and not stop until we succeed.

I would like to conclude by reading part of a letter I received from Gerald Personius, one of Andres' friends and a fellow coffee farmer from Captain Cook. He said:

Andres is a courageous, honest, caring, and dedicated person. So I ask you as a citizen of our beloved country to do the best you can to help this man continue to pursue his citizenship. He will not let America down.

We cannot let Mr. Ortiz down.

I yield the floor.

Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.



The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

The Democratic leader.

#### RUSSIA INVESTIGATION

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, I would like to address the hearings that concluded just a few hours ago.

After hearing Mr. Comey's testimony today, America is stunned. The cloud hanging over this administration has just gotten a whole lot darker.

I commend both the chairman, Senator BURR, and the vice chairman, Senator WARNER, for the way they ran this hearing. The Senate and the American people are better informed as a result of their work. Few committee hearings in the history of the Senate have produced the kind of eye-opening testimony we heard today. In its wake, I would like to make a few points.

First, for weeks, media reports indicated that the President had directly and indirectly pressured the FBI Director to end the FBI's investigation into General Flynn. Innuendos and intimations swirled around. But we now know much more of the truth. There is now no doubt that Mr. Comey understood the President's request that he let go of the investigation into General Flynn—in a meeting during which it was discussed whether Mr. Comey would keep his job as FBI Director—as a direct effort to prevent that investigation from going further that looks a lot like a quid pro quo.

During questioning from a Republican Senator, Mr. RISCH, Mr. Comey told us that he took the President's conversation with him about the FBI investigation into General Flynn as a directive to scuttle that investigation.

It is clear that President Trump's legal defense is to refute Mr. Comey's account. Well, the President threatened Mr. Comey with the release of tapes of their conversations. Presumably that includes the conversation in which President Trump asked Director Comey to "let go" of the Flynn investigation. It is awfully curious that no one from the President's team will either confirm or deny the existence of the tapes when the tapes are the only way to prove that Mr. Comey's testimony, which came under oath, is false or misleading. If President Trump disagrees with anything the Director has said today, he should play the tapes for all of America to hear or admit that there were no tapes.

Second, Director Comey's contrasting view of the Clinton email case and the Russia case is telling. Mr. Comey did not wish to see a special counsel in the Clinton case because he looked at the facts and determined there wasn't a case for one. With respect to the Russia probe, the Director examined the facts and felt there was

enough potential evidence that a special counsel was warranted. Again, the contrast is telling.

Democrats and Republicans alike and the American people as well should be pleased that the investigation is in the hands of former Director Mueller.

Third, the hearing raised serious questions about Attorney General Sessions that he and the Justice Department must answer immediately. Senators WYDEN and HARRIS repeatedly asked Director Comey about Attorney General Sessions' involvement in the investigation before he recused himself. Director Comey didn't have direct knowledge of his involvement but made clear that he suspected that the Attorney General needed to recuse himself weeks before he actually did so and that he could not share the reasons for that in an unclassified briefing.

So we need to know the answers to a number of questions regarding the Attorney General. The Senate Intelligence Committee investigation and Special Counsel Mueller ought to get to the bottom of this matter.

In conclusion, Mr. Comey's testimony has been very enlightening, but there is much work ahead for investigators in Congress and those under the direction of Mr. Mueller.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that at 5 p.m. on Monday, June 12, the Senate proceed to executive session for consideration of Executive Calendar No. 65. I further ask that there be 30 minutes of debate on the nomination, equally divided in the usual form, and that following the use or yielding back of time, the Senate vote on confirmation of the nomination with no intervening action or debate, and that if confirmed, the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table and the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action.

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

#### ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I further ask unanimous consent that following disposition of Executive Calendar No. 65, the Senate resume legislative session and consideration of the motion to proceed to S. 722, with all postcloture time considered expired.

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

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### TRIBUTE TO MARTY SHORYER

Mr. SULLIVAN. Madam President, every week for some months now, I have been coming to the Senate floor and I have been using the opportunity to talk about someone in my State, the great State of Alaska, who has made a difference. We call that person the Alaskan of the Week. These are individuals who are unsung in many ways and who are doing something for their community, for their State, and in many ways are inspiring everybody.

I am a little biased, but I believe I live in the most beautiful State in the country, probably the most beautiful place in the world, full of wonderful people and beautiful landscapes, and we certainly encourage everybody here in the Senate or those who are watching on TV to come to Alaska and experience it themselves, and they will have the trip of a lifetime, guaranteed. We are also blessed to live in a land that provides so much for our physical and spiritual needs. It is a very spiritual place.

Alaskans are hardy people; however, like anyplace in the country, people have tough times. Some people are more fortunate than others. But thankfully we have people all across our State—like we have people all across America—who give of themselves so that those in difficult situations can receive the care they need.

Today I want to take you to Kotzebue, AK, or what we often just refer to as Kotz. Kotz is about 550 miles northwest of Anchorage, 26 miles north of the Arctic Circle in Alaska's Northwest Arctic Borough. About 3,000 people live in Kotzebue. It is one of our bigger villages, and it is a hub for dozens of smaller villages that dot this enormous, beautiful region. Like most of Alaska, it is cold in the winter, and it is beautiful now under a never-setting Sun. The midnight Sun in Kotz is high in the sky. There are wonderful people there.

Like most places in Alaska, particularly in smaller villages in rural Alaska, community is everything. People take care of each other. People band together to help each other overcome challenges that can exist in the extreme environments we have in Alaska.

Let me tell my colleagues today about Marty Shoryer, who is one of the very generous residents of Kotzebue and who is our Alaskan of the Week. Born in Kotzebue, Marty is the general manager of Kotzebue Electric Association, where he has worked for more than 24 years. He has been married to his wife Lucy since 1977. They have six children and seven grandchildren. In his free time, he fishes—very common—plays hoops, and loves to cook for his family. He is also involved in

the Boys and Girls Club and his Tribal government.

But here is why I want to talk about Marty and why he has been such an inspiration not only in Kotzebue but throughout the State. On Thanksgiving 2015, Marty got sick, and over the next several weeks, he had to go to the hospital repeatedly. While he was there, he noticed a group of people who would gather around the free coffee that was served at the hospital. He approached one of them, a woman named Jo-Ann, and asked a very simple question: "Why do you guys hang around here? What are you doing?"

She told him: "Well, we don't really have another place to go right now."

This disturbed Marty greatly. At that time of year in Kotzebue, it can get down to 20 and 30 below zero—a difficult place.

"You guys must be hungry," he said to Jo-Ann, and she said that they were. So the next day and the day after that—5 days a week—Marty and Lucy together used their own money and their own lunch hour during the workweek to make sandwiches—a simple act—30 to 40 sandwiches for that group at the hospital. Every day, every person who needs one gets a sandwich, sometimes turkey and cheese, sometimes caribou or sheefish spread. Marty is anxious for the salmon season to start so he can make salmon spread sandwiches. They also get a juice box and dessert. Simple but generous.

Recently, another generous Kotzebue resident, Sophie Foster, began making sandwiches as well, and before you know it, we have a whole community that is doing this, taking this simple example and getting involved. So now some people drop off cinnamon rolls or fruit. Others bring back bulk items when they travel to Anchorage. Dozens of people in Kotzebue, AK, are now helping in this effort because of Marty's simple act.

People like Marty and his wife Lucy make my State truly unique and a wonderful place. His generosity—doing something seemingly so simple: making a sandwich for someone who is hungry—has now had a big impact not only in Kotzebue but in Alaska. Marty didn't know the impact he would have when he began making sandwiches. "I was just trying to help a few people that day, make them happier."

Marty's actions have initiated a growing conversation in Kotzebue about how best to take care of people who need help. It has drawn attention to homelessness and hunger—very important issues not only in Alaska but throughout the country. Marty spurred this important conversation in Kotzebue and in our State through his simple actions, and that has inspired all of us.

Congratulations, Marty, for what you are doing, for your simple acts of inspiration, and for being our Alaskan of the Week.

Madam President, I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Missouri.

#### TRAVEL AND TOURISM

Mr. BLUNT. Madam President, I come to the floor today to highlight the importance of travel and tourism in our economy and also to make the point that we are welcoming of people from other countries—and we are welcoming of people in our country, as well—who want to be part, for a short time or a long time, of America. The travel and tourism business is an incredibly important part of the tourism economy.

Last month, I, along with my fellow cochairs of the Senate Travel and Tourism Caucus—Senator AMY KLOBUCHAR, Senator DEAN HELLER, and Senator BRIAN SCHATZ—led the Senate in the passage of a resolution recognizing the week of May 7 as National Travel and Tourism Week.

There are really good statistics—whether it is Missouri or West Virginia or the country at-large—on this topic. One out of every nine jobs in the United States depends on travel and tourism. It accounts for over 15 million jobs nationwide. International travel to the United States is our single largest export industry. The single largest thing where people bring money into our country is tourism to the United States. It generates a trade surplus of roughly \$87 billion. As to that trade surplus with foreign travelers, foreign travelers stay longer, they spend more, and they like us better when they leave—virtually 100 percent of the time—than they did when they got here. Even if they thought they were going to like us a lot, they wind up liking us more. If they questioned whether they were going to like us at all, they almost always wind up on the very positive side of that question.

So it is not only a huge economic benefit of \$87 billion, but it is also a huge foreign policy benefit—a huge diplomatic benefit. It is just like when students come here and go to school. They have a connection to the United States that is almost always positive. It is so positive that many of them would like to stay, with that bachelor's degree or that engineering certificate and degree, because they have liked what they found when they were here. So \$87 billion is the surplus from just international travelers to the United States. But all told, travel and tourism generates nearly \$2.3 trillion in annual economic input for our country.

In Missouri, it has been estimated that the tourism industry, which is usually right behind agriculture in the list of our top industries, provides more than \$15 billion in annual economic impact and directly supports almost 300,000 Missouri jobs. When international tourists come here and spend their money at hotels, restaurants, and shops, they are not only supporting U.S. businesses, but they are contributing to local, State, and Federal tax revenue.

We have a great deal to offer when it comes to attracting these international visitors. We also have a lot of

things we can do as a Congress to make a difference in how people travel and where they travel. We have a role to play in promoting the United States as a travel destination and in helping our State and local tourism economies be a part of that travel.

The Visa Waiver Program is sometimes questioned by some of our colleagues who say anybody can get on a plane in any of these visa waiver countries, and we particularly hear that when something bad has just happened in 1 of those 38 countries—Great Britain, France, or Germany. We hear: Anybody could come here because they don't have to go to the U.S. Embassy and get a visa. Except that is not how it works. That is not how the Visa Waiver Program works at all now. It does enable citizens of the 38 countries that we include to travel here for tourism and business for 90 days or less without the need to obtain a specific visa. By the way, in return, Americans go to those 38 countries without having to go to the Embassy of that country and get a visa and have an interview that allows them to travel there. So that is both ways.

Most importantly from our perspective, as to people who are coming here, the program has a lot of security built into it. For all the travelers who come, the Visa Waiver Program is administered by the Department of Homeland Security. It works in consultation with the State Department. Visa waivers use a risk-based, multilayered approach to detect and prevent terrorists, criminals, and other bad actors from traveling here. If you have been in some country lately that we don't think you should have been in, if you have a history of travel back and forth to countries and we have had bad experiences with people who have been in those countries, not only do you not get a waiver but you are in for a much more extensive interview than if we were trying to interview everybody from all of those 38 visa waiver countries who wants to come to the United States.

The President announced about 4 months ago that we were going to have a more extensive visa process in countries that need a visa, but that also can be a more extensive visa process in countries that have visa waivers, if someone requires more vetting. If someone does not want to submit to additional vetting, then they don't have to come to the United States of America. Those kinds of questions are easily answered.

There are comprehensive vetting programs for individuals prior to the time they can get here—as well as when they get here—if they are in that visa waiver structure. So visa waiver works.

I think the visa program is working now with more extensive vetting than we have had in the past.

The program requires participants to have an electronic passport that has a chip in that passport that makes it virtually impossible to suggest that you

are somebody or to try to pretend that you are somebody who you are not. The passport is much more secure than it used to be—both our passports and passports from those countries.

In 2015, I worked with a bipartisan group of our colleagues to reform and improve this program and to secure that its robust security protocols would work as intended. We were also able to remove visa waiver eligibility for nationals of participating countries who have visited a country with a terrorism nexus, and for foreigners who participate who are originally from countries that may pose a terrorist threat. There are ways to screen that process that Americans should feel secure about. Frankly, it is a process that is getting better all the time. It is still not absolutely without risk. Travel has some risk. But thousands of people are bringing billions of dollars in tourism revenue to our economy, to see our country, and to pay our taxes. We ought to be sure we are minimizing the risk and maximizing the welcome for people we want to travel here.

I also worked with my colleagues twice now to offer a public-private partnership called Brand USA. The United States of America, just a few years ago, was one of the few countries in the world that made no real effort to encourage people in other countries to visit our country. In 2014, Senator KLOBUCHAR and I worked to reauthorize Brand USA through 2020. In a combination of visa waiver fees and private dollars, efforts have been successfully made to encourage people who want to be part of our economy—even for a short period of time, as a tourist. It is estimated that across all markets, each dollar of Brand USA marketing generated more than \$30 in visitor spending. Let me repeat: everywhere we spent a dollar of Brand USA—and that is a public-private dollar—more than \$30 came to the United States, it is estimated, because of that.

It is important for the Senate to support programs that work. Brand USA is one of those programs. The Visa Waiver Program and many others have significant, positive economic impacts on our country, on individual States, on local communities, and, by the way, on people whose business and travel necessarily take them to other countries.

Travel and tourism is one area where we have successfully worked together in a bipartisan manner. I hope we can continue that progress in this Congress. I will keep working with my colleagues to ensure that we have the right policies in place to keep Americans safe, while allowing our travel and tourism industries to continue growing and creating jobs.

Madam President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLUNT). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. CARPER. Mr. President, when I came onto the floor, you were not presiding; you were on the floor talking about the Visa Waiver Program. It is an agreement we have with almost 40 other nations that allows for the free flow of visitors from those countries to our country. It is viewed, in part, as a way to promote tourism and help grow that part of our economy and the economies of the other 38 or 39 nations with which we already have this agreement. Some people believe it is a gaping hole for fomenting terrorism and giving terrorists the ability to infiltrate our countries and do mischief here and other places around the world.

I applaud the Presiding Officer, the Senator from Missouri, for actually explaining how the system works. It is actually not just a way to enhance and promote tourism, which is important to all of our economies, it actually enhances our security if done well, done right, and done correctly. I say to the Presiding Officer, the former chairman of the Senate Committee on Homeland Security, I appreciate very much your making those comments today.

RESOLUTION CONDEMNING RECENT TERRORIST  
ATTACKS

I am going to do something today, Mr. President, that I have never done before. I have never come to the floor and actually read a resolution or a piece of legislation that we are going to be voting on later today. This is a resolution that came out of discussions yesterday as we were contemplating voting on additional sanctions with respect to Iran—sanctions not related to violations of the joint agreement on nuclear weapons. They appear to be in full compliance with what they professed to do, promised to do a year or two ago. There doesn't seem to be a question that they are doing what they promised to do, and that is good.

There is what we believe is an obvious violation of U.N. requirements that say the United Nations doesn't believe that Iran should be testing ballistic missile systems. Even though they have no nuclear weapons—we don't believe they are going to have them anytime soon; hopefully not, because that would help spark a nuclear arms race in that part of that world—we still have, along with the U.N., this prohibition against them developing and testing ballistic missiles. They have violated that a number of times, and a lot of other nations, including us, are concerned about that. We have before us this week and again next week legislation dealing with that.

My hope is that next week we will consider that legislation and have a chance to offer amendments to it. My strong hope is that we will not only be talking about our desire to see Iran fully comply with the U.N. guidelines but that we will also couple with that legislation sanctions dealing with Russia. This is a country that continues to

make mischief in this country and countries around the world.

Today, a lot of attention was riveted on the testimony by former FBI Director Jim Comey on whether there was an attempt by the Russians to influence our Presidential election last year. All 17 intelligence agencies in this country have decided unanimously that the question is not only did they attempt or want to influence the outcome of the Presidential election—they all say yes. The answer is yes. All those intelligence agencies say yes. The second thing they said is that they feel the Russians succeeded in what they wanted to accomplish because the person they wanted to see defeated—Secretary Clinton—lost, and the person they wanted to see win—Donald Trump—won and now serves as President of the United States.

The issue that is going on right now in the hearings before the Intelligence Committee involve whether there was collusion between the Trump organization and the Russians during or prior to the time of the election. Ultimately, we will find out the truth, and we will let the chips fall where they may.

I think we make a mistake in simply going forward and admonishing the Iranians for testing ballistic missile weapons while at the same time this effort by the Russians to really make a mockery of our election system and change the governance of this country is a far greater threat.

My hope is that when we come back and take up these issues next week, that we will not address only the one involving Iran but that we will address in a thoughtful way the actions the Russians have taken and not let them get away with this. That is the debate for next week.

In Iran, actually 2 or 3 weeks ago, they had elections. I have spoken about this before on the Senate floor. The elections they had were Presidential elections. Here in this country, we have Presidential elections every 4 years. As it turns out, in Iran they have them every 4 years as well. In this country, most people age 18 and older are eligible to vote. The percentage of people among the electorate who actually vote is not great. Actually, for the longest living democracy in the history of the world, it is sometimes a bit disappointing. But the percentage of people who turned out to vote in the Presidential election in Iran a few weeks ago approached 75 percent, which is a good deal higher, I believe, than what we have accomplished in recent years. They have a lot of young people in that country, and the average age of the 80 million people who work there is under the age of 25. It turns out that the young people—not like the young people in Vietnam and a bunch of other countries—they like our country. They want a better relationship with our country, and the voting that occurred in Iran 2 or 3 weeks ago actually reflected that.

President Ruhani ran on a campaign that included better relations with,

among others, the United States. And I think the election of a lot of mayors in places like Tehran, the capital of Iran, which has changed from a hardliner who didn't agree with President Ruhani's views on this matter—they were turned out of office. That is all a very encouraging development.

There are still people in that country who don't like us, and they wish us harm, wish us ill, and they support terrorism. This is a source of concern. But, particularly with the younger people there, it is a new day there, and I think that is encouraging. We shouldn't be blind to the mischief that some in their country would create, but we also shouldn't be blind to the encouraging things happening among the young people, especially reflected in the voting. We congratulate them on actually having an election where that many people voted.

In some other countries around the world where Muslim is the principal faith, they don't allow women to vote. They don't allow women to participate in the elections, and they don't allow them to get elected. In Iran, the elections in I think Tehran, in the city council alone—women do vote in Iran. They get to run for office. I think in the city council in Tehran alone, six women were elected to serve on the city council. So that is a positive.

We commend them for having elections, and it is their job to figure out whom they are going to elect. I am personally encouraged by the turnout and the participation, especially of women, the election of women, and the President and a lot of young leaders in that country who have different view of us and their willingness to work with us and other like-minded nations in the future.

On the heels of the election, roughly 2 weeks later, there were terrorist attacks in London, in Britain, I think in Australia in the last couple of weeks, and, in the last few days, in Iran. Their Parliament was attacked. You can imagine terrorists coming in and attacking those of us who work in this building, whether they happen to be the pages or Senators or staff. That is what happened in Tehran a couple of days ago at 10 o'clock in the morning, with folks breaking into Parliament and trying to kill folks. They also attacked a sacred site—I think a mausoleum—in another part of the country. Close to 15 people were killed, and many times that number were wounded, some very seriously.

On the heels of that attack and on the heels of the election, on the heels of the attack by ISIS—in both of the attacks on Iran, the attacks were masterminded apparently by ISIS. We don't know for sure given that ISIS tries to take credit for attacks they had nothing to do with or little to do with. But there are people in Great Britain who have lost loved ones, family members, friends. They are suffering, they are hurting, and they are mourning today, and the same is true of Iran.

Great Britain is one of our two or three closest allies in the world. They are like brothers and sisters to us, and we feel a special kinship and extend our condolences to those whose lives have been ended, whose lives have been shattered, and whose lives will be forever changed.

