

surface combatant capable of defeating anti-access and asymmetric threats in the littorals.

SENATE RESOLUTION 534—SUPPORTING THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF “NATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM WEEK” AND HONORING THE VALUABLE CONTRIBUTIONS OF TRAVEL AND TOURISM TO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HELLER (for himself, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, and Mr. BLUNT) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 534

Whereas “National Travel and Tourism Week” was established in 1983 through the enactment of the Joint Resolution entitled “Joint Resolution to designate the week beginning May 27, 1984, as ‘National Tourism Week’” (Public Law 98-178; 97 Stat. 1126), on November 29, 1983, which recognized the value of travel and tourism;

Whereas “National Travel and Tourism Week” is celebrated across the United States from May 6 through May 12, 2018;

Whereas more than 500 celebrations throughout the United States are scheduled in honor of “National Travel and Tourism Week”;

Whereas 1 out of every 9 jobs in the United States depends on travel and tourism;

Whereas the travel and tourism industry supports 15,600,000 jobs in the United States;

Whereas the travel and tourism industry employs individuals in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, and all the territories of the United States;

Whereas international travel to the United States—

(1) is the single largest service export industry in the United States; and

(2) generates a trade surplus balance of approximately \$84,000,000,000;

Whereas the travel and tourism industry have worked to streamline the visa process and make the United States welcoming to visitors from other countries;

Whereas travel and tourism provide significant economic benefits to the United States by generating nearly \$2,400,000,000,000 in annual economic output;

Whereas leisure travel allows individuals to experience the rich cultural heritage and educational opportunities of the United States and communities in the United States; and

Whereas the immense value of travel and tourism cannot be overstated: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports the goals and ideals of “National Travel and Tourism Week”;

(2) commends the travel and tourism industry for important contributions to the United States; and

(3) commends the employees of the travel and tourism industry for important contributions to the United States.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 2271. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5515, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2019 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal

year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2272. Mr. MORAN (for himself and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5515, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2273. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5515, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 2274. Mr. ROUNDS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5515, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 2271. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 5515, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2019 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle I of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 896. SCALE-UP MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT PROGRAM.

(a) **SHORT TITLE.**—This section may be cited as the “Scale-up Manufacturing Investment Company Act of 2018”.

(b) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) the strength of the United States manufacturing sector is critical to the economy and the global competitiveness of the United States;

(2) United States manufacturers support 17,600,000 jobs in the United States and account for 12 percent of the gross domestic product of the United States;

(3) access to capital is essential to growth and innovation in the manufacturing sector;

(4) small, emerging manufacturers face unique challenges scaling commercial production in the United States, driving many young manufacturers to other countries;

(5) structural barriers exist in the United States that prevent key investments in first-commercial manufacturing facilities;

(6) a healthy manufacturing sector is essential to innovation economy of the United States, providing three-quarters of all private sector research and development, employing nearly two-thirds of all research and development workers, and producing the majority of all patents issued;

(7) technology-intensive manufacturing small businesses, some of which may be start-ups, with the potential to anchor the next generation of manufacturing production where they locate, face special challenges in accessing the capital to move from idea to prototype and into commercial production;

(8) already more capital intensive than software or services start-ups, manufacturing start-ups and small businesses face a “second and wider valley of death” when it comes to raising the capital to scale up for commercial production because of their capital intensity and novel technology;

(9) a number of countries, including the People’s Republic of China, South Korea, Germany, and Japan, provide publicly funded incentives to attract these firms, recognizing that despite the risks, the long-term benefits of establishing leadership in emerging technology areas are large;

(10) a study of manufacturing technology-intensive start-ups licensed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology found that almost all that scaled up into commercial

production did so overseas largely because of this far more attractive capital and investment environment for manufacturing start-ups, which is a huge loss for the future of manufacturing in the United States;

(11) if the United States loses the first generation of production for a new technology or manufacturing process, history suggests that it is an uphill battle once lost to reclaim that capability here given the unique learning and know-how acquired during the building of that first factory; and

(12) to ensure that manufacturing technologies invented in the United States are ultimately made in the United States will require addressing the unique capital access challenges faced by these technology-intensive manufacturing start-ups.

(c) **SCALE-UP MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Title III of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 681 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“PART D—SCALE-UP MANUFACTURING INVESTMENT COMPANY PROGRAM

“SEC. 399A. DEFINITIONS.

“In this part—

“(1) the term ‘Associate Administrator’ means the Associate Administrator described in section 201;

“(2) the term ‘Council’ means the Scale-Up Manufacturing Investment Company Credit Council that may be established under section 399K;

“(3) the term ‘participating investment fund’ means a privately managed investment fund licensed under section 399C to operate under the program;

“(4) the term ‘private capital’ has the meaning given that term in section 103(9);

“(5) the term ‘program’ means the scale-up manufacturing investment company program established under section 399B;

“(6) the term ‘qualifying manufacturing project’ means an investment in a small and emerging manufacturer for the purposes of building first commercial production facilities, novel manufacturing capabilities, or the introduction into production of emerging manufacturing technologies;

“(7) the term ‘small and emerging manufacturer’ means any advanced manufacturer that does not exceed the size standard established by the Administrator for the applicable North American Industry Classification System code under section 3 of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 632); and

“(8) the term ‘small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals’ has the meaning given that term in section 8(d)(3)(C) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(3)(C)).

“SEC. 399B. ESTABLISHMENT.

“(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Administrator shall establish and carry out a scale-up manufacturing investment company program under which the Administrator shall provide leverage to participating investment funds to support debt and equity investments in qualifying manufacturing projects of small and emerging manufacturers in the United States.

“(b) **ADMINISTRATION OF PROGRAM.**—The program shall be administered by the Administrator acting through the Associate Administrator.

“SEC. 399C. SELECTION OF PARTICIPATING INVESTMENT FUNDS.

“(a) **APPLICATION FOR LICENSE.**—

“(1) **SUBMISSION OF APPLICATION.**—An investment fund desiring to receive a license to operate under the program shall submit an application to the Administrator at such time and in such manner as the Administrator may require.