

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, we have just worked out a managers' package with Ranking Member REED and the majority and minority leaders that includes the text of 44 bipartisan amendments in the modified substitute amendment.

Those 44 bipartisan amendments are as follows: Rounds No. 2273; Rounds No. 2275; Inhofe No. 2278; Reed No. 2283; Warner No. 2285; Fischer No. 2286; Shaheen No. 2291; Feinstein No. 2293; Peters No. 2313; Gillibrand No. 2335, as modified; Heitkamp No. 2338; Smith No. 2340; Cardin No. 2347; Wicker No. 2351; Inhofe No. 2353; Menendez No. 2360; Cortez Masto No. 2367; Hoeven No. 2368; Perdue No. 2380; Heller No. 2392; Inhofe No. 2402; Sullivan No. 2408; Nelson No. 2424; Van Hollen No. 2426; Inhofe No. 2429; Gardner No. 2430; Collins No. 2436; Young No. 2463; Cruz No. 2469; Nelson No. 2489; Wicker No. 2503; Manchin No. 2508; Roberts No. 2513; Cotton No. 2514; Udall No. 2527; Stabenow No. 2537; Donnelly No. 2542; Lankford No. 2553; Fischer No. 2554; Cardin No. 2562; Rubio No. 2564; Reed No. 2636; Schumer No. 2757; Menendez No. 2683; and Smith No. 2523.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Tennessee.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. CORKER. 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.

#### TARIFF AMENDMENT

Mr. CORKER. Mr. President, I had a conversation with Senator INHOFE and Senator REED earlier. I talked a little bit about resolving a blue-slip issue. I think many Members here are aware that I want to offer an amendment that deals with our ability to weigh in on the tariffs that were put in place under section 232 of the trade act—national security issues.

I think we may have found a resolution to that, but I don't want to offer it right now. I know that Senator INHOFE, not knowing whether it works yet for him and the committee, would have to object, and I don't want that to be the case. I want us to continue to work on this. So I am not going to offer an amendment and statement thereof relative to this.

#### CONFIRMATION OF KENNETH L. MARCUS

Mr. SCHUMER. Mr. President, I share Mr. Marcus's concerns about rising anti-Semitism on college campuses and his strong opposition to the Boycott, Divestment, and Sanctions move-

ment, which I believe is infused with anti-Semitism. I voted against Mr. Marcus's nomination, along with all of my Democratic colleagues, because Mr. Marcus convinced me in his hearing that he would not be an effective advocate for students of all backgrounds, including victims of sexual assault on campus. Mr. Marcus was unable to name a single example of something President Trump has said or done when it comes to discrimination or civil rights that he disagrees with, he agreed with Secretary DeVos's Title IX changes, which rolled back protections for campus victims of sexual assault, and his answers on protecting minority students and LGBTQ students were woefully insufficient to earn my support.

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

#### VOTE EXPLANATION

• Ms. DUCKWORTH. Mr. President, I was necessarily absent for vote No. 120 on the motion to proceed to H.R. 5515, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019. On vote No. 120, had I been present, I would have voted yea on the motion to proceed to H.R. 5515. •

#### VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. HEINRICH. Mr. President, from June 4 to June 6, 2018, I was unavoidably absent during rollcall votes Nos. 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117. I was in New Mexico helping to address the devastating wildfires. Had I been present, I would have voted yea on these rollcall votes.

#### USING DATA TO PREVENT OPIOID DIVERSION ACT

Ms. CANTWELL. Mr. President, today I wish to thank my colleague from California, Senator FEINSTEIN, for including provisions from my legislation, the Comprehensive Addiction Reform, Education, and Safety, CARES, Act of 2018, S. 2440, in her bill the Using Data to Prevent Opioid Diversion Act of 2018, S. 2838. Specifically, the provisions contained in my legislation provides for a tenfold increase on civil penalties from \$10,000 to \$100,000 and doubles criminal penalties from \$250,000 to \$500,000 on opioid manufacturers that fail to report suspicious orders of opioids and fail to maintain intern controls against diversion of their drugs. Senator Feinstein's bill was considered in and reported out of the Judiciary Committee just before the Memorial Day recess.

Sadly, the opioid and heroin epidemic continues to ravage communities in my home State of Washington and throughout the United States. Between 1999 and 2016, over 10,000 Washingtonians suffered fatal overdoses from opioids and heroin.

Over the past 4 months, I have held seven roundtables and events in every corner of my State to hear about how the epidemic is affecting Washington State communities from law enforcement, education, and health perspectives. I have heard heartbreaking stories from individuals recovering from addiction and have been moved by their courage.

One consistent thread I have heard throughout my State is that opioid manufacturers need to be held accountable for their role in helping to instigate this ongoing crisis.

Drug manufacturers of controlled substances, like highly addictive opioids, are required under Federal law to keep track and report any suspicious orders or red flags on the distribution of these drugs. However, opioid manufacturers, through their failure to report suspicious orders of prescription opioids and failure to maintain their own controls against diversion, helped create an illicit market for prescription opioids that flooded our communities with highly addictive substances.

My home State of Washington and many other States, cities, and counties have filed lawsuits against opioid manufacturers for their failure to follow the law and the devastating impact those decisions have had on their communities.

However, it should not take lawsuits to get opioid manufacturers to follow the law and be held accountable for their role in this crisis.

Instead, we need to make sure opioid manufacturers follow the law by making the penalties strong enough to serve as an effective deterrent.

For these reasons, on February 15, 2018, I introduced the Comprehensive Addiction Reform, Education, and Safety, CARES, Act of 2018, S. 2440, with my colleague Senator HARRIS of California to do just that.

This legislation increases civil and criminal penalties on companies that fail to reasonably curtail their drugs from entering the illicit drug market. Our legislation increases civil penalties from \$10,000 to \$100,000 per violation for negligence in reporting suspicious transaction activity. In addition, the bill increases the maximum criminal penalty from \$250,000 to \$500,000 for companies that willfully disregard and/or knowingly fail to keep proper reporting systems or fail to report suspicious activity. Again, I am pleased that Senator Feinstein included these provisions as part of her legislation, the Using Data to Prevent Opioid Diversion Act of 2018, S. 2838.

Demonstrating the importance of this issue, a group of bipartisan 39 State and Territories attorneys general sent a letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee on May 21, 2018, in support of my legislation, the CARES Act, S. 2440, that holds opioid manufacturers accountable for negligent distribution practices by increasing civil and criminal penalties.