While we do that with our friends and allies in Britain who suffered from these attacks by ISIS, on the heels of a different kind of election in Iran—an encouraging election in Iran—and similar attacks by ISIS on Iran—some suggest it is because they have a willingness to actually have a better relationship with us, and maybe that is what drew the attacks by ISIS. In any event, we certainly express our condolences to the good people in Iran who lost their brothers, sisters, parents, aunts, uncles, and sons, and we remember them today.

The resolution has been drafted by Senator CORKER, the chair of the Foreign Relations Committee, and by Senator CARDIN. It is a resolution that is not very long. I am going to read it. It is a resolution that dates to these attacks and mentions both countries I just mentioned—Great Britain, our ally, and Iran, with which we have had difficulty for the last 30, 40 years but which is now interested in a new day with us. To the extent that we can find a way to work together, especially in commerce, the Iranians want to buy aircraft from us. They want to buy Boeing aircraft. They don't want military aircraft. They have an airline which is just awful. It is decrepit, old, aged, and they want to buy \$10 to \$12 billion worth of Boeing aircrafts, passenger airlines. I would say let's sell to them. The idea is, if we would do that, we would not just put 5 or 10,000 people to work, we would provide job employment opportunities for even more people than that in this country. Why wouldn't we be interested in that? I hope we will allow that to go forward. It would be good for us and also it would be good for them, and maybe it would provide a foundation for working more closely together. I don't know if we would have the kind of relationship that we have with Britain, but as a veteran of the Vietnam war, I can state that when I go for a run some mornings—when I stay down here and go for a run early in the morning, I run down to the Lincoln Memorial. I always run by the Vietnam Memorial. I take my fingers, and as I go along the wall, I let my fingers brush over the names of the people with whom I served, and there are 55,000 who died in that war. They were our friends, our colleagues, our family members, people we literally served with at that time, and they are gone. Yet somehow we have been able to let bygones be bygones and develop a close, august friendship with the Vietnamese. We are their strongest trading partner. They are buying a lot of aircraft from us these days, and we are now going to sell weaponry to them.

We are not going to do anything like that with Iran, certainly with respect

to weaponry, but if we can get over finally our difficulties of war and hostilities and so forth with the Vietnamese, maybe we can someday, with a change in leadership with Iran, begin to look more toward a constructive relationship in the future.

The other thing I want to do is, I just want to take this resolution and actually read that which Senators CORKER and CARDIN and their staffs have worked on and thank them for their good work.

There will probably be a vote later this evening in wrapup, where there will be a unanimous consent request that this bipartisan resolution be approved. I think it is a good thing, it is the right thing, it is a fair thing. How would we want to be treated by other countries if ISIS attacks us and kills our people? We want them to be sympathetic and have some feeling for us and not be quiet about it. That is essentially what we want to do here.

The resolution goes something like this:

Condemning the recent terrorist attacks in the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Indonesia, Egypt, Iraq, Australia, and Iran.

It offers "thoughts and prayers and sincere condolences to all of the victims, their families, and the people of their countries."

Whereas since May 22, 2017, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) has claimed responsibility for multiple terrorist attacks against civilians that have left more than 180 dead and many more wounded.

Whereas ISIS frequently claims attacks perpetrated by individual actors or other groups for propaganda purposes.

Whereas the people of the United Kingdom are grieving following two terrorist attacks claimed by ISIS in London on June 4 and Manchester on May 22 that targeted and killed innocent men, women, and children.

Whereas government forces in the Philippines are currently fighting ISIS militants in Mindanao, including ISIS-affiliated fighters from the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Chechnya, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen, who launched an assault in Marawi City on May 23 in an apparent effort to establish a caliphate in Southeast Asia.

Whereas ISIS has claimed responsibility for two explosions in Jakarta, Indonesia, killing three policemen.

Whereas ISIS targeted Coptic Christians in Egypt during an attack on a bus on May 26, killing 29 people.

Whereas 22 people were killed when ISIS detonated a car bomb at a Baghdad ice cream parlor, killing Iraqi families gathering with their children to break the Ramadan fast, and then detonated a second bomb killing elderly Iraqis collecting their pensions.

Whereas a terrorist attack claimed by ISIS killed one person in Melbourne, Australia, and wounded three police officers.

Whereas on June 7, in an attack claimed by ISIS, at least 12 people were killed when gunmen and suicide bombers targeted Iran's parliament and a shrine—

I believe it was a mausoleum or where one of their earlier leaders was entombed, enshrined—

in two coordinated attacks across Tehran.

Whereas these reprehensible attacks have no place in a peaceful world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) condemns ISIS' horrific terrorist attacks in the United Kingdom, Philippines, Indonesia, Egypt, Iraq, Australia, and Iran;

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

(3) expresses solidarity with the people of the 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.

My father served in World War II. He was a chief petty officer. Most of my uncles served in World War II and/or Korea. One of my uncles I never met. My mom's youngest brother served in the U.S. Navy. He was stationed on a ship called the *USS Suwannee*. It was an aircraft carrier.

They were on duty in the Western Pacific in 1944, and their group of ships came under attack by Japanese kamikaze pilots, dive-bombing and crashing their aircraft into several ships, including the *USS Suwannee*, the ship on which my uncle Bob was stationed. He was 19 years old. I think he was on the ship and they were trying to launch aircraft to take on the kamikaze pilots before they could do much damage and several of the aircraft apparently crashed into the aircraft carrier on which my Uncle Bob was doing duty up on the deck of the aircraft carrier.

His body, along with the bodies of a number of people who were on the deck, were never recovered. They were killed, missing in action for an extended period of time, and their bodies were never recovered.

I told folks back in Delaware about my grandmother during one of the Memorial Day observances. I don't know if the Presiding Officer has this in Missouri, but in Delaware, during some of our observances, we have a place of honor where some of our Gold Star families sit. I told the Gold Star families at a bridge ceremony in Wilmington near the Delaware Memorial Bridge—I pointed out where the Gold Star families were sitting, and I said: My grandmother, if she were still alive, would be 110 today, and she would be sitting right over there with all the Gold Star families and mothers.

She never saw her son again after he went off to serve in the war. There was a lot of sorrow in that family for years and years and years. They had pictures for as long as I can remember. There was a picture of my Uncle Bob, age 19, posing, at the time, in his dress blue uniform.

I was a dead ringer for him. My sister and I, after we were born in West Virginia, grew up in Danville, VA. I went off to high school and then became a Navy midshipman and then went off to Southeast Asia. I would go home to visit my relatives in West Virginia, including my grandparents. I would go back to that house. I would go back to the picture and look at him because as I grew older, the resemblance was pretty remarkable. My grandmother, from the time I was a little boy until I grew up, would always call me Bobby. That

was his name, not mine. I was Tommy, but she would call me Bobby. It was kind of eerie. She would never try to correct it. She would just call me Bobby.

Sometimes people would have nicknames for us as kids, and my grandfather always called me Joe. So we would go spend time, a week or two, with them in the summer, and my grandmother called me Bobby and my grandfather called me Joe. I wasn't sure who I was when I would go back to their home in Danville or Roanoke, VA, but I know my grandmother loved her son Bobby, and the folks who took his life were Japanese. They were Japanese.

In the Navy, I flew missions with Japanese forces during the Vietnam war and the Cold War when I was a naval flight officer. Japan is among our best friends today, one of our closest allies, despite the hundreds of thousands of lives which were lost in the attack on Pearl Harbor and the war that ensued.

Germany, at the other side of the world, was a bitter enemy during World War II and is among our closest allies and has been for years the bulwark in that part of the world.

I just mention them to say that the folks that might be our adversaries today—Vietnam, where I served, was a great adversary for a number of years, and today, as I said earlier, is one of our closest trading partners, and they are one of our partners. We had, I thought, a wonderful trade agreement, the Trans-Pacific Partnership should have been approved by us and never was. It was negotiated in the last administration. I think in history they will say that it was a huge mistake we made not to approve it after negotiating it over a period of several years with 11 other countries, including the Vietnamese.

The Vietnamese are amazingly close. They love Americans. God, they love Americans. They love us more than we love us, and you can feel it. Every time I go over there, I am reminded of that.

Things have a way of changing. Leadership changes, people change, the attitudes of people toward the rest of the world, including us, will change. The results of the Iranian election give me some encouragement. I hope they give the rest of us encouragement. I hope someday some of those young Iranian people who admire this country and love this country will have a chance to come here and visit.

Ironically, today is the last day we have a lot of young people here in this Chamber who are leaving us. We call them pages. Some are sitting down here. I walked up to them earlier today. We have doors—seven doors—and when we are having votes, people and Senators come in and out, and we have two pages stationed at every door. We have pages down here at the foot of the Presiding Officer on either side. What I tried to do was just go around to the pages and shake their hands, say

goodbye, and thank them for their service during what has been really, as the Presiding Officer knows, a challenging time for all of us. I would say I had to have a chance to address these pages as well as the rest of our colleagues here, but I want to say to the pages, thanks a lot for your service, and we hope you have been inspired not by our shortcoming but by the potential you see here for us continuing to send this ship of state into the future.

A lot of people are concerned about the direction our country has taken. I would like to remind them, especially these pages, that 150 years ago we fought a civil war in this country. I grew up in Danville, VA, the last capital of the Confederacy. I think some people were still fighting the Civil War when I got there. I was 9 years old and my sister was 10. So 150 years ago, the Civil War was fought, where hundreds of thousands of people were killed, many more were crippled, wounded, and maimed.

After that, we saw our President assassinated. President Lincoln was assassinated. After that, our President who succeeded him, Andrew Johnson, was impeached, and somehow we got through all of that in the 19th century.

When we finally made it to the 20th century, what happened? World War I—we fought it, won it, and led our allies to victory. Then World War II, we fought it, won it, and led the allies to victory in World War II. The Cold War—won it, led our allies to victory in the Cold War. The Great Depression—we fought our way out of it and led the world to a much stronger economy.

When the 21st century dawned on January 1, 2001, here is where we were as a nation: the strongest economy on Earth, the most productive workforce on Earth, a nation of peace, four balanced budgets in a row. We hadn't balanced our budget since 1968, but the last 4 years of the Clinton administration we were 4 and 0 in terms of a balanced budget.

Since the century began, we were the world's mightiest Nation—the mightiest force for justice—and we were the most admired Nation on the planet. I would just keep in mind the words of Harry Truman: The only thing new in the world is the history we have forgotten and never learned. He was a guy from Missouri, as I recall, like our Presiding Officer.

We are going through a tough time now, and we will get through it. My hope is that our pages, who have provided a great service here in the recent months of their service, will someday come back as interns, maybe someday as Senators and Representatives and chiefs of staff, and will play other roles in guiding our country.

We thank all of you.

My hope is that, as time goes by, the tensions around the world, the hatred, the vitriol, and the murder and the mayhem will have dissipated. Countries just like Japan in World War II,

like Germany in World War II, and like Vietnam in the Vietnam war were our bitter enemies at one time but are now our friends. Maybe we can turn the page with Iran, and they can turn the page with us. They will be better for it, and in the end, we will too.

Your generation, especially, will be better for that.

I thank Senator CORKER and, again, Senator CARDIN and their staffs. I thank our leadership—Senator MCCONNELL and Senator CHUCK SCHUMER—for making sure that this resolution was taken up and written. It worked out, and we will have a chance to vote on it. I just do not want somebody sometime later—this evening or tonight—when asking for unanimous consent to adopt a Senate resolution with a certain number on it, to ask: What was that all about? I want people to know that this is about something that is important, and I am grateful to all who had a hand in it.

Thank you very much.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

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

#### NOMINATION REFERRAL

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, as in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that upon the reporting of the nomination of David P. Pekoske, of Maryland, to be Assistant Secretary of the Department of Homeland Security, Transportation Security Administration, by the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the nomination be referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs for a period not to exceed 30 calendar days, except that if the 30 days lapse while the Senate is in recess, the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs shall have an additional 5 session days after the Senate reconvenes to report the nomination, after which the nomination, if still in committee, be discharged and placed on the Executive Calendar.

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

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION

#### EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to executive session for the consideration of all nominations placed on the Secretary's desk in the Foreign Service; that the nominations be confirmed, the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate; that no further motions be in order; that any statements related to

the nominations be printed in the Record; that the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then resume legislative session.

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

The nominations considered and confirmed are as follows:

#### NOMINATIONS PLACED ON THE SECRETARY'S DESK

##### IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

PN359 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (8) beginning Fred Aziz, and ending Nathalie Scharf, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 25, 2017.

PN360 FOREIGN SERVICE nominations (12) beginning David Gossack, and ending Pamela Ward, which nominations were received by the Senate and appeared in the Congressional Record of April 25, 2017.

#### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will now resume legislative session.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate be in a period of morning business, with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

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

(At the request of Mr. SCHUMER, the following statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD.)

#### VOTE EXPLANATION

• Mr. MENENDEZ. Mr. President, today I would have cast my vote in favor of Scott Brown to represent the United States as Ambassador to New Zealand and Samoa. New Zealand has been a treaty ally of the United States since the signing of the Australia-New Zealand—United States Treaty in 1951. As a crucial partner and ally, the United States and New Zealand share core values of democracy, human rights, and liberty, and I believe it is imperative for the United States to maintain strong allegiance to our longstanding friends throughout the world.●

#### REMEMBERING BARBARA MCCALLAHAN

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, it is with very great sadness today that I honor the life of my longtime staff member and dear friend, Barbara Wise McCallahan. Barb passed away on May 26, 2017.

Barb has worked in my congressional and Senate offices for over 20 years, joining my team on my very first day in Congress in 1997. She was a volunteer on my campaign for the U.S. House and worked many subsequent campaigns. She staffed my Howell and Flint Township offices when I served in the U.S. House. Over the years, she rep-

resented me in Livingston, Washtenaw, Monroe, Wayne, and Oakland Counties as a regional manager in the Senate. For over 20 years, she has been an anchor for me in southeast Michigan.

Barb loved to tell the story of when she first walked into my campaign office to volunteer when I ran for the U.S. House of Representatives. Coming from the hometown of my opponent, she would laugh that my team suspected that she was a spy. This couldn't have been further from the truth. Barb has been fiercely loyal and steadfastly protective of me for over two decades.

I cannot think of anyone who has spent more time over the years driving in a car with me. We have survived blizzards, avoided countless speed traps, identified the fastest drive-through restaurants, and I have never seen anyone who could bypass construction better than Barb. The countless hours we spent together over the years deepened my appreciation for her resolve and determination and cemented a lasting friendship.

Barb was a fighter. She faced many challenges early in her life. She took that fighting spirit and tenacity and fought throughout her career for so many individuals, families, and communities she helped represent. She was committed, tough, proud, and resilient.

I watched Barb struggle with the debilitating effects of Parkinson's disease in recent months and, along with her family, friends, and coworkers, was deeply affected by her losses earlier this year. While we will all continue to mourn her death, we also celebrate her life, her accomplishments, and her enduring spirit.

Barb is an example of the amazing and talented professionals who commit themselves to congressional service. She has served the State of Michigan and her country with distinction and honor.

No tribute to Barb can be done without including her family. I remember many community events and parades over the years with Barb and her young sons. Although a private person, Barb would light up when talking about her family; she was especially proud of her boys Patrick, Ian, and Brian and her grandson, Shane. On behalf of all of Team Stabenow, you will always be part of our family.

Please join me and countless others as we honor the life of my longtime staff member and dear friend, Barbara McCallahan.

#### ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

#### TRIBUTE TO COLONEL DANIEL Q. GREENWOOD

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize and congratulate a tremendous Marine officer, Col. Daniel Q. Greenwood, for his distinguished service as the commanding officer, 2d Marine Regiment, 2d Marine Division

and commanding officer, Special Purpose Marine Air Ground Task Force, SPMAGTF—Crisis Response—Africa. Colonel Greenwood's dynamic leadership and operational expertise brought about historic success for his unit and was instrumental to the accomplishment of priority U.S. national security objectives throughout Europe and Africa.

After taking command in April 2016, Colonel Greenwood aptly led a fine team of marines during their predeployment training, ensuring a cohesive and highly effective regiment that was able to singularly focus on mission requirements. His clear and concise guidance set the tone for the entire command, successfully focused the regimental headquarters, and enabled a positive command climate with open lines of communication and a constructive learning environment.

Upon deploying in October 2016, Colonel Greenwood's excellent leadership and operational prowess brought about continued organizational and operational achievements, to include his team's successful participation in multiple operations and 15 theater security cooperation engagements across the continent of Africa. Further, his vibrant personality and intuitive understanding of cultural complexities fostered alliances with key partner nations, building valuable partner capability and enduring relationships. One of the most significant accomplishments of the SPMAGTF was the assessment of "high risk, high threat" U.S. embassies in West and North Africa. To prepare for crisis response actions, Colonel Greenwood personally interacted with multiple ambassadors and regional security officers to form essential relationships and facilitate necessary information sharing. His tireless efforts allowed current and future SPMAGTF rotations to develop feasible, supportable, and comprehensive contingency plans for these strategic posts.

I would also like to honor and thank the Greenwood family for their tremendous service and sacrifice during the past year. Colonel Greenwood's operational success was only possible because of the tireless support he received at home from his wife, Kim, and son, Charlie. We often forget the hardship and extra load our military spouses and children take on during work-ups and deployments, and I thank Kim and Charlie for sharing their husband and father with our Nation. Military service is a family commitment, and I thank the Greenwoods for their many years of public service.

Colonel Greenwood, congratulations on a successful command and deployment. I am so proud of your many accomplishments and wish you and your family the very best in your next assignment.●

#### TRIBUTE TO JAKE HEINECKE

● Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, this week, I have the distinct honor of rec-

ognizing Jake Heinecke, a law enforcement officer from Fergus County who retired from full-time service at the end of May. Deputy Heinecke spent two decades protecting and serving the people of Montana.

Deputy Heinecke was raised with a strong family background in law enforcement. His father was an instructor at the Montana Law Enforcement Academy, and the calling to law enforcement was clearly a natural fit for Jake. During the midnineties, Deputy Heinecke began his career as a reserve deputy in Beaverhead County, nestled in the southwestern corner of Montana. He quickly transitioned to full-time law enforcement after finishing college and served Beaverhead County for 15 more years. During the final chapters of his full-time law enforcement career, Deputy Heinecke served the people of Fergus County, located in the geographic center of the State. Troy Eades, the Fergus County sheriff, described Deputy Heinecke's performance in the department with concise clarity, "Great job. Great officer."

Despite retiring from full-time law enforcement, Jake plans to continue to play a role in the community by serving in the Central Montana Ambulance Service as a full-time EMT. Montanans appreciate the work of our law enforcement and emergency services professionals. When someone gives over two decades of their professional life to protect and serve others, that accomplishment deserves our sincere gratitude. Thanks, Jake, for helping keep "The Last Best Place" safe for all of us to enjoy.●

#### FIVE MILLIONTH SOLDIER COMPLETES BASIC TRAINING AT FORT JACKSON

● Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. President, today I wish to congratulate South Carolina's Fort Jackson, as the 5 millionth soldier has just completed the Basic Combat Training, BCT, Program.

Fort Jackson is located in Columbia, SC, and has a deep and proud history. For 100 years, Fort Jackson has helped the U.S. Army train and fulfill needs for disciplined and skilled soldiers in times of war and peace. As the U.S. Army's largest location for BCT, Fort Jackson is responsible for training half of the entire Army's BCT population. Fort Jackson also provides an array of services outside of BCT, including the U.S. Army's Drill Sergeant School and Soldier Support Institute.

Today I join the citizens of South Carolina in recognizing Fort Jackson, the soldiers, civilians, and retirees employed there, and the soldiers who have been trained there. I also extend my deepest gratitude to these soldiers' families, as they have also served and sacrificed for our country. With the completion of each mission, Fort Jackson continues to make the Palmetto State and the U.S. Army proud. I will always be thankful for Fort Jackson's dedication to protecting our great Nation.●

#### TRIBUTE TO DANIELLE RIPICH

● Mr. KING. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Danielle Ripich, who is retiring from over a decade of service not only to students but also to the State of Maine as president of the University of New England, UNE, this month.

