The House met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:
WASHINGTON, DC, June 26, 2018.
I hereby appoint the Honorable GLENN THOMPSON to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.
PAUL D. RYAN, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE
The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 9, 2018, the Chair will now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.
The Chair will alternate recognition between the parties. All time shall be equally allocated between the parties, and in no event shall debate continue beyond 11:50 a.m. Each Member, other than the majority and minority leaders and the minority whip, shall be limited to 5 minutes.

STOP POLLUTING TREASURE COAST
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida (Mr. MAST) for 5 minutes.
Mr. MAST. Mr. Speaker, I rise today because it is the 24th day that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers has intentionally discharged toxic water from Lake Okeechobee in Florida’s interior into the Treasure Coast of Florida, which is my community.
Today, I have a group of warriors with me, the River Kidz. They are here in Washington fighting to show that what is happening in our community is not okay. It is not right, and it is not just.
The River Kidz are a group of young people from the Treasure Coast of Florida whose health and community have been threatened. While many kids across the country right now are gearing up to go to camp this summer or spending their days on a boat or at a beach or fishing, our kids are doing all that they can to avoid contact with our water because every single day our water is being made more and more toxic.
As we speak, there is a toxic algae bloom over 100 miles in diameter laden with cyanobacteria. It is being drained into Florida’s east coast, and, in fact, as we speak, satellite imagery shows that nearly half of the entire lake of Lake Okeechobee is covered in algae. It is a threat to the health of every single man, woman, and child who is exposed to it.
The toxic algae blooms are also devastating to threatened species like manatee who inhabit our waters but cannot escape from the water. The billions of gallons of discharge that is evacuated from Lake Okeechobee into the coastal estuary wipes out our entire estuary of seagrass the way a wildfire wipes out a forest, leaving no habitat for the rest of the sea life that is meant to exist there.
Mr. Speaker, you might be wondering: Why would anybody in Washington care about this beyond to say for a few moments what a sad situation it really is? Washington needs to care. Washington needs to care because this is a situation that is created by the fact that Florida’s water system is functioning exactly the way that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers designed the system to function.
In other words, this is happening on purpose. The Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule, which is what the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers uses to decide when and where water out of Lake Okeechobee will be discharged into places it does not belong, is designed to share adversity.
Let me say that again. The Lake Okeechobee Regulation Schedule is designed to share adversity.
Shared adversity means shared toxic water into a community that did not share at all in the polluting of the source of the toxic water. Mr. Speaker, let me explain this in a way that people here in Washington, people here in the Capitol, can relate to.
It would be like if a Senator on the other half of this building flushed their toilet over there, and instead of sending that sewage into pipes that go underneath the street and into a water treatment plant, the Corps of Engineers set up a system here where they had a pipe that dumped the sewage onto the floor of the House of Representatives. That is what shared adversity by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers looks like.
In the case of my community, it is not just a pipe, though. It is millions of gallons a minute that destroys our environment, destroys our economy, destroys small businesses, and affects the health, as I said already, of every single man, woman, and child who comes in contact with the water, and it threatens our entire way of life.
The Treasure Coast of Florida can no longer be forced to share adversity that they played no role in creating. The River Kidz, myself, and the entire Treasure Coast of Florida demand that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers stop immediately its willful pollution of our home that is done on behalf of others.

HONORING THE LIFE OF ELIZABETH BRACKETT
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. QUIGLEY) for 5 minutes.

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.
Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.
Mr. QUIGLEY. Mr. Speaker, perhaps now more than ever, we need to recognize the critical role a free press plays in our democracy and those who play that role so well.

Today, I rise to honor the life and legacy of an accomplished journalist and dedicated public servant, Elizabeth Brackett, who died on June 17, following a tragic accident. Her death is already being felt by her colleagues at WTTW, the entire Chicago journalism community, and all of the Illinois residents on whom she relied on her reporting for unparalleled insight into the pressing challenges that confront our Nation and our world.

Working at four television stations spanning five decades, Elizabeth was an accomplished journalist and news program host who asked public officials questions that really matter.

In the past, people have asked if I am afraid of a journalist who raises tough questions. The answer is no. I’m afraid of a journalist who asks the wrong questions, who doesn’t know what questions to ask.

Elizabeth was a journalist’s journalist who knew not only what to ask, but how and why. Her thoughtful, smart, and incredibly well-researched approach made us all better at our jobs.

After retiring from her full-time position at “Chicago Tonight” in 2014, Elizabeth continued to contribute to the coverage of news and environmental topics, such as the health of the lakes in which she frequently swam.