Even though Danielle is not a native of Maine, she has, in every regard, embraced, cherished, and served the State just as any Mainer would. Under her tenure, UNE grew from 4,000 students to more than 10,000, increased its operating surplus by \$127 million, expanded its campuses in Biddeford and Portland while opening a campus in Tangier, Morocco—making UNE the only U.S. institution of higher education to own a study-abroad campus specifically designed for the needs of science students—and launched three new colleges within the university. Additionally, in the midst of a national crisis over student loans, Danielle presided over one of the lowest default rates nationally on student loans at only 2.5 percent, even with 95 percent of students at the university taking out loans.

A native of Ohio, Danielle began her impressive scholarly journey on her home turf, receiving her Ph.D. in speech pathology from Kent State University and both her bachelor's and master's degrees in speech pathology from Cleveland State University. She then went on to serve in leadership roles at Case Western Reserve University and later became dean of the college of health professions, as well as a professor in the college of medicine's department of neurology at Medical University of South Carolina before joining UNE.

Danielle's accomplishments span beyond her work in higher education. As a result of her successful efforts in expanding both accessibility and opportunities at UNE for Maine's best and brightest, UNE's contribution to the Maine economy has topped more than \$1 billion per year, with an annual donation of more than \$21 million worth of health services to the community. The university is considered the leading supplier of healthcare professionals for the State of Maine. Danielle was named the 2016 MaineBiz Nonprofit Business Leader of the Year and is internationally recognized for her language research, particularly in the areas of child language and Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia. Adding to her already remarkable and diverse portfolio of accomplishments, she was named a congressional fellow by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Throughout her years of service to the State, our country, and the world at large in her roles including president of UNE, mentor to student, and trailblazer in child language and Alzheimer's disease research, Danielle has demonstrated remarkable citizenship and a commitment to higher education, medicine, and community progress that is rarely seen. The UNE

that has evolved from Danielle's vision is bold, innovative, eager to disrupt the status quo, socially conscious and committed to imbuing its students with global awareness. I am glad to add my voice to all those who are recognizing Danielle's distinguished career, and I thank Danielle for her service and many contributions to our State.●

#### TRIBUTE TO DR. JAMES JACOBS

● Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Dr. James Jacobs on the occasion of his retirement as president of Macomb Community College. Dr. Jacobs has worked at Macomb Community College for nearly 50 years and was named president in 2008. He previously taught social science, political science, economics, and served as director for the Center for Workforce Development and Policy at the college. Under his leadership, Macomb Community College has grown to be one of the Nation's leading community colleges, providing an education to nearly 48,000 students a year. I appreciate the opportunity to recognize Dr. Jacobs' success as an education leader, as well as the contributions he has made to his community.

Dr. Jacobs has long been at the heart of Macomb Community College, an educational institution founded in 1954. The college has been growing ever since. With three campuses, the Lorenzo Cultural Center, and the Michigan Technical Education Center, Macomb Community College has grown into one of the leading community colleges in the Nation. It ranks in the top 2 percent for number of associate degrees awarded by community colleges and is the largest grantor of associate degrees in Michigan.

Under Dr. Jacobs, the education platform and course offerings have flourished. Today Macomb Community College offers precollegiate and graduate degrees, workforce training, and professional education. One such program that has prospered is the Macomb University Center. The University Center partners with other colleges and universities throughout the State of Michigan to offer students the opportunity to earn bachelors, masters, and doctoral degrees in over 80 fields. Thanks to Dr. Jacobs, the university center has become a national model for educational partnerships.

Dr. Jacobs has grown Macomb Community College around a vision and mission that put the student at the forefront. With a focus on student success, efficiency and effectiveness, and community engagement, Macomb Community College has dedicated itself to provide learning opportunities and support services that enable students to achieve their educational goals.

Dr. Jacobs is also leader in Macomb and the region, both on and off campus. He is widely known for delivering the Macomb County Economic Forecast annually for the last 29 years. He also serves on numerous boards, including

the Center for Automotive Research, Metropolitan Affairs Council, and the Detroit Institute of Arts.

I would like to congratulate Dr. Jacobs on his retirement as president of Macomb Community College and thank him for his decades of service to his community. It is certainly my hope that in retirement he will continue this type of work because we need his expertise and knowledge.●

#### REMEMBERING JOSEPH ELIJAH "BUCKSHOT" COLLETON

● Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, today the Awendaw and McClellanville communities will pay tribute to a man known by many as Joseph Elijah "Buckshot" Colleton, who departed this life on June 3, 2016.

He was a gentle giant who loved children and cooking. Buckshot served in many capacities in the community, but he is most remembered for his loving spirit towards children. He served the Head Start community for more than 35 years as their bus driver and often referred to Head Start students as all of his children.

When he was not with the children, he was cooking and feeding people at Buckshot's Restaurant in McClellanville. People from all around would visit for a taste of his shrimp and fish dishes and other southern cuisines.

Today we remember the life of Buckshot as loved ones, friends, and other guests come together to pay tribute to a great American and South Carolinian.●

#### GRANITE MOUNTAIN MINE DISASTER

● Mr. TESTER. Mr. President, today I wish to honor the victims and survivors of the Granite Mountain Mine disaster and commemorate the lasting legacy of the labor movement in Montana and across this nation.

One hundred years ago, Butte, MT, was home to a booming mining community, where hard-working men and women were working long hours to put food on the table and build a stronger State.

A great demand for copper during WWI and the Industrial Revolution led the 14,500 miners to work tirelessly, day and night. Long hours and high demands caused already insufficient safety standards to deteriorate even further.

On June 8, 1917, as men were being lowered into the mine to begin their shift, a lantern ignited an exposed cable, causing the mineshaft to fill with fire and toxic gasses.

One hundred and sixty-eight men tragically died in the blaze and the resulting carbon monoxide poisoning. The miners had minimal safety training, and the mine lacked even basic safety precautions, such as exit signs. Many of those who were saved spent upward of 50 hours in the mine before

help arrived, barricaded from the fumes behind makeshift bulkheads.

The Granite Mountain disaster remains the worst hard rock mining disaster in U.S. history, but Butte miners managed to make progress out of this tragedy.

The Granite Mountain disaster led to a unification of the U.S. labor movement and an unprecedented push for labor laws that are still in effect today.

One hundred years later, we are thankful for our union brothers and sisters who fought and continue to fight for better pay, safer working conditions, civil rights, and a stronger economy for working Americans.●

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

At 10:10 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bill, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 2213. An act to amend the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 to authorize certain polygraph waiver authority, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution designating the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library.

The message further announced that pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 4412, and the order of the House of January 3, 2017, the Speaker reappoints the following Member on the part of the House of Representatives to the Board of Trustees of the Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development: Mr. BEN RAY LUJÁN of New Mexico.

#### MEASURES REFERRED

The following bill was read the first and the second times by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

H.R. 2213. An act to amend the Anti-Border Corruption Act of 2010 to authorize certain polygraph waiver authority, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

The following concurrent resolution was read, and referred as indicated:

H. Con. Res. 33. Concurrent resolution designating the George C. Marshall Museum and George C. Marshall Research Library in Lexington, Virginia, as the National George C. Marshall Museum and Library; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

#### EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, and were referred as indicated:

EC-1848. A communication from the Acting Deputy Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Coastal Migratory Pelagic Resources



of the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic Region; Reopening of the commercial Sector in the Western, Northern, and Southern (Gillnet) Zones for King Mackerel in the Gulf of Mexico" (RIN0648–XF351) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2017; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1849. A communication from the Acting Director, Office of Sustainable Fisheries, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Fisheries of the Exclusive Economic Zone Off Alaska; Pacific Cod by Catcher Vessels Greater Than or Equal to 60 Feet Length Overall Using Pot Gear in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands Management Area" (RIN0648–XF190) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2017; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC–1850. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, reports relative to Executive Order 13783; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC–1851. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval of Alternative Final Cover Request for Phase 2 of the City of Wolf Point, Montana, Landfill" (FRL No. 9962–18–Region 8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 30, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1852. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans; Louisiana; Revisions to the New Source Review State Implementation Plan; Air Permit Procedure Revisions" (FRL No. 9958–84–Region 6) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 30, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1853. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Approval and Promulgation of Air Quality Implementation Plans; Montana; Revisions to the Administrative Rules of Montana" (FRL No. 9963–15–Region 8) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 30, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1854. A communication from the Director of the Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled "Stay of Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills and Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills" ((RIN2060–AT62) (FRL No. 9963–19–OAR)) received during adjournment of the Senate in the Office of the President of the Senate on May 30, 2017; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

EC–1855. A communication from the Board of Trustees, National Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 2017 annual report on the financial status of the railroad unemployment insurance system; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–1856. A communication from the Executive Director, United States Access Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's fiscal year 2016 annual report relative to the Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–1857. A communication from the Acting Commissioner of the Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from October 1, 2016 through March 31, 2017 and the Uniform Resource Locator (URL) for the report; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–1858. A communication from the Secretary of Education, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Department's Semiannual Report to Congress on Audit Follow-up for the period of October 1, 2016 through March 31, 2017; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–1859. A communication from the Acting Chairman of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Annual Performance Report for fiscal year 2016; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–1860. A communication from the Director, Congressional Affairs, Federal Election Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's Semiannual Report of the Inspector General for the period from October 1, 2016 through March 31, 2017; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–1861. A communication from the Chief Human Capital Officer, Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Administrator, Small Business Administration, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2017; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

EC–1862. A communication from the Chief Human Capital Officer, Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Administrator, Small Business Administration, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2017; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

EC–1863. A communication from the Chief Human Capital Officer, Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Administrator, Small Business Administration, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2017; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

EC–1864. A communication from the Chief Human Capital Officer, Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Deputy Administrator, Small Business Administration, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2017; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

EC–1865. A communication from the Chief Human Capital Officer, Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Deputy Administrator, Small Business Administration, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2017; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

EC–1866. A communication from the Chief Human Capital Officer, Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Chief Counsel, Office of Advocacy, Small Business Administration, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2017; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

EC–1867. A communication from the Chief Human Capital Officer, Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law,

a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Chief Counsel, Office of Advocacy, Small Business Administration, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2017; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

EC–1868. A communication from the Chief Human Capital Officer, Small Business Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Administrator, Small Business Administration, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 6, 2017; to the Committee on Small Business and Entrepreneurship.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petition or memorial was laid before the Senate and was referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM–40. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Missouri applying to the United States Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the United States Constitution, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the United States Constitution that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and members of Congress; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

### SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4

Whereas, the Founders of our Constitution empowered state legislators to be guardians of liberty against future abuses of power by the federal government; and

Whereas, the federal government has created a crushing national debt through improper and imprudent spending; and

Whereas, the federal government has invaded the legitimate roles of the states through the manipulative process of federal mandates, most of which are unfunded to a great extent; and

Whereas, the federal government has ceased to live under a proper interpretation of the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas, it is the solemn duty of the states to protect the liberty of our people—particularly for the generations to come—to propose amendments to the United States Constitution through a convention of states under Article V to place clear restraints on these and related abuses of power: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, by the members of the Missouri Senate, Ninety-ninth General Assembly, First Regular Session, the House of Representatives concurring therein, Hereby apply to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the United States Constitution, for the calling of a convention of the states limited to proposing amendments to the United States Constitution that impose fiscal restraints on the federal government, limit the power and jurisdiction of the federal government, and limit the terms of office for its officials and members of Congress; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the General Assembly adopts this application with the following understandings (as the term "understandings" is used within the context of "reservations, understandings, and declarations"):

(1) An application to Congress for an Article V convention confers no power on Congress other than to perform a ministerial function to "call" for a convention;

(2) This ministerial duty shall be performed by Congress only when Article V applications for substantially the same purpose

are received from two-thirds of the legislatures of the several states;

(3) The power of Congress to "call" a convention solely consists of the authority to name a reasonable time and place for the initial meeting of the convention;

(4) Congress possesses no power whatsoever to name delegates to the convention, as this power remains exclusively within the authority of the legislatures of the several states;

(5) Congress possesses no power to set the number of delegates to be sent by any states;

(6) Congress possesses no power whatsoever to determine any rules for such convention;

(7) By definition, a Convention of States means that states vote on the basis of one state, one vote;

(8) A Convention of States convened pursuant to this application is limited to consideration of topics specified herein and no other;

(9) The General Assembly of Missouri may recall its delegates at any time for breach of their duties or violations of their instructions;

(10) Pursuant to the text of Article V, Congress may determine whether proposed amendments shall be ratified by the legislatures of the several states or by special state ratification conventions. The General Assembly of Missouri recommends that Congress specify its choice on ratification methodology contemporaneously with the call for the convention;

(11) Congress possesses no power whatsoever with regard to the Article V convention beyond the two powers acknowledged herein;

(12) Missouri places express reliance on prior legal and judicial determinations that Congress possesses no power under Article I relative to the Article V process, and that Congress must act only as expressly specified in Article V; and be it further

*Resolved*, That this application shall expire five (5) years after the passage of this resolution; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to prepare a properly inscribed copy of this resolution for the President and Secretary of the United States Senate, the Speaker and Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, each member of the Missouri Congressional delegation, and the presiding officers of each of the legislative houses in the several states requesting their cooperation.

#### EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. GRASSLEY for the Committee on the Judiciary.

Noel J. Francisco, of the District of Columbia, to be Solicitor General of the United States.

Makan Delrahim, of California, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

Steven Andrew Engel, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Attorney General.

(Nominations without an asterisk were reported with the recommendation that they be confirmed.)

#### 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 Ms. HEITKAMP (for herself and Mr. PORTMAN):

S. 1315. A bill to require the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection to amend its regulations relating to qualified mortgages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mrs. ERNST (for herself and Mr. TESTER):

S. 1316. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for a one-year extension of the suicide prevention and resilience program for the National Guard and Reserves; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 1317. A bill to amend titles XI and XIX of the Social Security Act to establish a comprehensive and nationwide system to evaluate the quality of care provided to beneficiaries of Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program and to provide incentives for voluntary quality improvement; to the Committee on Finance.

By Ms. BALDWIN (for herself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. HASSAN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1318. A bill to protect the rights of passengers with disabilities in air transportation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. BROWN:

S. 1319. A bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to establish a continuing medical education program for non-Department of Veterans Affairs medical professionals who treat veterans to increase knowledge and recognition of medical conditions common to veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. INHOFE (for himself and Ms. DUCKWORTH):

S. 1320. A bill to reform apportionments to general aviation airports under the airport improvement program, to improve project delivery at certain airports, and to designate certain airports as disaster relief airports, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. ISAKSON (for himself, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. ENZI, Mr. HATCH, Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. SCOTT, and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 1321. A bill to amend the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 to ensure that retirement investors receive advice in their best interests, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Ms. MURKOWSKI):

S. 1322. A bill to establish the American Fisheries Advisory Committee to assist in the awarding of fisheries research and development grants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. MARKEY, and Ms. CANTWELL):

S. 1323. A bill to preserve United States fishing heritage through a national program dedicated to training and assisting the next generation of commercial fishermen, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

By Mr. CASEY (for himself, Ms. BALDWIN, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Mr. WYDEN, and Ms. HASSAN):

S. 1324. A bill to prevent a person who has been convicted of a misdemeanor hate crime, or received an enhanced sentence for a misdemeanor because of hate or bias in its commission, from obtaining a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TESTER (for himself, Mr. MORAN, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. KAINE, Ms. HASSAN, and Mr. CRAPO):

S. 1325. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to improve the authorities of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to hire, recruit, and train employees of the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY:

S. 1326. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in recognition of American innovation and significant innovation and pioneering efforts of individuals or groups from each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the United States territories, to promote the importance of innovation in the United States, the District of Columbia, and the United States territories, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1327. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify how controlled substance analogues are to be regulated, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KAINE (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1328. A bill to extend the protections of the Fair Housing Act to persons suffering discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. FISCHER (for herself and Mr. MANCHIN):

S. 1329. A bill to amend title 31, United States Code, to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to locate and recover certain assets of the United States Government; to the Committee on Finance.

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

S. 1330. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize a dependent to transfer entitlement to Post-9/11 Education Assistance in cases in which the dependent received the transfer of such entitlement to assistance from an individual who subsequently died, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1331. A bill to establish the Great Lakes Mass Marking Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Ms. STABENOW (for herself, Mr. PETERS, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1332. A bill to establish the Great Lakes Aquatic Connectivity and Infrastructure Program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S.J. Res. 45. A joint resolution condemning the deadly attack on May 26, 2017, in Portland, Oregon, expressing deepest condolences to the families and friends of the victims, and supporting efforts to overcome hatred, bigotry, and violence; considered and passed.

#### SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. CORKER (for himself and Mr. CARDIN):

S. Res. 188. A resolution condemning the recent terrorist attacks in the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Indonesia, Egypt, Iraq, Australia, and Iran and offering thoughts and prayers and sincere condolences to all of the victims, their families, and the people of their countries; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Mr. PAUL, Mr. MERKLEY, and Mr. MCCONNELL):

S. Res. 189. A resolution designating the week of June 5 through June 11, 2017, as "Hemp History Week"; considered and agreed to.

#### ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 112

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 112, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize per diem payments under comprehensive service programs for homeless veterans to furnish care to dependents of homeless veterans, and for other purposes.

S. 242

At the request of Mr. CASSIDY, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 242, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to permit veterans to grant access to their records in the databases of the Veterans Benefits Administration to certain designated congressional employees, and for other purposes.

S. 266

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 266, a bill to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Anwar Sadat in recognition of his heroic achievements and courageous contributions to peace in the Middle East.

S. 407

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the name of the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. HEINRICH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 407, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to permanently extend the railroad track maintenance credit.

S. 425

At the request of Mr. CARDIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 425, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to improve the historic rehabilitation tax credit, and for other purposes.

S. 479

At the request of Mr. BROWN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 479, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to waive coinsurance under Medicare for colorectal cancer screening tests, regardless of whether therapeutic intervention is required during the screening.

S. 543

At the request of Mr. TESTER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut

(Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 543, a bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to include in each contract into which the Secretary enters for necessary services authorities and mechanism for appropriate oversight, and for other purposes.

S. 563

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 563, a bill to amend the Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973 to require that certain buildings and personal property be covered by flood insurance, and for other purposes.

S. 593

At the request of Mrs. CAPITO, the name of the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) was added as a cosponsor of S. 593, a bill to amend the Pittman-Robertson Wildlife Restoration Act to facilitate the establishment of additional or expanded public target ranges in certain States.

S. 623

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 623, a bill to enhance the transparency and accelerate the impact of assistance provided under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to promote quality basic education in developing countries, to better enable such countries to achieve universal access to quality basic education and improved learning outcomes, to eliminate duplication and waste, and for other purposes.

S. 655

At the request of Mr. RISCH, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 655, a bill to exempt certain 16- and 17-year-old individuals employed in logging operations from child labor laws.

S. 670

At the request of Ms. WARREN, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 670, a bill to provide for the regulation of over-the-counter hearing aids.

S. 700

At the request of Mrs. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 700, a bill to improve the reproductive assistance provided by the Department of Defense and the Department of Veterans Affairs to severely wounded, ill, or injured members of the Armed Forces, veterans, and their spouses or partners, and for other purposes.

S. 760

At the request of Mr. SCHATZ, the name of the Senator from Delaware (Mr. COONS) was added as a cosponsor of S. 760, a bill to expand the Government's use and administration of data to facilitate transparency, effective governance, and innovation, and for other purposes.

S. 782

At the request of Mr. CORNYN, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. KENNEDY) and the Senator from Texas (Mr. CRUZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 782, a bill to reauthorize the National Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program, and for other purposes.

S. 804

At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 804, a bill to improve the provision of health care for women veterans by the Department of Veterans Affairs, and for other purposes.

S. 808

At the request of Mr. THUNE, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Mrs. MCCASKILL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 808, a bill to provide protections for certain sports medicine professionals who provide certain medical services in a secondary State.

S. 896

At the request of Mr. BURR, the name of the Senator from Indiana (Mr. DONNELLY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 896, a bill to permanently reauthorize the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

S. 926

At the request of Mrs. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 926, a bill to authorize the Global War on Terror Memorial Foundation to establish the National Global War on Terrorism Memorial as a commemorative work in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

S. 948

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 948, a bill to designate as wilderness certain Federal portions of the red rock canyons of the Colorado Plateau and the Great Basin Deserts in the State of Utah for the benefit of present and future generations of people in the United States.

S. 1015

At the request of Mr. HATCH, the name of the Senator from Alaska (Mr. SULLIVAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1015, a bill to require the Federal Communications Commission to study the feasibility of designating a simple, easy-to-remember dialing code to be used for a national suicide prevention and mental health crisis hotline system.

S. 1038

At the request of Mrs. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIRONO) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1038, a bill to require the Administrator of the Small Business Administration to submit to Congress a report on the utilization of small businesses with respect to certain Federal contracts.

S. 1151

At the request of Mrs. ERNST, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr.

KING) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1151, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide a non-refundable credit for working family caregivers.

S. 1169

At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WICKER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1169, a bill to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to provide States with an option to provide medical assistance to individuals between the ages of 22 and 64 for inpatient services to treat substance use disorders at certain facilities, and for other purposes.

S. 1202

At the request of Mr. COTTON, the name of the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BOOZMAN) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1202, a bill to modify the boundary of the Little Rock Central High School National Historic Site, and for other purposes.

S. 1277

At the request of Mr. BOOZMAN, the name of the Senator from Florida (Mr. NELSON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1277, a bill to require the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a high technology education pilot program, and for other purposes.

S. 1309

At the request of Ms. CANTWELL, the name of the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1309, a bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to permit American Indian tribal councils to enter into agreements with the Commissioner of Social Security to obtain social security coverage for services performed by tribal council members.

S. RES. 54

At the request of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mrs. SHAHEEN) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 54, a resolution expressing the unwavering commitment of the United States to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

#### STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN):

S. 1327. A bill to amend the Controlled Substances Act to clarify how controlled substance analogues are to be regulated, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mrs. FEINSTEIN. Mr. President, I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the Stop the Importation and Trafficking of Synthetic Analogues Act with my colleague Senator CHUCK GRASSLEY. This legislation addresses the significant challenges associated with prosecuting those who manufacture and traffic deadly synthetic drugs, including synthetic opioids, like clandestinely produced fentanyl, and synthetic cannabinoids and cathinones.

Synthetic drugs pose an increasing threat to our Nation. They hit our

communities in cycles and cause devastation. For example, in Corpus Christi, TX, there were 31 EMS calls in 1 day related to synthetic drugs. In Syracuse, NY, 18 individuals were taken to the emergency room in a 24-hour period after taking synthetic marijuana, and in Cincinnati, OH, a shocking 174 overdoses occurred over 6 days. These overdoses were largely attributed to heroin laced with carfentanil, a synthetic opioid that is 100,000 times stronger than morphine.

In 2012, Congress outlawed many synthetic drugs, but manufacturers did not stop producing them. Instead, they began producing controlled substance analogues which mimic the effects of controlled substances, such as opioids, marijuana, PCP, and LSD.

The new drug, even though it has an effect on the body that is similar to a controlled substance, may no longer be illegal under Federal law because it is not listed in one of the five schedules of the Controlled Substances Act. Consequently, these drugs are shipped to our country and marketed as legal alternatives to illegal drugs.

This makes enforcement efforts difficult.

Synthetic opioids, like fentanyl, are deadly. Since 2015, 130 deaths have been linked to the drug in the Bay area of California. Nationally, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention reports that more than 15,000 deaths in 2015 involved synthetic opioids other than methadone, which includes fentanyl. That is equivalent to 42 deaths per day.

Like other synthetic drugs, illicit fentanyl and its analogues are clandestinely produced, and primarily enter the United States in one of three ways:

- (1) Chinese chemists produce and ship it to the United States via international mail;
- (2) Mexican drug traffickers produce it with precursor chemicals from China and smuggle it across the Southwest Border; or
- (3) Chinese chemists produce and ship it to Canada, where it is smuggled across the northern border.

The point is, regardless of the type, synthetic drugs pose a deadly and quickly evolving public health threat.

It is clear that the current system for scheduling controlled substances and prosecuting controlled substance analogues is not able to keep up with the speed with which new synthetic drugs are produced or to prevent the deaths they cause.

That is why the Stop the Importation and Trafficking of Synthetic Drugs Act to provide the Department of Justice with new tools, using a multifaceted approach.

First, the bill immediately controls 13 fentanyl analogues that law enforcement has come into contact with. These substances have already caused 162 overdose deaths in the United States.

Second, while the existing Federal Analogue Enforcement Act allows prosecutors to charge those who manufac-

ture, distribute, or dispense controlled substance analogues, the law contains definition of a controlled substance analogue that is vague and often misinterpreted. As a result, court cases using this law result in a drawn out and expensive battle of the experts.

Moreover, because because controlled substance analogues are not listed as federally controlled substances, even if a prosecutor in one case successfully proves that a substance is a controlled substance analogue, this ruling is not applied across the board. A different person charged with manufacturing the exact same substance in another case is not automatically guilty of a crime. Instead, the prosecutor in the new case has to reprove that the substance in question is an analogue all over again.

Therefore, to ensure that prosecutors do not have to reprove that a substance is an analogue each and every time it appears, the bill establishes a new schedule A.

The legislation authorizes the Attorney General to add new synthetic drugs, including fentanyl and other analogues, to this new schedule, and make them illegal through an expedited, temporary scheduling process.

It also authorizes the Attorney General to permanently schedule these substances, either in schedule A or in another schedule, like schedule I. This provides the Attorney General with the maximum flexibility needed to better combat these dangerous drugs.

Those found guilty of manufacturing, distributing, or dispensing schedule A substances would be subject to existing schedule III penalties, or a maximum of 10 years imprisonment for a first offense.

The Department of Justice has told my staff that this approach will allow them to act quickly when new and dangerous substances threaten our communities.

Recognizing that the vast majority of synthetic drugs originate from outside of the United States, the legislation imposes criminal penalties for the illegal import and export of substances designated as schedule A. It also authorizes penalties for those who manufacture or distribute these substances while intending, knowing, or having reasonable cause to believe they will ultimately be imported into the United States.

Third, the bill maintains the ability of prosecutors to charge defendants using the Federal Analogue Enforcement Act, but clarifies the definition of a controlled substance analogue within the Act.

Specifically, the language clarifies that the chemical structure of the substance must be similar to that of schedule I or II controlled substance to be considered a controlled substance analogue. On top of this, the substance must also have a stimulant, depressant or hallucinogenic effect on the body that is similar to a schedule I or II controlled substance or the person manufacturing, distributing or dispensing

the drug must represent or intend for the drug to have an effect that is similar to a schedule I or II controlled substance.

If prosecutors successfully prove a substance is a controlled substance analogue under the new definition, those who traffic the drug could face higher penalties than those assigned to schedule A, because the penalty would be associated with the drug it mimics.

Finally, those trafficking these substances do not market them as synthetic drugs. Instead, they mislabel the products, which are often sold at gas stations and convenience stores. To prevent this from happening, the bill requires all schedule A substances to be properly labeled and establishes civil penalties for failure to do so.

This provision will allow civil enforcement action to be taken to remove mislabeled products from the shelves of gas stations and convenience stores.

I want to close by sharing the story of one of my constituents, a young man named Connor Eckhardt. Unfortunately, a synthetic drug known as Spice claimed his life. Connor took one hit of the drug, which, according to the Drug Enforcement Administration, is a mixture of herbs and spices that is typically sprayed with a synthetic compound chemically similar to THC, the psychoactive ingredient in marijuana. His brain swelled, causing him to go into a coma, and he never woke up.

Sadly, Connor's story has become all too common. And this is unacceptable. That is why I am pleased to be an original cosponsor of the Stop the Importation and Trafficking of Synthetic Analogues Act. Law enforcement must have the ability to swiftly bring those who manufacture, distribute, and dispense these deadly drugs to justice.

I look forward to working with and obtaining feedback from my colleagues and other stakeholders on this bill, which provides new and necessary authorities to combat synthetic drugs.

By Mr. KAINÉ (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. LEAHY, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. FRANKEN, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, and Mr. BROWN):

S. 1328. A bill to extend the protections of the Fair Housing Act to persons suffering discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation or gender identity, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KAINÉ. Mr. President, today, I am introducing the Fair and Equal Housing Act of 2017, legislation to ensure equal housing opportunities for all Americans. This bill would protect Americans from housing discrimination based on gender identity and sexual orientation. No American should be turned away from a home they love because of who they love.

I am a former civil rights attorney. And during my practice, I focused on fair housing and I learned that a home is more than just a door, a roof, rooms, and walls. Your home is critical to your identity and central to the life of every American.

And a home becomes even more important when you are searching for a safe, stable place to live. But, say you run into problems as you're trying to rent that dream apartment and it is not because you are not a good tenant or a good neighbor. Instead, you learn that the apartment you wanted is suddenly no longer available because, after you met the landlord in person, they don't approve of your personal life or your appearance. Or you learn your rental application cannot be processed because you and your partner share the same sex.

Housing discrimination is real. And it is a reality for LGBT Americans because of incomplete protections in the Fair Housing Act (FHA), the landmark federal housing law. The FHA only prohibits housing discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, sex, familial status, or disability. And if someone thinks this is not a real problem, more than 20 states and over 200 localities protect sexual orientation and gender identity in their own housing discrimination statutes.

This is about equality, plain and simple. I want to thank my fellow Virginian, Representative SCOTT TAYLOR, for his leadership on this issue. I also want to thank all the civil rights attorneys across the nation who fight for justice on this issue every day. This is the right thing to do.

By Mr. WYDEN (for himself and Mr. MERKLEY):

S.J. Res. 45. A joint resolution condemning the deadly attack on May 26, 2017, in Portland, Oregon, expressing deepest condolences to the families and friends of the victims, and supporting efforts to overcome hatred, bigotry, and violence; considered and passed.

S.J. RES. 45

Whereas, on May 26, 2017, 3 brave community members—Rick Best, Taliesin Myrddin Namkai-Meche, and Micah David-Cole Fletcher—were stabbed as they protected 2 young women who were the targets of threatening anti-Muslim hate speech while riding on the Metropolitan Area Express Light Rail (commonly known as the “MAX”) in Portland, Oregon;

Whereas Rick Best and Taliesin Myrddin Namkai-Meche lost their lives and Micah David-Cole Fletcher was gravely injured as a result of the attack;

Whereas acts of heroism and sacrifice for the safety and sake of others in the face of acts of domestic terrorism were demonstrated by the deceased and surviving victims;

Whereas Oregonians and people across the United States grieve for the families of all people affected by this needless tragedy; and

Whereas the people of the United States stand in solidarity against terrorism, white supremacy, hate, and intolerance: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—*

(1) condemns the deadly attack on May 26, 2017, in Portland, Oregon, in which 2 innocent people were killed and 1 other person was injured while standing up to hate and intolerance;

(2) offers deepest condolences to the families and friends of Rick Best and Taliesin Myrddin Namkai-Meche;

(3) expresses hope for the swift and complete recovery of Micah David-Cole Fletcher;

(4) supports community efforts to heal from this terrible crime; and

(5) supports nationwide efforts to overcome hatred, bigotry, and violence.

#### SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 188—CONDEMNING THE RECENT TERRORIST ATTACKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE PHILIPPINES, INDONESIA, EGYPT, IRAQ, AUSTRALIA, AND IRAN AND OFFERING THOUGHTS AND PRAYERS AND SINCERE CONDOLENCES TO ALL OF THE VICTIMS, THEIR FAMILIES, AND THE PEOPLE OF THEIR COUNTRIES

Mr. CORKER (for himself and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 188

Whereas since May 22, 2017, the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) has claimed responsibility for multiple terrorist attacks against civilians that have left more than 180 dead and many more wounded.

Whereas ISIS frequently claims attacks perpetrated by individual actors or other groups for propaganda purposes.

Whereas the people of the United Kingdom are grieving following two terrorist attacks claimed by ISIS in London on June 4 and Manchester on May 22 that targeted and killed innocent men, women, and children.

Whereas government forces in the Philippines are currently fighting ISIS militants in Mindanao, including ISIS-affiliated fighters from the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Chechnya, Saudi Arabia, and Yemen, who launched an assault in Marawi City on May 23 in an apparent effort to establish a caliphate in Southeast Asia.

Whereas ISIS has claimed responsibility for two explosions in Jakarta, Indonesia, killing three policemen.

Whereas ISIS targeted Coptic Christians in Egypt during an attack on a bus on May 26, killing 29 people.

Whereas 22 people were killed when ISIS detonated a car bomb at a Baghdad ice cream parlor, killing Iraqi families gathering with their children to break the Ramadan fast, and then detonated a second bomb killing elderly Iraqis collecting their pensions.

Whereas a terrorist attack claimed by ISIS killed one person in Melbourne, Australia and wounded three police officers.

Whereas on June 7, in an attack claimed by ISIS, at least 12 people were killed when gunmen and suicide bombers targeted Iran's parliament and a shrine in two coordinated attacks across Tehran.

Whereas these reprehensible attacks have no place in a peaceful world: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved, That the Senate—*

(1) condemns ISIS' horrific terrorist attacks in the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Indonesia, Egypt, Iraq, Australia, and Iran;

(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 recommit 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.”.

(5) The DNI, in coordination with the Central Intelligence Agency, the FBI, and the National Security Agency, judged that Russia's intelligence services conducted cyber operations against targets associated with the 2016 United States presidential election.

(6) The DNI assessed that the Russian Government's campaign aimed at the United States election featured—

(A) disclosures of data obtained through Russian cyber operations;

(B) intrusions into United States state and local election boards; and

(C) overt propaganda.

(7) Russia's use of public disclosures of Russian-collected data during the United States election was unprecedented.

(8) The DNI, in coordination with the Central Intelligence Agency, the FBI, and the National Security Agency, assessed that Russia will apply lessons learned from its Putin-ordered campaign aimed at the United States presidential election to influence future elections worldwide, including against United States allies and their election processes.

(9) In May 2016, Germany's domestic intelligence agency assessed that hackers linked to the Russian Government had targeted Chancellor Angela Merkel's Christian Democratic Union party and German state computers.

(10) The head of Germany's foreign intelligence service, Bruno Kahl, later asserted that Germany had "evidence that cyber-attacks are taking place that have no other purpose than to elicit political uncertainty. The perpetrators are interested in delegitimizing the democratic process as such, regardless of who that ends of helping. We have indications that [the attacks] come from the Russian region." In November 2016, German Chancellor Merkel, said, "such cyber-attacks, or hybrid conflicts as they are known in Russian doctrine, are now part of daily life and we must learn to cope with them".

(11) On May 9, 2017, Admiral Michael Rogers, United States Cyber Command commander and Director of the National Security Agency, testified before the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate that the United States surveilled Russian hackers attack French computer systems as the French election approached. In his testimony, Rogers said, "We had talked to our French counterparts prior to the public announcements of the events that were publicly attributed this past weekend, and gave them a heads up. 'Look we're watching the Russians, we're seeing them penetrate some of your infrastructure.'"

(12) In February 2017, the United Kingdom's Defence Secretary Fallon stated that—

(A) all North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) countries must support reform "to make NATO more agile, resilient, and better configured to operate in the contemporary environment including against hybrid and cyber-attacks"; and

(B) "NATO must defend itself as effectively in the cyber sphere as it does in the air, on land, and at sea."

(c) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE FEDERAL AGENCIES.—The term "appropriate Federal agencies" means—

(A) the Department of Defense;

(B) the Department of Homeland Security;

(C) the Department of Justice;

(D) the Department of the Treasury;

(E) the Office of the Director of National Intelligence; and

(F) the Department of Commerce

(2) HYBRID WARFARE.—The term "hybrid warfare" means a military strategy that blends conventional warfare, irregular war-

fare, informational warfare, and cyber warfare.

(3) RELEVANT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "relevant congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate;

(B) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives;

(C) the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(D) the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives;

(E) the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate;

(F) the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence of the House of Representatives;

(G) the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate;

(H) the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives;

(I) the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate;

(J) the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives;

(K) the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate; and

(L) the Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives.

(d) TRANS-ATLANTIC CYBERSECURITY COOPERATION STRATEGY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of the appropriate Federal agencies, shall develop, and submit to the relevant congressional committees, a trans-Atlantic cybersecurity strategy, with a classified annex, if necessary, that includes—

(A) a plan of action to guide United States cooperation with North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) allies to respond to Russia's hybrid warfare against NATO allies;

(B) a plan of action to guide United States cooperation with European partners, including non-NATO nations, to counter Russia's cyber efforts to undermine democratic elections in the United States and Europe;

(C) an assessment of nonmilitary tools and tactics, including sanctions, indictments, or other actions that the United States can use, unilaterally or in cooperation with like-minded nations, to counter Russia's malicious cyber activity in the United States and Europe; and

(D) a review of resources required by the Department of State and appropriate Federal agencies to conduct activities to build cooperation with NATO allies and European partners on countering Russia's hybrid warfare and disinformation efforts.

(2) CIVIL LIBERTIES AND PRIVACY.—The Secretary of State shall ensure that the implementation of the strategy described in paragraph (1) is consistent with United States standards for civil liberties and privacy protections.

(e) FEDERAL CYBERSECURITY LIAISON TO UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS AND MAJOR NATIONAL POLITICAL PARTY COMMITTEES.—The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation shall appoint, at the rank of Executive Assistant Director, a cybersecurity liaison for presidential campaigns and major national political party committees, who, at the request of presidential campaigns and major national political party committees, shall—

(1) regularly share cybersecurity best practices and protocols with each presidential campaign, the Democratic National Committee, the Republican National Committee, the Democratic Senatorial Campaign Committee, the National Republican Senatorial Committee, the Democratic Congressional

Campaign Committee, and the National Republican Congressional Committee; and

(2) provide the timely sharing of cybersecurity threats to such campaigns and committees to prevent or mitigate adverse effects from such cybersecurity threats.

(f) REPORTING REQUIREMENT.—The Secretary of State, in coordination with the heads of the appropriate Federal agencies, shall submit an annual report to the relevant congressional committees on the implementation of the trans-Atlantic cybersecurity cooperation strategy developed under subsection (d).

**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; as follows:

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the Senate—

(1) commemorates "A Century of Service", the 100th anniversary of the 1st Infantry Division on June 8, 2017;

(2) commends the 1st Infantry Division for continuing to exemplify the motto of the 1st Infantry Division, "No Mission Too Difficult. No Sacrifice Too Great. Duty First!";

(3) honors the memory of the more than 13,000 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division who lost their lives in battle;

(4) expresses gratitude and support for all 1st Infantry Division soldiers, veterans, and their families, including 1st Infantry Division soldiers and their families of the past and future and those who are serving as of May 2017; and

(5) recognizes that the 1st Infantry Division holds an honored place in United States history.