In particular, I remember one of the most recent interviews in 2017 when she asked me about efforts to keep Asian carp out of the Great Lakes. It was Elizabeth who asked me about the environmental impacts in such detail and accuracy, providing viewers, listeners, and readers alike with an in-depth understanding of the invasive species, a critical issue for our Great Lakes.

“Resourceful” and “passionate” were two words often used to describe her. Carol Marin, Elizabeth’s colleague at “Chicago Tonight,” said it best: “Elizabeth was always going to be your competitor. She was out there to get the story, get it first, and get the story best. That is what made her so good at what she did.”

In addition to journalism, her ambition was front and center, in her unmistakable athleticism. She began competing in triathlons at the age of 50 and became a national champion in her age group.

From beginning her broadcast career in 1977 as a researcher at WBBM-TV to becoming a weekend anchor and going on to win national Emmy and Peabody awards, Elizabeth was an institution. I extend my thoughts to her husband, Peter Martinez, and her entire family, including 10 grandchildren.

She was a role model and a force for truth. We will all miss her expertise and energy both in and out of the news studio.
Irene Molloy, for her artistic accomplishments both in Hollywood and in our home of Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

This week, Irene will begin a new path in her illustrious career, as she will make her debut as director of the Bucks County Center for Performing Arts’ rendition of “The Fantasticks.” This production of the 1960s musical will take place at Delaware Valley University in Doylestown Township.

A native of Chalfont and a graduate of Archbishop Wood Catholic High School, Irene had worked both on Broadway and in Los Angeles before founding the firm Radiant Bloom Productions.

I applaud Irene for using her artistic talents to make Bucks County a more vibrant place.

I would also like to recognize Howard Perloff of Carversville, the founder and artistic director of the Bucks County Center for the Performing Arts for his contributions to our community and those where he has produced a multitude of plays over a decades-long career.

SUPPORT AMIGOS ACT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. COSTA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to urge my colleagues to join me in fostering increased investment in the United States economy by one of our oldest allies, Portugal. As a co-chair of the Congressional Portuguese Caucus, I am proud to join Congressmen Cicilline and Velázquez in leading the AMIGOS Act, which we introduced earlier this spring.

Earlier this month, Senators Wrrick-House and Hatch introduced the companion measure of the AMIGOS Act in the United States Senate. This bipartisan bicameral legislation would make Portuguese citizens eligible for specific visas that allow them to enter the United States to conduct substantial trade or to invest a substantial amount of capital. We do this with other nations. This will spur investment in our economy, and it helps create jobs.

In 2015 alone, trade between Portugal and the United States reached $4.2 billion, and it is only growing. The AMIGOS Act will strengthen this reciprocal economic relationship, one of our longest and strongest allies.

Strengthening relationships that benefit both countries is the best way to grow the economy and to increase the number of jobs in the long term, not trade tariffs.

We have extended these visas before.

In 2012, Congress granted, most recently, eligibility to Israel. Our friendship with Portugal and the contribution of working Portuguese immigrants in America are an important part of our country’s history and heritage. Portugal was one of the first countries to recognize the United States after we declared our independence, and Portugal joined us in being a founding member of NATO.

The AMIGOS Act is commonsense, bipartisan, and bicameral. It is the type of trade policy we should be leading, not lagging. I urge my colleagues to join me in supporting the AMIGOS Act and working together for strong and stable investment in America’s economy and American jobs.

With bipartisan efforts in the House and Senate, these are the kinds of things that we can do, and I am hopeful that this legislation will be enacted into law before the end of the year.

IMMIGRANT HERITAGE MONTH

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate Immigrant Heritage Month.

At a time when heinous action is being taken in the name of securing our borders—and we must secure our borders—I stand here to call on every one of my colleagues in Washington, local leaders across the United States, and individual Americans and their families. I call on all of us to come together and remember we are a Nation of immigrants, immigrants past and immigrants present.

For more than 250 years, immigrants have made our country what it is today. Every generation of immigrants contributes new ideas, fresh energy, and vibrant culture to our Nation that makes up this mosaic of an incredible place we call America.

I grew up in California’s San Joaquin Valley, which I have the honor and privilege to represent. Our valley is a rich combination of people whose families have come from all over the world. It is part of this fabric, this mosaic, I talk about. They have made California and our Nation what it is today through hard work, family values, and lasting contributions in so many different ways: the agriculture economy, businesses, education, and healthcare systems.

Their story is our story. It is the story of achieving the American Dream. The American Dream lives on. It lives on in all of us.

Last week, I met with a group of students from my district on the Capitol steps, many of whom are children from immigrant families. These young people came to Washington to learn about our government and how to make a difference. They are our future leaders in the next generation who want to achieve this American Dream.

At a time, Mr. Speaker, when children and Dreamers are being leveraged to ram shortsighted and ineffective immigration reform through Congress, let us pause. Let’s step back. Let’s think about what our country stands for, our common bonds and our values. I call on all of us to come together to reflect this.