**SA 228.** 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; as follows:

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas June 8, 2017, is the 100th anniversary of the organization of the 1st Infantry Division;

Whereas the First Infantry Division was established in 1917 as the first permanent combined arms division in the Regular Army and has been on continuous active duty since 1917;

Whereas, from the heroic start of the 1st Infantry Division, the 1st Infantry Division has played an integral part in United States history by serving in—

(1) World War I;

(2) World War II;

(3) the Cold War;

(4) the Vietnam War;

(5) Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm;

(6) the Balkans peacekeeping missions;

(7) the War on Terror; and

(8) as of May 2017, multiple operations around the globe;

Whereas, immediately after its establishment, the 1st Division started to build a prestigious reputation for its service in World War I;

Whereas, in May 1918, the victory of the 1st Division at the Battle of Cantigny, France, was the first United States victory of World War I, and despite suffering more than 1,000 casualties in that battle, the 1st Division seized the village from German forces, defended the village against repeated counterattacks, and bolstered the morale of the Allies;

Whereas, after the Battle of Cantigny, the 1st Division played a central role in other monumental battles of World War I, such as—

- (1) the Battle of Soissons;
- (2) the Battle of Saint-Mihiel; and
- (3) the Meuse-Argonne Offensive;

Whereas 5 soldiers of the 1st Division received the Congressional Medal of Honor during World War I;

Whereas the 1st Division—

(1) remained on occupation duty in Germany to enforce the Armistice; and

(2) in September 1919, was the last combat division to return home after World War I;

Whereas, following World War I, the 1st Division was 1 of only 3 United States Army divisions to remain on active duty, which is a strong testament to its accomplishments;

Whereas, in November 1939, the 1st Infantry Division was called to action again and, in August 1942, became 1 of the first United States divisions sent to the European theater during World War II;

Whereas, during World War II, the 1st Infantry Division fought bravely in Algeria, Tunisia, and Sicily in 1942 and 1943 before the courage and resolve of the 1st Infantry Division was tested on Omaha Beach in Normandy, France;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division, reinforced by units of the 29th Infantry Division, made the assault landing on Omaha Beach on D-Day, June 6, 1944, which began the liberation of Western Europe from Nazi control;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division continued its invaluable service throughout World War II, including in—

- (1) the liberation of France and Belgium;
- (2) the seizing of Aachen, the first city of Nazi Germany to fall to the Allies;
- (3) the Battle of the Huertgen Forest;
- (4) the Battle of the Bulge, in which the 1st Infantry Division held the critical northern shoulder at Butgenbach, Belgium;
- (5) the crossing of the Rhine River at Remagen;
- (6) the battles around the Ruhr Pocket in Germany; and
- (7) the offensive into Czechoslovakia, where the 1st Infantry Division liberated Nazi labor camps at Falkenau and Zwodau;

Whereas 17 members of the 1st Infantry Division received the Congressional Medal of Honor for their service during World War II;

Whereas, in recognition of exemplary service during World War II, the 1st Infantry Division was the recipient of—

- (1) 2 French Croix de Guerre with Palm, and Streamers embroidered with “Kasserine” and “Normandy”;
- (2) the World War II French Fourragere;
- (3) the Belgian Fourragere; and
- (4) the subordinate units of the 1st Infantry Division earned numerous Presidential Unit Citations;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division guarded the Nuremberg Trials and remained on occupation duty in Germany before returning home to Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1955;

Whereas, in 1965, the 1st Infantry Division was 1 of the first 2 divisions sent to the Vietnam War, and the 1st Infantry Division remained in Vietnam for 5 years, during which the 1st Infantry Division—

- (1) protected the capital, Saigon, from attack by the North Vietnamese Army;
- (2) conducted hundreds of—

(A) offensive operations between Saigon and Cambodia against Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army units; and

(B) civil action and pacification operations to protect and assist the Vietnamese people; and

- (3) responded to the 1968 Tet Offensive by clearing Tan Son Nhut Air Force Base of enemy forces, securing Saigon and counter-attacking vigorously;

Whereas 12 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division earned the Congressional Medal of Honor during the Vietnam War;

Whereas, in recognition of exemplary service during the Vietnam War—

(1) the 1st Infantry Division was the recipient of—

(A) the United States Army Meritorious Unit Commendation;

(B) the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm for the period of 1965 to 1968; and

(C) the Republic of Vietnam civic Action Honor Medal, First Class; and

(2) the subordinate units of the 1st Infantry Division earned numerous Presidential unit citations and other Army awards;

Whereas, from 1970 to 1990 the 1st Infantry Division—

(1) was a key component of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization deterrent strategy;

(2) maintained a forward-stationed brigade in Germany and deployed additional elements annually to Germany on major exercises that demonstrated United States resolve to friend and foe alike; and

(3) contributed directly to the peaceful end of the Cold War;

Whereas, in November 1990, the 1st Infantry Division deployed to Saudi Arabia and played a key role in the famous “left hook” attack of the US VII Corps through the deserts of western Iraq to destroy the Tawakalna Division of the vaunted Republican Guard of Saddam Hussein, among many other enemy forces;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division deployed to Bosnia for 31 months between 1996 and 2000, to Macedonia for 4 months in 1999, and to Kosovo for 22 months between 1999 and 2003—

(1) to enforce international peace agreements;

(2) to halt the worst ethnic violence in Europe since the Holocaust; and

(3) to bring peace and stability to the Balkans;

Whereas, in 2004, the 1st Infantry Division deployed to Iraq in Operation Iraqi Freedom as Task Force Danger and conducted sophisticated counterinsurgency operations that led to the first free and fair elections in Iraqi history in 2005;

Whereas, between 2005 and 2014, the brigade combat teams and other major headquarters and units of the 1st Infantry Division have deployed repeatedly to Iraq and Afghanistan in Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn;

Whereas Specialist Ross A. McGinnis, a 1st Infantry Division soldier, is 1 of the very few people of the United States to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor in the War on Terror;

Whereas, in the defense of United States interests, the 1st Infantry Division deployed its units and soldiers to Africa in 2015 and Kuwait in 2016;

Whereas, since November 2016, the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Division has been in Iraq, where the 1st Infantry Division is—

(1) engaged in the fight against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS); and

(2) providing the leadership structure for the Combined Joint Forces Land Component Command—Operation Inherent Resolve;

Whereas, as of May 2017—

(1) the Combat Aviation Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, is deployed to Afghanistan and is conducting combat aviation operations in support of the Afghan and international security forces battling the Taliban;

(2) the 1st Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, is deployed to South Korea, where it bolsters United States deterrence against North Korea; and

(3) the 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, is at Fort Riley, Kansas, where it is honing its combat-readiness in preparation for deployment; and

Whereas, since the establishment of the 1st Infantry Division in 1917—

(1) the 1st Infantry Division has been present all over the world, assisting in combat and noncombat missions for 100 years;

(2) more than 13,000 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division have sacrificed their lives in combat; and

(3) 35 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division have received the Medal of Honor: Now, therefore, be it

**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; as follows:

At the end, add the following:

**SEC. 13. SENSE OF SENATE ON THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF ARTICLE 5 OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY TO THE MEMBER NATIONS OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION.**

(a) FINDINGS.—The Senate makes the following findings:

(1) The principle of collective defense of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is immortalized in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty in which members pledge that “an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered an attack against them all”.

(2) For almost 7 decades, the principle of collective defense has effectively served as a strategic deterrent for the member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and provided stability throughout the world, strengthening the security of the United States and all 28 other member nations.

(3) Following the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York, Washington, and Pennsylvania, the Alliance agreed to invoke Article 5 for the first time, affirming its commitment to collective defense.

(4) The recent attacks in the United Kingdom underscore the importance of an international alliance to combat hostile nation states and terrorist groups.

(5) Collective defense unites the 29 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, each committing to protecting and supporting one another from external adversaries, which bolsters the North Atlantic Alliance.

(b) SENSE OF SENATE.—It is the sense of the Senate—

(1) to express the vital importance of Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, the charter of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), as it continues to serve as a critical deterrent to potential hostile nations and terrorist organizations;

(2) to remember the first and only invocation of Article 5 by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in support of the United States after the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001; and

(3) to affirm that the United States remains fully committed to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and will honor its obligations enshrined in Article 5.

**SA 230.** Mr. HELLER 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:

Beginning on page 31, strike line 16 and all that follows through page 35, line 25.

At the end, add the following:

**TITLE II—SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM OF IRAN**

**SEC. 200. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Iran Ballistic Missile Sanctions Act”.

**SEC. 201. FINDINGS.**

Congress finds the following:

(1) On April 2, 2015, President Barack Obama said, “Other American sanctions on Iran for its support of terrorism, its human rights abuses, its ballistic missile program, will continue to be fully enforced.”.

(2) On July 7, 2015, General Martin Dempsey, then-Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said, “Under no circumstances should we relieve the pressure on Iran relative to ballistic missile capabilities.”.

(3) On July 29, 2015, in his role as the top military officer in the United States and advisor to the President, General Dempsey confirmed that his military recommendation was that sanctions relating to the ballistic missile program of Iran not be lifted.

(4) The Government of Iran and Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps have been responsible for the repeated testing of illegal ballistic missiles capable of carrying a nuclear device, including observed tests in October and November 2015 and March 2016, violating United Nations Security Council resolutions.

(5) On October 14, 2015, Samantha Power, United States Ambassador to the United Nations, said, “One of the really important features in implementation of the recent Iran deal to dismantle Iran's nuclear program is going to have to be enforcement of the resolutions and the standards that remain on the books.”.

(6) On December 11, 2015, the United Nations Panel of Experts concluded that the missile launch on October 10, 2015, “was a violation by Iran of paragraph 9 of Security Council resolution 1929 (2010)”.

(7) On January 17, 2016, Adam Szubin, Acting Under Secretary for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence, stated, “Iran's ballistic missile program poses a significant threat to regional and global security, and it will continue to be subject to international sanctions. We have consistently made clear that the United States will vigorously press sanctions against Iranian activities outside of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action—including those related to Iran's support for terrorism, regional destabilization, human rights abuses, and ballistic missile program.”.

(8) On February 9, 2016, James Clapper, Director of National Intelligence, testified that, “We judge that Tehran would choose ballistic missiles as its preferred method of delivering nuclear weapons, if it builds them. Iran's ballistic missiles are inherently capable of delivering WMD, and Tehran already has the largest inventory of ballistic missiles in the Middle East. Iran's progress on space launch vehicles—along with its desire to deter the United States and its allies—provides Tehran with the means and motivation to develop longer-range missiles, including ICBMs.”.

(9) On March 9, 2016, Iran reportedly fired two Qadr ballistic missiles with a range of more than 1,000 miles and according to public reports, the missiles were marked with a statement in Hebrew reading, “Israel must be wiped off the arena of time.”.

(10) On March 11, 2016, Ambassador Power called the recent ballistic missile launches

by Iran “provocative and destabilizing” and called on the international community to “degrade Iran's missile program”.

(11) On March 14, 2016, Ambassador Power said that the recent ballistic missile launches by Iran were “in defiance of provisions of UN Security Council Resolution 2231”.

(12) Iran has demonstrated the ability to launch multiple rockets from fortified underground facilities and mobile launch sites not previously known.

(13) The ongoing procurement by Iran of technologies needed to boost the range, accuracy, and payloads of its diverse ballistic missile arsenal represents a threat to deployed personnel of the United States and allies of the United States in Europe and the Middle East, including Israel.

(14) Ashton Carter, Secretary of Defense, testified in a hearing before the Armed Services Committee of the Senate on July 7, 2015, that, “[T]he reason that we want to stop Iran from having an ICBM program is that the I in ICBM stands for intercontinental, which means having the capability to fly from Iran to the United States, and we don't want that. That's why we oppose ICBMs.”.

(15) Through recent ballistic missile launch tests the Government of Iran has shown blatant disregard for international laws and its intention to continue tests of that nature throughout the implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action.

(16) The banking sector of Iran has facilitated the financing of the ballistic missile programs in Iran and evidence has not been provided that entities in that sector have ceased facilitating the financing of those programs.

(17) Iran has been able to amass a large arsenal of ballistic missiles through its illicit smuggling networks and domestic manufacturing capabilities that have been supported and maintained by Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps and specific sectors of the economy of Iran.

(18) Penetration by Iran's Revolutionary Guard Corps into the economy of Iran is well documented including investments in the construction, automotive, telecommunications, electronics, mining, metallurgy, and petrochemical sectors of the economy of Iran.

(19) Items procured through sectors of Iran specified in paragraph (18) have dual use applications that are currently being used to create ballistic missiles in Iran and will continue to be a source of materials for the creation of future weapons.

(20) In order to curb future illicit activity by Iran, the Government of the United States and the international community must take action against persons that facilitate and profit from the illegal acquisition of ballistic missile parts and technology in support of the missile programs of Iran.

**SEC. 202. SENSE OF CONGRESS.**

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the ballistic missile program of Iran represents a serious threat to allies of the United States in the Middle East and Europe, members of the Armed Forces deployed in the those regions, and ultimately the United States;

(2) the testing and production by Iran of ballistic missiles capable of carrying a nuclear device is a clear violation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 (2015), which was unanimously adopted by the international community;

(3) Iran is using its space launch program to develop the capabilities necessary to deploy an intercontinental ballistic missile that could threaten the United States, and the Director of National Intelligence has assessed that Iran would use ballistic missiles

as its “preferred method of delivering nuclear weapons”; and

(4) the Government of the United States should impose tough primary and secondary sanctions against any sector of the economy of Iran or any Iranian person that directly or indirectly supports the ballistic missile program of Iran as well as any foreign person or financial institution that engages in transactions or trade that support that program.

**SEC. 203. EXPANSION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO EFFORTS BY IRAN TO ACQUIRE BALLISTIC MISSILE AND RELATED TECHNOLOGY.**

(a) CERTAIN PERSONS.—Section 1604(a) of the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-484; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended by inserting “, to acquire ballistic missile or related technology,” after “nuclear weapons”.

(b) FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—Section 1605(a) of the Iran-Iraq Arms Non-Proliferation Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-484; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended, in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by inserting “, to acquire ballistic missile or related technology,” after “nuclear weapons”.

**SEC. 204. EXPANSION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS THAT ACQUIRE OR DEVELOP BALLISTIC MISSILES.**

Section 5(b)(1)(B) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by striking “would likely” and inserting “may”; and

(2) in clause (i)—

(A) in subclause (I), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(B) by redesignating subclause (II) as subclause (III); and

(C) by inserting after subclause (I) the following:

“(II) acquire or develop ballistic missiles and the capability to launch ballistic missiles; or”.

**SEC. 205. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM OF IRAN.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Title II of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 (22 U.S.C. 8721 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

**“Subtitle C—Measures Relating to Ballistic Missile Program of Iran**

**“SEC. 231. DEFINITIONS.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—In this subtitle:

“(1) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—The term ‘agricultural commodity’ has the meaning given that term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

“(2) APPROPRIATE COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS.—The term ‘appropriate committees of Congress’ means—

“(A) the committees specified in section 14(2) of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note); and

“(B) the congressional defense committees, as defined in section 101 of title 10, United States Code.

“(3) CORRESPONDENT ACCOUNT; PAYABLE-THROUGH ACCOUNT.—The terms ‘correspondent account’ and ‘payable-through account’ have the meanings given those terms in section 5318A of title 31, United States Code.

“(4) FOREIGN FINANCIAL INSTITUTION.—The term ‘foreign financial institution’ has the meaning of that term as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury pursuant to section 104(i) of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8513(i)).

“(5) GOOD.—The term ‘good’ has the meaning given that term in section 16 of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. 4618) (as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)).

“(6) GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘Government’, with respect to a foreign country, includes any agencies or instrumentalities of that Government and any entities controlled by that Government.

“(7) MEDICAL DEVICE.—The term ‘medical device’ has the meaning given the term ‘device’ in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

“(8) MEDICINE.—The term ‘medicine’ has the meaning given the term ‘drug’ in section 201 of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 321).

“(b) DETERMINATIONS OF SIGNIFICANCE.—For purposes of this subtitle, in determining if financial transactions or financial services are significant, the President may consider the totality of the facts and circumstances, including factors similar to the factors set forth in section 561.404 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any corresponding similar regulation or ruling).

**“SEC. 232. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO PERSONS THAT SUPPORT THE BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM OF IRAN.**

“(a) IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Ballistic Missile Sanctions Act, and not less frequently than once every 180 days thereafter, the President shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Director of National Intelligence, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Secretary of State, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report identifying persons that have knowingly aided the Government of Iran in the development of the ballistic missile program of Iran.

“(2) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall include the following:

“(A) An identification of persons (disaggregated by Iranian and non-Iranian persons) that have knowingly aided the Government of Iran in the development of the ballistic missile program of Iran, including persons that have—

“(i) knowingly engaged in the direct or indirect provision of material support to such program;

“(ii) knowingly facilitated, supported, or engaged in activities to further the development of such program;

“(iii) knowingly transmitted information relating to ballistic missiles to the Government of Iran; or

“(iv) otherwise knowingly aided such program.

“(B) A description of the character and significance of the cooperation of each person identified under subparagraph (A) with the Government of Iran with respect to such program.

“(C) An assessment of the cooperation of the Government of the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea with the Government of Iran with respect to such program.

“(3) CLASSIFIED ANNEX.—Each report required by paragraph (1) shall be submitted in unclassified form, but may contain a classified annex.

“(b) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 15 days after submitting a report required by subsection (a)(1), the President shall, in accordance with the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of any person specified in such report if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

“(2) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements under section 202 of the International Emer-

gency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply for purposes of this subsection.

“(c) EXCLUSION FROM UNITED STATES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, any alien subject to blocking of property and interests in property under subsection (b).

“(2) COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the head of state of Iran, or necessary staff of that head of state, if admission to the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States.

“(d) FACILITATION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.—The President shall prohibit the opening, and prohibit or impose strict conditions on the maintaining, in the United States of a correspondent account or a payable-through account by a foreign financial institution that the President determines knowingly, on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Ballistic Missile Sanctions Act, conducts or facilitates a significant financial transaction for a person subject to blocking of property and interests in property under subsection (b).

**“SEC. 233. BLOCKING OF PROPERTY OF PERSONS AFFILIATED WITH CERTAIN IRANIAN ENTITIES.**

“(a) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, in accordance with the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of any person described in paragraph (3) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

“(2) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements under section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply for purposes of this subsection.

“(3) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—A person described in this paragraph is—

“(A) an entity that is owned, directly or indirectly, by a 25 percent or greater interest—

“(i) by the Aerospace Industries Organization, the Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group, the Shahid Bakeri Industrial Group, or any agent or affiliate of such organization or group; or

“(ii) collectively by a group of individuals that hold an interest in the Aerospace Industries Organization, the Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group, the Shahid Bakeri Industrial Group, or any agent or affiliate of such organization or group, even if none of those individuals hold a 25 percent or greater interest in the entity;

“(B) a person that controls, manages, or directs an entity described in subparagraph (A); or

“(C) an individual who is on the board of directors of an entity described in subparagraph (A).

“(b) FACILITATION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.—The President shall prohibit the opening, and prohibit or impose strict conditions on the maintaining, in the United States of a correspondent account or a payable-through account by a foreign financial institution that the President determines knowingly, on or after the date that is 180

days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Ballistic Missile Sanctions Act, conducts or facilitates a significant financial transaction for a person subject to blocking of property and interests in property under subsection (a).

“(c) IRAN MISSILE PROLIFERATION WATCH LIST.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Ballistic Missile Sanctions Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress and publish in the Federal Register a list of—

“(A) each entity in which the Aerospace Industries Organization, the Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group, the Shahid Bakeri Industrial Group, or any agent or affiliate of such organization or group has an ownership interest of more than 0 percent and less than 25 percent;

“(B) each entity in which the Aerospace Industries Organization, the Shahid Hemmat Industrial Group, the Shahid Bakeri Industrial Group, or any agent or affiliate of such organization or group does not have an ownership interest but maintains a presence on the board of directors of the entity or otherwise influences the actions, policies, or personnel decisions of the entity; and

“(C) each person that controls, manages, or directs an entity described in subparagraph (A) or (B).

“(2) REFERENCE.—The list required by paragraph (1) may be referred to as the ‘Iran Missile Proliferation Watch List’.

“(d) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall—

“(A) conduct a review of each list required by subsection (c)(1); and

“(B) not later than 60 days after each such list is submitted to the appropriate committees of Congress under that subsection, submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the review conducted under subparagraph (A) that includes a list of persons not included in that list that qualify for inclusion in that list, as determined by the Comptroller General.

“(2) CONSULTATIONS.—In preparing the report required by paragraph (1)(B), the Comptroller General shall consult with non-governmental organizations.

**“SEC. 234. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN PERSONS INVOLVED IN BALLISTIC MISSILE ACTIVITIES.**

“(a) CERTIFICATION.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Ballistic Missile Sanctions Act, and not less frequently than once every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a certification that each person listed in an annex of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), or 1929 (2010) is not directly or indirectly facilitating, supporting, or involved with the development of or transfer to Iran of ballistic missiles or technology, parts, components, or technology information relating to ballistic missiles.

“(b) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—If the President is unable to make a certification under subsection (a) with respect to a person and the person is not currently subject to sanctions with respect to Iran under any other provision of law, the President shall, not later than 15 days after that certification would have been required under that subsection—

“(A) in accordance with the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of that person if such property and interests in property are in the United States,

come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person; and

“(B) publish in the Federal Register a report describing the reason why the President was unable to make a certification with respect to that person.

“(2) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements under section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply for purposes of this subsection.

“(c) EXCLUSION FROM UNITED STATES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, any alien subject to blocking of property and interests in property under subsection (b).

“(2) COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the head of state of Iran, or necessary staff of that head of state, if admission to the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States.

“(d) FACILITATION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.—The President shall prohibit the opening, and prohibit or impose strict conditions on the maintaining, in the United States of a correspondent account or a payable-through account by a foreign financial institution that the President determines knowingly, on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Ballistic Missile Sanctions Act, conducts or facilitates a significant financial transaction for a person subject to blocking of property and interests in property under subsection (b).

**“SEC. 235. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN SECTORS OF IRAN THAT SUPPORT THE BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM OF IRAN.**

“(a) LIST OF SECTORS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Ballistic Missile Sanctions Act, and not less frequently than once every 180 days thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress and publish in the Federal Register a list of the sectors of the economy of Iran that are directly or indirectly facilitating, supporting, or involved with the development of or transfer to Iran of ballistic missiles or technology, parts, components, or technology information relating to ballistic missiles.

“(2) CERTAIN SECTORS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of the Iran Ballistic Missile Sanctions Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a determination as to whether each of the automotive, chemical, computer science, construction, electronic, energy, metallurgy, mining, petrochemical, research (including universities and research institutions), and telecommunications sectors of Iran meet the criteria specified in paragraph (1).

“(B) INCLUSION IN INITIAL LIST.—If the President determines under subparagraph (A) that the sectors of the economy of Iran specified in such subparagraph meet the criteria specified in paragraph (1), that sector shall be included in the initial list submitted and published under that paragraph.

“(b) SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO SPECIFIED SECTORS OF IRAN.—

“(1) BLOCKING OF PROPERTY.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, in accordance with the International Emer-

gency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of any person described in paragraph (4) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

“(B) INAPPLICABILITY OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY REQUIREMENT.—The requirements under section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701) shall not apply for purposes of this paragraph.

“(2) EXCLUSION FROM UNITED STATES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the Secretary of State shall deny a visa to, and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall exclude from the United States, any alien that is a person described in paragraph (4).

“(B) COMPLIANCE WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Subparagraph (A) shall not apply to the head of state of Iran, or necessary staff of that head of state, if admission to the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States.

“(3) FACILITATION OF CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS.—Except as provided in this section, the President shall prohibit the opening, and prohibit or impose strict conditions on the maintaining, in the United States of a correspondent account or a payable-through account by a foreign financial institution that the President determines knowingly, on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Ballistic Missile Sanctions Act, conducts or facilitates a significant financial transaction for a person described in paragraph (4).

“(4) PERSONS DESCRIBED.—A person is described in this paragraph if the President determines that the person, on or after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Ballistic Missile Sanctions Act—

“(A) operates in a sector of the economy of Iran included in the most recent list published by the President under subsection (a);

“(B) knowingly provides significant financial, material, technological, or other support to, or goods or services in support of, any activity or transaction on behalf of or for the benefit of a person described in subparagraph (A); or

“(C) is owned or controlled by a person described in subparagraph (A).

“(c) HUMANITARIAN EXCEPTION.—The President may not impose sanctions under this section with respect to any person for conducting or facilitating a transaction for the sale of agricultural commodities, food, medicine, or medical devices to Iran or for the provision of humanitarian assistance to the people of Iran.

**“SEC. 236. IDENTIFICATION OF FOREIGN PERSONS THAT SUPPORT THE BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM OF IRAN IN CERTAIN SECTORS OF IRAN.**

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of the Iran Ballistic Missile Sanctions Act, and not less frequently than annually thereafter, the President shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress and publish in the Federal Register a list of all foreign persons that have, based on credible information, directly or indirectly facilitated, supported, or been involved with the development of ballistic missiles or technology, parts, components, or technology information related to ballistic missiles in the following sectors of the economy of Iran during the period specified in subsection (b):

“(1) Automotive.

“(2) Chemical.

“(3) Computer Science.

“(4) Construction.

“(5) Electronic.

“(6) Energy.

“(7) Metallurgy.

“(8) Mining.

“(9) Petrochemical.

“(10) Research (including universities and research institutions).

“(11) Telecommunications.

“(12) Any other sector of the economy of Iran identified under section 235(a).

“(b) PERIOD SPECIFIED.—The period specified in this subsection is—

“(1) with respect to the first list submitted under subsection (a), the period beginning on the date of the enactment of the Iran Ballistic Missile Sanctions Act and ending on the date that is 120 days after such date of enactment; and

“(2) with respect to each subsequent list submitted under such subsection, the one-year period preceding the submission of the list.

“(c) COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—With respect to each list submitted under subsection (a), not later than 120 days after the list is submitted under that subsection, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress—

“(A) an assessment of the processes followed by the President in preparing the list;

“(B) an assessment of the foreign persons included in the list; and

“(C) a list of persons not included in the list that qualify for inclusion in the list, as determined by the Comptroller General.

“(2) CONSULTATIONS.—In preparing the report required by paragraph (1), the Comptroller General shall consult with non-governmental organizations.

“(d) CREDIBLE INFORMATION DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘credible information’ has the meaning given that term in section 14 of the Iran Sanctions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-172; 50 U.S.C. 1701 note).”

(b) CLERICAL AMENDMENT.—The table of contents for the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012 is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 224 the following:

“Subtitle C—Measures Relating to Ballistic Missile Program of Iran

“Sec. 231. Definitions.

“Sec. 232. Imposition of sanctions with respect to persons that support the ballistic missile program of Iran.

“Sec. 233. Blocking of property of persons affiliated with certain Iranian entities.

“Sec. 234. Imposition of sanctions with respect to certain persons involved in ballistic missile activities.

“Sec. 235. Imposition of sanctions with respect to certain sectors of Iran that support the ballistic missile program of Iran.

“Sec. 236. Identification of foreign persons that support the ballistic missile program of Iran in certain sectors of Iran.”

**SEC. 206. EXPANSION OF MANDATORY SANCTIONS WITH RESPECT TO FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS THAT ENGAGE IN CERTAIN TRANSACTIONS RELATING TO BALLISTIC MISSILE CAPABILITIES OF IRAN.**

Section 104 of the Comprehensive Iran Sanctions, Accountability, and Divestment Act of 2010 (22 U.S.C. 8513) is amended—

(1) in subsection (c)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(i) in clause (i), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) by redesignating clause (ii) as clause (iii); and

(iii) by inserting after clause (i) the following:

“(ii) to acquire or develop ballistic missiles and capabilities and launch technology relating to ballistic missiles; or”;

(B) in subparagraph (E)(ii)—

(i) in subclause (I), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(ii) by redesignating subclause (II) as subclause (III); and

(iii) by inserting after subclause (I) the following:

“(II) Iran’s development of ballistic missiles and capabilities and launch technology relating to ballistic missiles; or”;

(2) in subsection (f)—

(A) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and moving those subparagraphs, as so redesignated, two ems to the right;

(B) by striking “WAIVER.—The” and inserting “WAIVER.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), the”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary of the Treasury may not waive under paragraph (1) the application of a prohibition or condition imposed with respect to an activity described in subparagraph (A)(ii) or (E)(ii)(II) of subsection (c)(2).”.

**SEC. 207. DISCLOSURE TO THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OF ACTIVITIES WITH CERTAIN SECTORS OF IRAN THAT SUPPORT THE BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAM OF IRAN.**

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 13(r)(1) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m(r)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “; or” and inserting a semicolon;

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (D) as subparagraph (E); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (C) the following:

“(D) knowingly engaged in any activity for which sanctions may be imposed under section 235 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012; or”.

(b) INVESTIGATIONS.—Section 13(r)(5)(A) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is amended by striking “an Executive order specified in clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (1)(D)” and inserting “section 235 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012, an Executive order specified in clause (i) or (ii) of paragraph (1)(E)”.

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 13(r)(5) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is amended, in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “subparagraph (D)(iii)” and inserting “subparagraph (E)(iii)”.

(d) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect with respect to reports required to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission after the date that is 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

**SEC. 208. REGULATIONS.**

Not later than 90 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall prescribe regulations to carry out this title and the amendments made by this title.

**AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET**

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I have 8 requests for committees to meet during today’s session of the Senate. They have the approval of the Majority and Minority leaders.

Pursuant to rule XXVI, paragraph 5(a), of the Standing Rules of the Sen-

ate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

**COMMITTEE ON BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS**

The Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 8, 2017 at 10 a.m. to conduct a hearing entitled, “Fostering Economic Growth: The Role of Financial Institutions in Local Communities”.

**COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION**

The Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation is authorized to hold a meeting during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 8, 2017, at 10 a.m. in room 253 of the Russell Senate Office Building.

**COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES**

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate in order to hold a hearing on Thursday, June 8, 2017 at 10 a.m. in Room 366 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building in Washington, DC.

**COMMITTEE ON FINANCE**

The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 8, 2017, at 9:45 a.m., in 215 Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct a hearing entitled “The President’s Fiscal Year 2018 Budget.”

**COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS**

The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Thursday, June 8, 2017 at 10 a.m., to hold a hearing entitled “Beyond Iraq and Syria: ISIS’ Global Reach.”

**COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY**

The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate, on June 8, 2017, at 9:30 a.m., in SD-226 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building, to conduct an executive business meeting.

**COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE**

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the 115th Congress of the U.S. Senate on Thursday, June 8, 2017 from 10 a.m., in room SH-216 of the Senate Hart Office Building to hold an open hearing entitled “Open Hearing with Former CIA Director James Comey.”

**COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE**

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is authorized to meet during the session of the 115th Congress of the U.S. Senate on Thursday, June 8, 2017 from 1 p.m., in room SH-219 of the Senate Hart Office Building to hold a closed hearing.

**PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR**

Ms. MURKOWSKI. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that privileges of the floor be granted to my interns

for the remainder of the month of June 2017. Those interns are Claire Faulkner, Fiona Kelty, Jackson Blackwell, Jaden Frazier, James Flemings, Kinani Halvorsen, Mary Crowley, Tasha Elizarde, Taylor Holman, Tristan Douville, Fatos Redzeqi, and Aimee Bushnell.

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

**CONDEMNING THE DEADLY ATTACK ON MAY 26, 2017, IN PORTLAND, OREGON**

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S.J. Res. 45, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the joint resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (S.J. Res. 45) condemning the deadly attack on May 26, 2017, in Portland, Oregon, expressing deepest condolences to the families and friends of the victims, and supporting efforts to overcome hatred, bigotry, and violence.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be considered read a third time and passed, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The joint resolution (S.J. Res. 45) was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

**S.J. RES. 45**

Whereas, on May 26, 2017, 3 brave community members—Rick Best, Taliesin Myrddin Namkai-Meche, and Micah David-Cole Fletcher—were stabbed as they protected 2 young women who were the targets of threatening anti-Muslim hate speech while riding on the Metropolitan Area Express Light Rail (commonly known as the “MAX”) in Portland, Oregon;

Whereas Rick Best and Taliesin Myrddin Namkai-Meche lost their lives and Micah David-Cole Fletcher was gravely injured as a result of the attack;

Whereas acts of heroism and sacrifice for the safety and sake of others in the face of acts of domestic terrorism were demonstrated by the deceased and surviving victims;

Whereas Oregonians and people across the United States grieve for the families of all people affected by this needless tragedy; and

Whereas the people of the United States stand in solidarity against terrorism, white supremacy, hate, and intolerance: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Congress—*

(1) condemns the deadly attack on May 26, 2017, in Portland, Oregon, in which 2 innocent people were killed and 1 other person

was injured while standing up to hate and intolerance;

(2) offers deepest condolences to the families and friends of Rick Best and Taliesin Myrddin Namkai-Meche;

(3) expresses hope for the swift and complete recovery of Micah David-Cole Fletcher;

(4) supports community efforts to heal from this terrible crime; and

(5) supports nationwide efforts to overcome hatred, bigotry, and violence.

#### COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE 1ST INFANTRY DIVISION

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Armed Services Committee be discharged from further consideration of and the Senate now proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 115.

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

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 115) commemorating the 100th anniversary of the 1st Infantry Division.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Moran amendment to the resolution be considered and agreed to; the resolution, as amended, be agreed to; the Moran amendment to the preamble be considered and agreed to; the preamble, as amended, be agreed to; and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The amendment (No. 227) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To provide a complete substitute)

Strike all after the resolving clause and insert the following:

That the Senate—

(1) commemorates “A Century of Service”, the 100th anniversary of the 1st Infantry Division on June 8, 2017;

(2) commends the 1st Infantry Division for continuing to exemplify the motto of the 1st Infantry Division, “No Mission Too Difficult. No Sacrifice Too Great. Duty First!”;

(3) honors the memory of the more than 13,000 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division who lost their lives in battle;

(4) expresses gratitude and support for all 1st Infantry Division soldiers, veterans, and their families, including 1st Infantry Division soldiers and their families of the past and future and those who are serving as of May 2017; and

(5) recognizes that the 1st Infantry Division holds an honored place in United States history.

The resolution (S. Res. 115), as amended, was agreed to.

The amendment (No. 228) in the nature of a substitute was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To provide a complete substitute)

Strike the preamble and insert the following:

Whereas June 8, 2017, is the 100th anniversary of the organization of the 1st Infantry Division;

Whereas the First Infantry Division was established in 1917 as the first permanent combined arms division in the Regular Army and has been on continuous active duty since 1917;

Whereas, from the heroic start of the 1st Infantry Division, the 1st Infantry Division has played an integral part in United States history by serving in—

- (1) World War I;
- (2) World War II;
- (3) the Cold War;
- (4) the Vietnam War;
- (5) Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm;
- (6) the Balkans peacekeeping missions;
- (7) the War on Terror; and
- (8) as of May 2017, multiple operations around the globe;

Whereas, immediately after its establishment, the 1st Division started to build a prestigious reputation for its service in World War I;

Whereas, in May 1918, the victory of the 1st Division at the Battle of Cantigny, France, was the first United States victory of World War I, and despite suffering more than 1,000 casualties in that battle, the 1st Division seized the village from German forces, defended the village against repeated counterattacks, and bolstered the morale of the Allies;

Whereas, after the Battle of Cantigny, the 1st Division played a central role in other monumental battles of World War I, such as—

- (1) the Battle of Soissons;
- (2) the Battle of Saint-Mihiel; and
- (3) the Meuse-Argonne Offensive;

Whereas 5 soldiers of the 1st Division received the Congressional Medal of Honor during World War I;

Whereas the 1st Division—

- (1) remained on occupation duty in Germany to enforce the Armistice; and
- (2) in September 1919, was the last combat division to return home after World War I;

Whereas, following World War I, the 1st Division was 1 of only 3 United States Army divisions to remain on active duty, which is a strong testament to its accomplishments;

Whereas, in November 1939, the 1st Infantry Division was called to action again and, in August 1942, became 1 of the first United States divisions sent to the European theater during World War II;

Whereas, during World War II, the 1st Infantry Division fought bravely in Algeria, Tunisia, and Sicily in 1942 and 1943 before the courage and resolve of the 1st Infantry Division was tested on Omaha Beach in Normandy, France;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division, reinforced by units of the 29th Infantry Division, made the assault landing on Omaha Beach on D-Day, June 6, 1944, which began the liberation of Western Europe from Nazi control;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division continued its invaluable service throughout World War II, including in—

- (1) the liberation of France and Belgium;
- (2) the seizing of Aachen, the first city of Nazi Germany to fall to the Allies;
- (3) the Battle of the Huertgen Forest;
- (4) the Battle of the Bulge, in which the 1st Infantry Division held the critical northern shoulder at Butgenbach, Belgium;
- (5) the crossing of the Rhine River at Remagen;
- (6) the battles around the Ruhr Pocket in Germany; and
- (7) the offensive into Czechoslovakia, where the 1st Infantry Division liberated Nazi labor camps at Falkenau and Zwodau;

Whereas 17 members of the 1st Infantry Division received the Congressional Medal of Honor for their service during World War II;

Whereas, in recognition of exemplary service during World War II, the 1st Infantry Division was the recipient of—

(1) 2 French Croix de Guerre with Palm, and Streamers embroidered with “Kasserine” and “Normandy”;

(2) the World War II French Fourragere;

(3) the Belgian Fourragere; and

(4) the subordinate units of the 1st Infantry Division earned numerous Presidential Unit Citations;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division guarded the Nuremberg Trials and remained on occupation duty in Germany before returning home to Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1955;

Whereas, in 1965, the 1st Infantry Division was 1 of the first 2 divisions sent to the Vietnam War, and the 1st Infantry Division remained in Vietnam for 5 years, during which the 1st Infantry Division—

(1) protected the capital, Saigon, from attack by the North Vietnamese Army;

(2) conducted hundreds of—

(A) offensive operations between Saigon and Cambodia against Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army units; and

(B) civil action and pacification operations to protect and assist the Vietnamese people; and

(3) responded to the 1968 Tet Offensive by clearing Tan Son Nhut Air Force Base of enemy forces, securing Saigon and counterattacking vigorously;

Whereas 12 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division earned the Congressional Medal of Honor during the Vietnam War;

Whereas, in recognition of exemplary service during the Vietnam War—

(1) the 1st Infantry Division was the recipient of—

(A) the United States Army Meritorious Unit Commendation;

(B) the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm for the period of 1965 to 1968; and

(C) the Republic of Vietnam civic Action Honor Medal, First Class; and

(2) the subordinate units of the 1st Infantry Division earned numerous Presidential unit citations and other Army awards;

Whereas, from 1970 to 1990 the 1st Infantry Division—

(1) was a key component of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization deterrent strategy;

(2) maintained a forward-stationed brigade in Germany and deployed additional elements annually to Germany on major exercises that demonstrated United States resolve to friend and foe alike; and

(3) contributed directly to the peaceful end of the Cold War;

Whereas, in November 1990, the 1st Infantry Division deployed to Saudi Arabia and played a key role in the famous “left hook” attack of the US VII Corps through the deserts of western Iraq to destroy the Tawakalna Division of the vaunted Republican Guard of Saddam Hussein, among many other enemy forces;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division deployed to Bosnia for 31 months between 1996 and 2000, to Macedonia for 4 months in 1999, and to Kosovo for 22 months between 1999 and 2003—

(1) to enforce international peace agreements;

(2) to halt the worst ethnic violence in Europe since the Holocaust; and

(3) to bring peace and stability to the Balkans;

Whereas, in 2004, the 1st Infantry Division deployed to Iraq in Operation Iraqi Freedom as Task Force Danger and conducted sophisticated counterinsurgency operations that led to the first free and fair elections in Iraqi history in 2005;

Whereas, between 2005 and 2014, the brigade combat teams and other major headquarters and units of the 1st Infantry Division have deployed repeatedly to Iraq and Afghanistan

in Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn;

Whereas Specialist Ross A. McGinnis, a 1st Infantry Division soldier, is 1 of the very few people of the United States to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor in the War on Terror;

Whereas, in the defense of United States interests, the 1st Infantry Division deployed its units and soldiers to Africa in 2015 and Kuwait in 2016;

Whereas, since November 2016, the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Division has been in Iraq, where the 1st Infantry Division is—

(1) engaged in the fight against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS); and

(2) providing the leadership structure for the Combined Joint Forces Land Component Command—Operation Inherent Resolve;

Whereas, as of May 2017—

(1) the Combat Aviation Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, is deployed to Afghanistan and is conducting combat aviation operations in support of the Afghan and international security forces battling the Taliban;

(2) the 1st Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, is deployed to South Korea, where it bolsters United States deterrence against North Korea; and

(3) the 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, is at Fort Riley, Kansas, where it is honing its combat-readiness in preparation for deployment; and