LAMPETER-STRASBURG SOFTBALL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. SMUCKER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the achievements of the LAMPETER-STRASBURG High School women’s softball team located in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, that recently reached the pinnacle of its sport by winning the State championship. I am especially proud, Mr. Speaker, of this win because this is the school in my home school district where my family and I reside.

The LAMPETER-STRASBURG Pioneers beat West Allegheny on Thursday, June 14, to claim its first-ever PIAA 5A softball State championship. After losing by a slim margin 2 years ago, the Pioneers overcame adversity and returned to the State finals this year to win 6-2. The team’s 14-3 win over Donegal—which won last year’s 5A State championship title—in the Lancaster-Lebanon section 3 playoff is further evidence of its success during the postseason.

I spoke to Coach Gene Charles last night on the phone. He credited the victory to the team’s clutch hitting and key defensive stops later in the game. Coach Charles has coached at LAMPETER-STRASBURG for more than 20 years, building an extensive network of active alumni who frequently travel to games with his family.

We are lucky to have leaders and mentors in our district like Coach Charles who inspire our student athletes to strive for success and to learn from failure.

Junior Brynne Baker also pitched a noteworthy game, holding the opposing team to just one earned run. In her postgame interview, Baker said this was a huge win for the team, especially with graduates, seniors, and a proud moment for the Lancaster-based community.

Congratulations to all the players, coaches, their families, and all those who helped this championship for LAMPETER-STRASBURG purse. Your community is proud of you and will continue rooting for you season after season.
MASS TRANSIT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER) for 5 minutes.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, there is a recent article in The New York Times about the Koch brothers and their campaign to try to fail mass transit projects around the country. It was disturbing on several levels.

First and foremost, it is misguided in terms of the economic impact. Mr. Speaker, it is clear that there is $4 of economic activity generated for every $1 that is invested in transit. It increases business sales, and it results in higher real estate values and jobs created.

It is important to note that, right now, we have a road system that is heavily subsidized by the general fund. The road user charge has long since failed to pay for it. We have had to transfer $140 billion just to keep the faltering Surface Transportation Program afloat.

The Koch brothers argue, through their organization, that American cities really don’t have the population density to support mass transit systems. That is false. It is clear that there are some very dense systems serving Chicago and New York, but there are very successful programs in Phoenix and Houston with much lower density that are providing essential services.

It is important to remember who gets that service, because transit is much less expensive for men and women to be able to have access to jobs and employment. The average vehicle costs almost $10,000 a year to operate. In most families, it is the number two item in the family budget after housing. For many poor people, transportation is actually ahead of housing.

Transit provides access to jobs, so that people don’t have to spend 42 hours a year trapped in traffic behind the wheel of a vehicle, as happens on average.

The notion that somehow we are going to be forced to look at a lack of density, well, communities across the country in the metropolitan areas are getting more and more dense. They are attracting young people, retired people, and more economic activity in the 49 largest metropolitan areas around the country. In those areas, transit is the most cost effective and environmentally sensitive way of providing that service, to say nothing of the fact that we kill almost 40,000 people a year on our roadways. Transit is amazingly safe by comparison.

One of the most disingenuous arguments is that transportation programs for mass transit are bad because they promote gentrification of our cities. Look at that argument for a moment. One of the things that is happening in cities across the country is that there is a new urban renaissance. Young millennials are moving back to the cities. Those are the engines of the economy. Aging baby boomers are finding it much more attractive to move into those urban cores than to be isolated out in the suburbs with a large lot subdivision and forcing people to burn a gallon of gas to buy a gallon of milk.

The Koch brothers are wrong. Not everybody is doing it, but the majority of people are. We ought to be investing in transportation systems for our future, not undermining them by limiting investments to transportation of the past.

We are in the process of a rapid revolution in transportation technology and people’s approaches. More and more young people, actually, are choosing not to buy a car, which sits idle about 22¾ hours a day and is very expensive. They are instead choosing transit, ride-share, bike-share, and being able to have transportation when they need it—Lyft and Uber—without having an anchor of an individual car bearing down on them.

Frankly, gentrification is a function of how we plan and develop our cities. That ought to be an invitation to think about how to do it better, as many cities are doing now, not to undermine progress by assaulting transit.

CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SMUCKER). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. THOMPSON) for 5 minutes.

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, it has been more than a year since the House of Representatives unanimously approved the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act.

I am proud to see that, this week, the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions Committee will consider career and technical education legislation. It is one of the most important topics that will be examined by our congressional colleagues in the United States Senate. Career and technical education, or CTE, has helped countless men and women acquire the knowledge and skills necessary to compete in the workforce.