Whereas, since the establishment of the 1st Infantry Division in 1917—

(1) the 1st Infantry Division has been present all over the world, assisting in combat and noncombat missions for 100 years;

(2) more than 13,000 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division have sacrificed their lives in combat; and

(3) 35 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division have received the Medal of Honor: Now, therefore, be it

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

#### S. RES. 115

Whereas June 8, 2017, is the 100th anniversary of the organization of the 1st Infantry Division;

Whereas the First Infantry Division was established in 1917 as the first permanent combined arms division in the Regular Army and has been on continuous active duty since 1917;

Whereas from the heroic start of the 1st Infantry Division, the 1st Infantry Division has played an integral part in United States history by serving in—

- (1) World War I;
- (2) World War II;
- (3) the Cold War;
- (4) the Vietnam War;
- (5) Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm;
- (6) the Balkans peacekeeping missions;
- (7) the War on Terror; and
- (8) as of May 2017, multiple operations around the globe;

Whereas immediately after its establishment, the 1st Division started to build a prestigious reputation for its service in World War I;

Whereas in May 1918, the victory of the 1st Division at the Battle of Cantigny, France, was the first United States victory of World War I, and despite suffering more than 1,000 casualties in that battle, the 1st Division seized the village from German forces, defended the village against repeated counterattacks, and bolstered the morale of the Allies;

Whereas after the Battle of Cantigny, the 1st Division played a central role in other

monumental battles of World War I, such as—

- (1) the Battle of Soissons;
- (2) the Battle of Saint-Mihiel; and
- (3) the Meuse-Argonne Offensive;

Whereas 5 soldiers of the 1st Division received the Congressional Medal of Honor during World War I;

Whereas the 1st Division—

(1) remained on occupation duty in Germany to enforce the Armistice; and

(2) in September 1919, was the last combat division to return home after World War I;

Whereas following World War I, the 1st Division was 1 of only 3 United States Army divisions to remain on active duty, which is a strong testament to its accomplishments;

Whereas in November 1939, the 1st Infantry Division was called to action again and, in August 1942, became 1 of the first United States divisions sent to the European theater during World War II;

Whereas during World War II, the 1st Infantry Division fought bravely in Algeria, Tunisia, and Sicily in 1942 and 1943 before the courage and resolve of the 1st Infantry Division was tested on Omaha Beach in Normandy, France;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division, reinforced by units of the 29th Infantry Division, made the assault landing on Omaha Beach on D-Day, June 6, 1944, which began the liberation of Western Europe from Nazi control;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division continued its invaluable service throughout World War II, including in—

- (1) the liberation of France and Belgium;
- (2) the seizing of Aachen, the first city of Nazi Germany to fall to the Allies;
- (3) the Battle of the Huertgen Forest;
- (4) the Battle of the Bulge, in which the 1st Infantry Division held the critical northern shoulder at Butgenbach, Belgium;
- (5) the crossing of the Rhine River at Remagen;

(6) the battles around the Ruhr Pocket in Germany; and

(7) the offensive into Czechoslovakia, where the 1st Infantry Division liberated Nazi labor camps at Falkenau and Zwodau;

Whereas 17 members of the 1st Infantry Division received the Congressional Medal of Honor for their service during World War II;

Whereas in recognition of exemplary service during World War II, the 1st Infantry Division was the recipient of—

- (1) 2 French Croix de Guerre with Palm, and Streamers embroidered with “Kasserine” and “Normandy”;
- (2) the World War II French Fourragere;
- (3) the Belgian Fourragere; and
- (4) the subordinate units of the 1st Infantry Division earned numerous Presidential Unit Citations;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division guarded the Nuremberg Trials and remained on occupation duty in Germany before returning home to Fort Riley, Kansas, in 1955;

Whereas in 1965, the 1st Infantry Division was 1 of the first 2 divisions sent to the Vietnam War, and the 1st Infantry Division remained in Vietnam for 5 years, during which the 1st Infantry Division—

- (1) protected the capital, Saigon, from attack by the North Vietnamese Army;
- (2) conducted hundreds of—
  - (A) offensive operations between Saigon and Cambodia against Viet Cong and North Vietnamese Army units; and
  - (B) civil action and pacification operations to protect and assist the Vietnamese people; and
- (3) responded to the 1968 Tet Offensive by clearing Tan Son Nhut Air Force Base of enemy forces, securing Saigon and counterattacking vigorously;

Whereas 12 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division earned the Congressional Medal of Honor during the Vietnam War;

Whereas in recognition of exemplary service during the Vietnam War—

(1) the 1st Infantry Division was the recipient of—

(A) the United States Army Meritorious Unit Commendation;

(B) the Republic of Vietnam Cross of Gallantry with Palm for the period of 1965 to 1968; and

(C) the Republic of Vietnam civic Action Honor Medal, First Class; and

(2) the subordinate units of the 1st Infantry Division earned numerous Presidential unit citations and other Army awards;

Whereas from 1970 to 1990 the 1st Infantry Division—

(1) was a key component of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization deterrent strategy;

(2) maintained a forward-stationed brigade in Germany and deployed additional elements annually to Germany on major exercises that demonstrated United States resolve to friend and foe alike; and

(3) contributed directly to the peaceful end of the Cold War;

Whereas in November 1990, the 1st Infantry Division deployed to Saudi Arabia and played a key role in the famous “left hook” attack of the US VII Corps through the deserts of western Iraq to destroy the Tawakalna Division of the vaunted Republican Guard of Saddam Hussein, among many other enemy forces;

Whereas the 1st Infantry Division deployed to Bosnia for 31 months between 1996 and 2000, to Macedonia for 4 months in 1999, and to Kosovo for 22 months between 1999 and 2003—

(1) to enforce international peace agreements;

(2) to halt the worst ethnic violence in Europe since the Holocaust; and

(3) to bring peace and stability to the Balkans;

Whereas in 2004, the 1st Infantry Division deployed to Iraq in Operation Iraqi Freedom as Task Force Danger and conducted sophisticated counterinsurgency operations that led to the first free and fair elections in Iraqi history in 2005;

Whereas between 2005 and 2014, the brigade combat teams and other major headquarters and units of the 1st Infantry Division have deployed repeatedly to Iraq and Afghanistan in Operation Enduring Freedom, Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Operation New Dawn;

Whereas Specialist Ross A. McGinnis, a 1st Infantry Division soldier, is 1 of the very few people of the United States to receive the Congressional Medal of Honor in the War on Terror;

Whereas in the defense of United States interests, the 1st Infantry Division deployed its units and soldiers to Africa in 2015 and Kuwait in 2016;

Whereas since November 2016, the headquarters of the 1st Infantry Division has been in Iraq, where the 1st Infantry Division is—

(1) engaged in the fight against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS); and

(2) providing the leadership structure for the Combined Joint Forces Land Component Command—Operation Inherent Resolve;

Whereas as of May 2017—

(1) the Combat Aviation Brigade, 1st Infantry Division, is deployed to Afghanistan and is conducting combat aviation operations in support of the Afghan and international security forces battling the Taliban;

(2) the 1st Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, is deployed to South Korea, where it bolsters United States deterrence against North Korea; and

(3) the 2nd Brigade Combat Team, 1st Infantry Division, is at Fort Riley, Kansas, where it is honing its combat-readiness in preparation for deployment; and

Whereas since the establishment of the 1st Infantry Division in 1917—

(1) the 1st Infantry Division has been present all over the world, assisting in combat and noncombat missions for 100 years;

(2) more than 13,000 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division have sacrificed their lives in combat; and

(3) 35 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division have received the Medal of Honor: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Senate—

(1) commemorates “A Century of Service”, the 100th anniversary of the 1st Infantry Division on June 8, 2017;

(2) commends the 1st Infantry Division for continuing to exemplify the motto of the 1st Infantry Division, “No Mission Too Difficult. No Sacrifice Too Great. Duty First!”;

(3) honors the memory of the more than 13,000 soldiers of the 1st Infantry Division who lost their lives in battle;

(4) expresses gratitude and support for all 1st Infantry Division soldiers, veterans, and their families, including 1st Infantry Division soldiers and their families of the past and future and those who are serving as of May 2017; and

(5) recognizes that the 1st Infantry Division holds an honored place in United States history.

#### CONDEMNING THE RECENT TERRORIST ATTACKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, THE PHILIPPINES, INDONESIA, EGYPT, IRAQ, AUSTRALIA, AND IRAN

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. Res. 188, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 188) condemning the recent terrorist attacks in the United Kingdom, the Philippines, Indonesia, Egypt, Iraq, Australia, and Iran and offering thoughts and prayers and sincere condolences to all of the victims, their families, and the people of their countries.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 188) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

#### HEMP HISTORY WEEK

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Res. 189, submitted earlier today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 189) designating the week of June 5 through June 11, 2017, as “Hemp History Week.”

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motions to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table with no intervening action or debate.

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

The resolution (S. Res. 189) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

(The resolution, with its preamble, is printed in today’s RECORD under “Submitted Resolutions.”)

#### WILDLIFE INNOVATION AND LONGEVITY DRIVER ACT

Mr. McCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 91, S. 826.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 826) to reauthorize the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program and certain wildlife conservation funds, to establish prize competitions relating to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking, wildlife conservation, the management of invasive species, and the protection of endangered species, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Environment and Public Works, with an amendment to strike all after the enacting clause and insert in lieu thereof the following:

#### SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Wildlife Innovation and Longevity Driver Act” or “WILD Act”.

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

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—PARTNERS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION  
Sec. 1001. Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program reauthorization.

#### TITLE II—FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION

Sec. 2001. Purpose.

Sec. 2002. Amendments to the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act.

#### TITLE III—WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

Sec. 3001. Reauthorization of multinational species conservation funds.

#### TITLE IV—PRIZE COMPETITIONS

Sec. 4001. Definitions.

Sec. 4002. Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

Sec. 4003. Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation.

Sec. 4004. Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of invasive species.

Sec. 4005. Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species.

Sec. 4006. Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.

Sec. 4007. Administration of prize competitions.

#### TITLE I—PARTNERS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION SEC. 1001. PARTNERS FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE PROGRAM REAUTHORIZATION.

Section 5 of the Partners for Fish and Wildlife Act (16 U.S.C. 3774) is amended by striking “\$75,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2006 through 2011” and inserting “\$100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022”.

#### TITLE II—FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION

##### SEC. 2001. PURPOSE.

The purpose of this title is to protect water, oceans, coasts, and wildlife from invasive species.

##### SEC. 2002. AMENDMENTS TO THE FISH AND WILDLIFE COORDINATION ACT.

(a) SHORT TITLE; AUTHORIZATION.—The first section of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661) is amended by striking “For the purpose” and inserting the following:

##### “SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; AUTHORIZATION.

“(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ‘Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act’.

“(b) AUTHORIZATION.—For the purpose”.

(b) PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.—The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

##### “SEC. 10. PROTECTION OF WATER, OCEANS, COASTS, AND WILDLIFE FROM INVASIVE SPECIES.

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) CONTROL.—The term ‘control’, with respect to an invasive species, means the eradication, suppression, or reduction of the population of the invasive species within the area in which the invasive species is present.

“(2) ECOSYSTEM.—The term ‘ecosystem’ means the complex of a community of organisms and the environment of the organisms.

“(3) ELIGIBLE STATE.—The term ‘eligible State’ means any of—

“(A) a State;

“(B) the District of Columbia;

“(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

“(D) Guam;

“(E) American Samoa;

“(F) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands; and

“(G) the United States Virgin Islands.

“(4) INVASIVE SPECIES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘invasive species’ means an alien species, the introduction of which causes, or is likely to cause, economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.

“(B) ASSOCIATED DEFINITION.—For purposes of subparagraph (A), the term ‘alien species’, with respect to a particular ecosystem, means any species (including the seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material of the species that are capable of propagating the species) that is not native to the affected ecosystem.

“(C) INCLUSION.—The terms ‘invasive species’ and ‘alien species’ include any terrestrial or aquatic species determined by the relevant tribal, regional, State, or local authority to meet the requirements of subparagraph (A) or (B), as applicable.

“(5) MANAGE; MANAGEMENT.—The terms ‘manage’ and ‘management’, with respect to an invasive species, mean the active implementation of any activity—

“(A) to reduce or stop the spread of the invasive species; and

“(B) to inhibit further infestations of the invasive species, the spread of the invasive species, or harm caused by the invasive species, including investigations regarding methods for early detection and rapid response, prevention, control, or management of the invasive species.

“(6) PREVENT.—The term ‘prevent’, with respect to an invasive species, means—

“(A) to hinder the introduction of the invasive species onto land or water; or

“(B) to impede the spread of the invasive species within land or water by inspecting, intercepting, or confiscating invasive species threats prior to the establishment of the invasive species onto land or water of an eligible State.

“(7) SECRETARY CONCERNED.—The term ‘Secretary concerned’ means—

“(A) the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, with respect to Federal land administered by the Corps of Engineers;

“(B) the Secretary of the Interior, with respect to Federal land administered by the Secretary of the Interior through—

“(i) the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

“(ii) the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

“(iii) the Bureau of Land Management;

“(iv) the Bureau of Reclamation; or

“(v) the National Park Service;

“(C) the Secretary of Agriculture, with respect to Federal land administered by the Secretary of Agriculture through the Forest Service; and

“(D) the head or a representative of any other Federal agency the duties of whom require planning relating to, and the treatment of, invasive species for the purpose of protecting water and wildlife on land and coasts and in oceans and water.

“(8) SPECIES.—The term ‘species’ means a group of organisms, all of which—

“(A) have a high degree of genetic similarity;

“(B) are morphologically distinct;

“(C) generally—

“(i) interbreed at maturity only among themselves; and

“(ii) produce fertile offspring; and

“(D) show persistent differences from members of allied groups of organisms.

“(b) CONTROL AND MANAGEMENT.—Each Secretary concerned shall plan and carry out activities on land directly managed by the Secretary concerned to protect water and wildlife by controlling and managing invasive species—

“(1) to inhibit or reduce the populations of invasive species; and

“(2) to effectuate restoration or reclamation efforts.

“(c) STRATEGIC PLAN.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each Secretary concerned shall develop a strategic plan for the implementation of the invasive species program to achieve, to the maximum extent practicable, a substantive annual net reduction of invasive species populations or infested acreage on land or water managed by the Secretary concerned.

“(2) COORDINATION.—Each strategic plan under paragraph (1) shall be developed—

“(A) in coordination with affected—

“(i) eligible States;

“(ii) political subdivisions of eligible States; and

“(iii) federally recognized Indian tribes; and

“(B) in accordance with the priorities established by 1 or more Governors of the eligible States in which an ecosystem affected by an invasive species is located.

“(3) FACTORS FOR CONSIDERATION.—In developing a strategic plan under this subsection, the Secretary concerned shall take into consideration the economic and ecological costs of action or inaction, as applicable.

“(d) COST-EFFECTIVE METHODS.—In selecting a method to be used to control or manage an invasive species as part of a specific control or management project conducted as part of a strategic plan developed under subsection (c), the Secretary concerned shall prioritize the use of methods that—

“(1) effectively control and manage invasive species, as determined by the Secretary concerned, based on sound scientific data;

“(2) minimize environmental impacts; and

“(3) control and manage invasive species in the least costly manner.

“(e) COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT.—To achieve compliance with subsection (d), the Secretary concerned shall require a comparative economic assessment of invasive species control and management methods to be conducted.

“(f) EXPEDITED ACTION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretaries concerned shall use all tools and flexibilities available (as of the date of enactment of this section) to expedite the projects and activities described in paragraph (2).

“(2) DESCRIPTION OF PROJECTS AND ACTIVITIES.—A project or activity referred to in paragraph (1) is a project or activity—

“(A) to protect water or wildlife from an invasive species that, as determined by the Secretary concerned is, or will be, carried out on land or water that is—

“(i) directly managed by the Secretary concerned; and

“(ii) located in an area that is—

“(I) at high risk for the introduction, establishment, or spread of invasive species; and

“(II) determined by the Secretary concerned to require immediate action to address the risk identified in subclause (I); and

“(B) carried out in accordance with applicable agency procedures, including any applicable—

“(i) land or resource management plan; or

“(ii) land use plan.

“(g) ALLOCATION OF FUNDING.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to each Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include protection of land or water from an invasive species, the Secretary concerned shall use not less than 75 percent for on-the-ground control and management of invasive species, which may include—

“(1) the purchase of necessary products, equipment, or services to conduct that control and management;

“(2) the use of integrated pest management options, including options that use pesticides authorized for sale, distribution, or use under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.);

“(3) the use of biological control agents that are proven to be effective to reduce invasive species populations;

“(4) the use of revegetation or cultural restoration methods designed to improve the diversity and richness of ecosystems;

“(5) the use of monitoring and detection activities for invasive species, including equipment, detection dogs, and mechanical devices;

“(6) the use of appropriate methods to remove invasive species from a vehicle or vessel capable of conveyance; or

“(7) the use of other effective mechanical or manual control methods.

“(h) INVESTIGATIONS, OUTREACH, AND PUBLIC AWARENESS.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to each Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include protection of land or water from an invasive species, the Secretary concerned may use not more than 15 percent for investigations, development activities, and outreach and public awareness efforts to address invasive species control and management needs.

“(i) ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS.—Of the amount appropriated or otherwise made available to each Secretary concerned for a fiscal year for programs that address or include protection of land or water from an invasive species, not more than 10 percent may be used for administrative costs incurred to carry out those programs, including costs relating to oversight and management of the programs, recordkeeping, and implementation of the strategic plan developed under subsection (c).

“(j) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—Not later than 60 days after the end of the second fiscal year beginning after the date of enactment of this section, each Secretary concerned shall submit to Congress a report—

“(1) describing the use by the Secretary concerned during the 2 preceding fiscal years of funds for programs that address or include invasive species management; and

“(2) specifying the percentage of funds expended for each of the purposes specified in subsections (g), (h), and (i).

“(k) RELATION TO OTHER AUTHORITY.—

“(1) OTHER INVASIVE SPECIES CONTROL, PREVENTION, AND MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES.—Nothing in this section precludes the Secretary concerned from pursuing or supporting, pursuant to any other provision of law, any activity regarding the control, prevention, or management of an invasive species, including investigations to improve the control, prevention, or management of the invasive species.

“(2) PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary concerned to suspend any water delivery or diversion, or otherwise to prevent the operation of a public water supply system, as a measure to control, manage, or prevent the introduction or spread of an invasive species.

“(l) USE OF PARTNERSHIPS.—Subject to the subsections (m) and (n), the Secretary concerned may enter into any contract or cooperative agreement with another Federal agency, an eligible State, a political subdivision of an eligible State, or a private individual or entity to assist with the control and management of an invasive species.

“(m) MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—As a condition of a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (l), the Secretary concerned and the applicable Federal agency, eligible State, political subdivision of an eligible State, or private individual or entity shall enter into a memorandum of understanding that describes—

“(A) the nature of the partnership between the parties to the memorandum of understanding; and

“(B) the control and management activities to be conducted under the contract or cooperative agreement.

“(2) CONTENTS.—A memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall contain, at a minimum, the following:

“(A) A prioritized listing of each invasive species to be controlled or managed.

“(B) An assessment of the total acres of land or area of water infested by the invasive species.

“(C) An estimate of the expected total acres of land or area of water infested by the invasive species after control and management of the invasive species is attempted.

“(D) A description of each specific, integrated pest management option to be used, including a comparative economic assessment to determine the least-costly method.

“(E) Any map, boundary, or Global Positioning System coordinates needed to clearly identify the area in which each control or management activity is proposed to be conducted.

“(F) A written assurance that each partner will comply with section 15 of the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974 (7 U.S.C. 2814).

“(3) COORDINATION.—If a partner to a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (l) is an eligible State, political subdivision of an eligible State, or private individual or entity, the memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall include a description of—

“(A) the means by which each applicable control or management effort will be coordinated; and

“(B) the expected outcomes of managing and controlling the invasive species.

“(4) PUBLIC OUTREACH AND AWARENESS EFFORTS.—If a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (l) involves any outreach or public awareness effort, the memorandum of understanding under this subsection shall include a list of goals and objectives for each outreach or public awareness effort that have been determined to be efficient to inform national, regional, State, or local audiences regarding invasive species control and management.



“(n) INVESTIGATIONS.—The purpose of any invasive species-related investigation carried out under a contract or cooperative agreement under subsection (l) shall be—

“(1) to develop solutions and specific recommendations for control and management of invasive species; and

“(2) specifically to provide faster implementation of control and management methods.

“(o) COORDINATION WITH AFFECTED LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.—Each project and activity carried out pursuant to this section shall be coordinated with affected local governments in a manner that is consistent with section 202(c)(9) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1712(c)(9)).”

### TITLE III—WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

#### SEC. 3001. REAUTHORIZATION OF MULTINATIONAL SPECIES CONSERVATION FUNDS.

(a) REAUTHORIZATION OF THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT.—Section 2306(a) of the African Elephant Conservation Act (16 U.S.C. 4245(a)) is amended by striking “2007 through 2012” and inserting “2018 through 2022”.

(b) REAUTHORIZATION OF THE ASIAN ELEPHANT CONSERVATION ACT OF 1997.—Section 8(a) of the Asian Elephant Conservation Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 4266(a)) is amended by striking “2007 through 2012” and inserting “2018 through 2022”.

(c) REAUTHORIZATION OF THE RHINOCEROS AND TIGER CONSERVATION ACT OF 1994.—Section 10(a) of the Rhinoceros and Tiger Conservation Act of 1994 (16 U.S.C. 5306(a)) is amended by striking “2007 through 2012” and inserting “2018 through 2022”.

(d) AMENDMENTS TO THE GREAT APE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2000.—

(1) PANEL.—Section 4(i) of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6303(i)) is amended—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

“(1) CONVENTION.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of the Wildlife Innovation and Longevity Driver Act, and every 5 years thereafter, the Secretary shall convene a panel of experts on great apes to identify the greatest needs and priorities for the conservation of great apes.”;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (2) as paragraph (5); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

“(2) COMPOSITION.—The Secretary shall ensure that the panel referred to in paragraph (1) includes, to the maximum extent practicable, 1 or more representatives—

“(A) from each country that comprises the natural range of great apes; and

“(B) with expertise in great ape conservation.

“(3) CONSERVATION PLANS.—In identifying the conservation needs and priorities under paragraph (1), the panel referred to in that paragraph shall consider any relevant great ape conservation plan or strategy, including scientific research and findings relating to—

“(A) the conservation needs and priorities of great apes;

“(B) any regional or species-specific action plan or strategy;

“(C) any applicable strategy developed or initiated by the Secretary; and

“(D) any other applicable conservation plan or strategy.

“(4) FUNDS.—Subject to the availability of appropriations, the Secretary may use amounts available to the Secretary to pay for the costs of convening and facilitating any meeting of the panel referred to in paragraph (1).”

(2) MULTIYEAR GRANTS.—Section 4 of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6303) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(j) MULTIYEAR GRANTS.—

“(1) AUTHORIZATION.—The Secretary may award to a person who is otherwise eligible for a grant under this section a multiyear grant to carry out a project that the person demonstrates is an effective, long-term conservation strategy for great apes and the habitat of great apes.

“(2) EFFECT OF SUBSECTION.—Nothing in this subsection precludes the Secretary from awarding a grant on an annual basis.”.

(3) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Section 5(b)(2) of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6304(b)(2)) is amended by striking “\$100,000” and inserting “\$150,000”.

(4) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 6 of the Great Ape Conservation Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 6305) is amended by striking “2006 through 2010” and inserting “2018 through 2022”.

(e) AMENDMENTS TO THE MARINE TURTLE CONSERVATION ACT OF 2004.—

(1) PURPOSE.—Section 2(b) of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6601(b)) is amended by inserting “and territories of the United States” after “foreign countries”.

(2) DEFINITIONS.—Section 3 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6602) is amended—

(A) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by inserting “and territories of the United States” after “foreign countries”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(7) TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.—The term ‘territory of the United States’ means—

“(A) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

“(B) Guam;

“(C) American Samoa;

“(D) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;

“(E) the United States Virgin Islands; and

“(F) any other territory or possession of the United States.”.

(3) MARINE TURTLE CONSERVATION ASSISTANCE.—Section 4 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6603) is amended—

(A) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by inserting “or a territory of the United States” after “foreign country”; and

(B) in subsection (d), by striking “foreign countries” and inserting “a foreign country or a territory of the United States”.

(4) ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES.—Section 5(b)(2) of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6604(b)(2)) is amended by striking “\$80,000” and inserting “\$150,000”.

(5) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—Section 7 of the Marine Turtle Conservation Act of 2004 (16 U.S.C. 6606) is amended by striking “each of fiscal years 2005 through 2009” and inserting “each of fiscal years 2018 through 2022”.

### TITLE IV—PRIZE COMPETITIONS

#### SEC. 4001. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) NON-FEDERAL FUNDS.—The term “non-Federal funds” means funds provided by—

(A) a State;

(B) a territory of the United States;

(C) 1 or more units of local or tribal government;

(D) a private for-profit entity;

(E) a nonprofit organization; or

(F) a private individual.

(2) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service.

(3) WILDLIFE.—The term “wildlife” has the meaning given the term in section 8 of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (16 U.S.C. 666b).

#### SEC. 4002. THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR THE PREVENTION OF WILDLIFE POACHING AND TRAFFICKING.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BOARD.—The term “Board” means the Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board established by subsection (c)(1).

(2) PRIZE COMPETITION.—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking established under subsection (b).

(b) AUTHORITY.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize” for the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking—

(1) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(2) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that prevents wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(c) ADVISORY BOARD.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Prevention of Wildlife Poaching and Trafficking Technology Advisory Board”.

(2) COMPOSITION.—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(A) wildlife trafficking and trade;

(B) wildlife conservation and management;

(C) biology;

(D) technology development;

(E) engineering;

(F) economics;

(G) business development and management; and

(H) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this section.

(3) DUTIES.—Subject to paragraph (4), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(A) select a topic;

(B) issue a problem statement; and

(C) advise the Secretary on any opportunity for technological innovation to prevent wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(4) CONSULTATION.—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(A) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking;

(B) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking;

(C) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking; and

(D) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the prevention of wildlife poaching and trafficking.

(5) REQUIREMENTS.—The Board shall comply with all requirements under section 4007(a).

(d) AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—An agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall comply with all requirements under section 4007(b).

(e) JUDGES.—

(1) APPOINTMENT.—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in paragraph (2), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(2) DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.—The judges appointed under paragraph (1) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination

that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(f) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(1) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subsection (c)(3);

(2) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subsection (d)(1), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in section 4007(b); and

(3) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subsection (e) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(g) **TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The Board and all authority provided under this section shall terminate on December 31, 2022.

**SEC. 4003. THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR THE PROMOTION OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION.**

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **BOARD.**—The term “Board” means the Promotion of Wildlife Conservation Technology Advisory Board established by subsection (c)(1).

(2) **PRIZE COMPETITION.**—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the promotion of wildlife conservation established under subsection (b).

(b) **AUTHORITY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize” for the promotion of wildlife conservation—

(1) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the promotion of wildlife conservation; and

(2) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes wildlife conservation.

(c) **ADVISORY BOARD.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Promotion of Wildlife Conservation Technology Advisory Board”.

(2) **COMPOSITION.**—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(A) wildlife conservation and management;

(B) biology;

(C) technology development;

(D) engineering;

(E) economics;

(F) business development and management; and

(G) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this section.

(3) **DUTIES.**—Subject to paragraph (4), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(A) select a topic;

(B) issue a problem statement; and

(C) advise the Secretary on any opportunity for technological innovation to promote wildlife conservation.

(4) **CONSULTATION.**—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(A) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;

(B) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the promotion of wildlife conservation;

(C) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the promotion of wildlife conservation; and

(D) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the promotion of wildlife conservation.

(5) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Board shall comply with all requirements under section 4007(a).

(d) **AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—An agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall comply with all requirements under section 4007(b).

(e) **JUDGES.**—

(1) **APPOINTMENT.**—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in paragraph (2), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(2) **DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.**—The judges appointed under paragraph (1) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(f) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(1) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subsection (c)(3);

(2) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subsection (d)(1), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in section 4007(b); and

(3) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subsection (e) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(g) **TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The Board and all authority provided under this section shall terminate on December 31, 2022.

**SEC. 4004. THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF INVASIVE SPECIES.**

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **BOARD.**—The term “Board” means the Management of Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board established by subsection (c)(1).

(2) **PRIZE COMPETITION.**—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the management of invasive species established under subsection (b).

(b) **AUTHORITY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize” for the management of invasive species—

(1) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the management of invasive species; and

(2) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that manages invasive species.

(c) **ADVISORY BOARD.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Management of Invasive Species Technology Advisory Board”.

(2) **COMPOSITION.**—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

(A) invasive species;

(B) biology;

(C) technology development;

(D) engineering;

(E) economics;

(F) business development and management; and

(G) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this section.

(3) **DUTIES.**—Subject to paragraph (4), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

(A) select a topic;

(B) issue a problem statement; and

(C) advise the Secretary on any opportunity for technological innovation to manage invasive species.

(4) **CONSULTATION.**—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(A) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the management of invasive species;

(B) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the management of invasive species;

(C) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the management of invasive species; and

(D) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of invasive species.

(5) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Board shall comply with all requirements under section 4007(a).

(d) **AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—An agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall comply with all requirements under section 4007(b).

(e) **JUDGES.**—

(1) **APPOINTMENT.**—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in paragraph (2), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(2) **DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.**—The judges appointed under paragraph (1) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(f) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(1) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subsection (c)(3);

(2) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subsection (d)(1), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in section 4007(b); and

(3) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subsection (e) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(g) **TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The Board and all authority provided under this section shall terminate on December 31, 2022.

**SEC. 4005. THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR THE PROTECTION OF ENDANGERED SPECIES.**

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **BOARD.**—The term “Board” means the Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board established by subsection (c)(1).

(2) **PRIZE COMPETITION.**—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the protection of endangered species established under subsection (b).

(b) **AUTHORITY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize” for the protection of endangered species—

(1) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the protection of endangered species; and

(2) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that protects endangered species.

(c) **ADVISORY BOARD.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Protection of Endangered Species Technology Advisory Board”.

(2) **COMPOSITION.**—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

- (A) endangered species;
  - (B) biology;
  - (C) technology development;
  - (D) engineering;
  - (E) economics;
  - (F) business development and management;
- and

(G) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this section.

(3) **DUTIES.**—Subject to paragraph (4), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

- (A) select a topic;
- (B) issue a problem statement; and
- (C) advise the Secretary on any opportunity for technological innovation to protect endangered species.

(4) **CONSULTATION.**—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

- (A) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the protection of endangered species;
- (B) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the protection of endangered species;
- (C) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the protection of endangered species; and
- (D) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the protection of endangered species.

(5) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Board shall comply with all requirements under section 4007(a).

(d) **AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—An agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall comply with all requirements under section 4007(b).

(e) **JUDGES.**—

(1) **APPOINTMENT.**—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in paragraph (2), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(2) **DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.**—The judges appointed under paragraph (1) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(f) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is

awarded under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(1) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subsection (c)(3);

(2) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subsection (d)(1), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in section 4007(b); and

(3) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subsection (e) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(g) **TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The Board and all authority provided under this section shall terminate on December 31, 2022.

**SEC. 4006. THEODORE ROOSEVELT GENIUS PRIZE FOR NONLETHAL MANAGEMENT OF HUMAN-WILDLIFE CONFLICTS.**

(a) **DEFINITIONS.**—In this section:

(1) **BOARD.**—The term “Board” means the Nonlethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board established by subsection (c)(1).

(2) **PRIZE COMPETITION.**—The term “prize competition” means the Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts established under subsection (b).

(b) **AUTHORITY.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish under section 24 of the Stevenson-Wylder Technology Innovation Act of 1980 (15 U.S.C. 3719) a prize competition, to be known as the “Theodore Roosevelt Genius Prize” for the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts—

(1) to encourage technological innovation with the potential to advance the mission of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service with respect to the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts; and

(2) to award 1 or more prizes annually for a technological advancement that promotes the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.

(c) **ADVISORY BOARD.**—

(1) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established an advisory board, to be known as the “Nonlethal Management of Human-Wildlife Conflicts Technology Advisory Board”.

(2) **COMPOSITION.**—The Board shall be composed of not fewer than 9 members appointed by the Secretary, who shall provide expertise in—

- (A) nonlethal wildlife management;
  - (B) social aspects of human-wildlife conflict management;
  - (C) biology;
  - (D) technology development;
  - (E) engineering;
  - (F) economics;
  - (G) business development and management;
- and

(H) any other discipline, as the Secretary determines to be necessary to achieve the purposes of this section.

(3) **DUTIES.**—Subject to paragraph (4), with respect to the prize competition, the Board shall—

- (A) select a topic;
- (B) issue a problem statement; and
- (C) advise the Secretary on any opportunity for technological innovation to promote the nonlethal management of human-wildlife conflicts.

(4) **CONSULTATION.**—In selecting a topic and issuing a problem statement for the prize competition under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (3), respectively, the Board shall consult widely with Federal and non-Federal stakeholders, including—

(A) 1 or more Federal agencies with jurisdiction over the management of native wildlife spe-

cies at risk due to conflict with human activities;

(B) 1 or more State agencies with jurisdiction over the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities;

(C) 1 or more State, regional, or local wildlife organizations, the mission of which relates to the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities; and

(D) 1 or more wildlife conservation groups, technology companies, research institutions, institutions of higher education, industry associations, or individual stakeholders with an interest in the management of native wildlife species at risk due to conflict with human activities.

(5) **REQUIREMENTS.**—The Board shall comply with all requirements under section 4007(a).

(d) **AGREEMENT WITH THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall offer to enter into an agreement under which the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall administer the prize competition.

(2) **REQUIREMENTS.**—An agreement entered into under paragraph (1) shall comply with all requirements under section 4007(b).

(e) **JUDGES.**—

(1) **APPOINTMENT.**—The Secretary shall appoint not fewer than 3 judges who shall, except as provided in paragraph (2), select the 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition.

(2) **DETERMINATION BY THE SECRETARY.**—The judges appointed under paragraph (1) shall not select any annual winner of the prize competition if the Secretary makes a determination that, in any fiscal year, none of the technological advancements entered into the prize competition merits an award.

(f) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—Not later than 60 days after the date on which a cash prize is awarded under this section, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives a report on the prize competition that includes—

(1) a statement by the Board that describes the activities carried out by the Board relating to the duties described in subsection (c)(3);

(2) if the Secretary has entered into an agreement under subsection (d)(1), a statement by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that describes the activities carried out by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation relating to the duties described in section 4007(b); and

(3) a statement by 1 or more of the judges appointed under subsection (e) that explains the basis on which the winner of the cash prize was selected.

(g) **TERMINATION OF AUTHORITY.**—The Board and all authority provided under this section shall terminate on December 31, 2022.

**SEC. 4007. ADMINISTRATION OF PRIZE COMPETITIONS.**

(a) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ADVISORY BOARDS.**—An advisory board established under section 4002(c)(1), 4003(c)(1), 4004(c)(1), 4005(c)(1), or 4006(c)(1) (referred to in this section as a “Board”) shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) **TERM; VACANCIES.**—

(A) **TERM.**—A member of the Board shall serve for a term of 5 years.

(B) **VACANCIES.**—A vacancy on the Board—

(i) shall not affect the powers of the Board; and

(ii) shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment was made.

(2) **INITIAL MEETING.**—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Board have been appointed, the Board shall hold the initial meeting of the Board.

(3) **MEETINGS.**—

(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Board shall meet at the call of the Chairperson.

(B) **REMOTE PARTICIPATION.**—

(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Any member of the Board may participate in a meeting of the Board through the use of—

(I) teleconferencing; or  
 (II) any other remote business telecommunications method that allows each participating member to simultaneously hear each other participating member during the meeting.

(ii) PRESENCE.—A member of the Board who participates in a meeting remotely under clause (i) shall be considered to be present at the meeting.

(4) QUORUM.—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold a meeting.

(5) CHAIRPERSON AND VICE CHAIRPERSON.—The Board shall select a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson from among the members of the Board.

(6) ADMINISTRATIVE COST REDUCTION.—The Board shall, to the maximum extent practicable, minimize the administrative costs of the Board, including by encouraging the remote participation described in paragraph (3)(B)(i) to reduce travel costs.

(b) AGREEMENTS WITH THE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE FOUNDATION.—Any agreement entered into under section 4002(d)(1), 4003(d)(1), 4004(d)(1), 4005(d)(1), or 4006(c)(1) shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) CONTENTS.—An agreement shall provide the following:

(A) DUTIES.—The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation shall—

(i) advertise the prize competition;

(ii) solicit prize competition participants;

(iii) administer funds relating to the prize competition;

(iv) receive Federal funds—

(I) to administer the prize competition; and

(II) to award a cash prize;

(v) carry out activities to generate contributions of non-Federal funds to offset, in whole or in part—

(I) the administrative costs of the prize competition; and

(II) the costs of a cash prize;

(vi) in consultation with, and subject to final approval by, the Secretary, develop criteria for the selection of prize competition winners;

(vii) provide advice and consultation to the Secretary on the selection of judges under sections 4002(e), 4003(e), 4004(e), 4005(e), 4006(e) based on criteria developed in consultation with, and subject to the final approval of, the Secretary;

(viii) announce 1 or more annual winners of the prize competition;

(ix) subject to subparagraph (B), award 1 cash prize annually; and

(x) protect against unauthorized use or disclosure by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation of any trade secret or confidential business information of a prize competition participant.

(B) ADDITIONAL CASH PRIZES.—The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation may award more than 1 cash prize annually if the initial cash prize referred to in subparagraph (A)(ix) and any additional cash prize are awarded using only non-Federal funds.

(C) SOLICITATION OF FUNDS.—The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation—

(i) may request and accept Federal funds and non-Federal funds for a cash prize;

(ii) may accept a contribution for a cash prize in exchange for the right to name the prize; and

(iii) shall not give special consideration to any Federal agency or non-Federal entity in exchange for a donation for a cash prize awarded under this section.

(c) AWARD AMOUNTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of the initial cash prize referred to in subsection (b)(1)(A)(ix) shall be \$100,000.

(2) ADDITIONAL CASH PRIZES.—On notification by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation that non-Federal funds are available for an additional cash prize, the Secretary shall determine the amount of the additional cash prize.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the committee-reported substitute amendment be agreed to, the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed, and the motion to reconsider be considered made and laid upon the table.

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

The committee-reported amendment in the nature of a substitute was agreed to.

The bill (S. 826), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

#### ORDERS FOR MONDAY, JUNE 12, 2017

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the

Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 4 p.m., Monday, June 12; further, that following the prayer and pledge, the morning hour be deemed expired, the Journal of proceedings be approved to date, the time for the two leaders be reserved for their use later in the day, and morning business be closed; finally, that following leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to Calendar No. 110, S. 722, postcloture.

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

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY, JUNE 12, 2017, AT 4 P.M.

Mr. MCCONNELL. Mr. President, if there is no further business to come before the Senate, I ask unanimous consent that it stand adjourned under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 5:43 p.m., adjourned until Monday, June 12, 2017, at 4 p.m.

#### CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 8, 2017:

##### DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SCOTT P. BROWN, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, TO BE AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO NEW ZEALAND, AND TO SERVE CONCURRENTLY AND WITHOUT ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION AS AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE INDEPENDENT STATE OF SAMOA.

##### FOREIGN SERVICE

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH FRED AZIZ AND ENDING WITH NATHALIE SCHARF, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 25, 2017.

FOREIGN SERVICE NOMINATIONS BEGINNING WITH DAVID GOSSACK AND ENDING WITH PAMELA WARD, WHICH NOMINATIONS WERE RECEIVED BY THE SENATE AND APPEARED IN THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD ON APRIL 25, 2017.