By empowering State and local leaders, improving alignment with in-demand jobs, increasing transparency and accountability, and ensuring a limited Federal role, we can modernize and strengthen career and technical education and help more individuals build successful and fulfilling careers.

Career and technical education can help restore rungs on the ladder of opportunity. All Americans deserve a good-paying, family-sustaining job, and they might just need some new skills to get it.

The United States is still facing a widening skills gap that puts our workforce at a disadvantage to succeed in a 21st century economy. Today, there are an estimated 6.7 million jobs that are open and available in the United States.

While companies across the country have openings for high-paying jobs, and are anxious to hire, many workers lack the skills and adequate education needed to qualify and compete for these jobs. Mr. Speaker.

We have also seen students pushed down the college-for-all pathway. That just doesn’t work for some students. There are many different pathways to success and life in this country.

One of the biggest challenges facing career and technical education is the stigma associated with it. Through the years, we have seen wrongheaded claims that students involved in the trades lacked ambition. Those misplaced assumptions are slowly subsiding, but not soon enough.

CTE has established itself as a path that many high-achieving students choose in pursuit of industry certifications and hands-on skills they can use right out of high school, in skills-based education programs or in college.

By modernizing the Federal investment in career and technical education programs, we will be able to connect more educators with industry stakeholders and close the gap in this country. There are good jobs out there, but people need to be qualified to get them.

I remain dedicated to working with my colleagues in the Senate on this effort to fully fund career education and every American deserves a fair shot at learning the right skills to obtain a good-paying job.

WARRIORS TO WASHINGTON

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. KELLY) for 5 minutes.

Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Warriors to Washington, a praiseworthy nonprofit organization from Erie County, Pennsylvania.

Founded in 2013, Warriors to Washington was created to honor veterans from the northwest Pennsylvania region who were deployed and served our Nation in the Armed Forces as a result of the attacks on 9/11 by taking them to historical and national sites in Washington, D.C.

Warriors to Washington raises money to fund an annual trip to Washington, D.C., by which post-9/11 veterans are treated to an all-expense-paid experience, which includes visits to Arlington National Cemetery, the Vietnam Memorial, the World War II Memorial, the Flight 93 Memorial Park, and many other sites of national significance.

Warriors to Washington focuses on camaraderie and connection, while providing all attendees with a rewarding experience. The founder and president of Warriors to Washington, Joe Pfadt, believes it is important to give this opportunity to those who enlist and risk everything for our freedom.
Joe Pfadt is a retired U.S. Army veteran himself, and has been invigorated by giving back to our most recent veterans. He stresses the significance of visiting our Nation’s Capital and seeing the very documents that every service person swears to defend: the U.S. Constitution and the Declaration of Independence.

Each year, the Warriors to Washington trip grows and evolves, continuously adapting to support the community and always striving to benefit as many veterans possible. I am overjoyed to see members of my constituency stepping up to empower our veterans, and I am pleased to recognize the Warriors to Washington organization, which I am proud to say was founded in my district.

I ask my fellow colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in saluting the unwavering dedication of Warriors to Washington and all those who are involved in their admirable efforts to serve our veterans.

**DECORUM AND CIVILITY**

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania). The Chair recognizes the gentleman from California (Mr. LAMALFA) for 5 minutes.

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, I want to speak a little about decorum and civility. Here in Washington, D.C., we have a lack of it. It seems, and it is spreading all over. We are seeing it in the news. We are seeing a lot of it happen right here in this building.

Just a few days ago, an intern on the Senate side decided it would somehow be good or proper to make obscene comments as the President was walking around in the building. That intern received only a slap on the wrist for doing so.

We see it happening inside this Chamber in several ways. It is in something as simple as the 1-minute speeches we have in this Chamber each day. Members frequently blow through that time up to 90 seconds before finally being gavled down.

House rules are supposed to mean something. Sometimes in those speeches, even though they know it is against House rules, Members are disparaging individuals, calling them out by name, only to be gavled after the speech is over with, instead of during, to stop that behavior.

About 2 years ago in June, we even had a sit-in that occurred in this Chamber in a big part of this side of the room over here; a sit-in where bootleg videos were being sent out and C-SPAN broadcast them, outside of the House rules because Congress the group felt like their voice needed to be heard, even outside of the rules, instead of working within the process the American people sent us here to do. Very disappointing.

This past week, one of our Members decided that they wanted to play a tape recording that came allegedly from inside one of the detention centers along the border, outside of clear decorum of House rules. The Member was repeatedly told it was outside the rules. Yet that recording went on for at least 3½ minutes, dis-respecting this institution, disregarding what the people sent us here to do.

We need to have enforcement of these rules. They need to be stronger. We need to empower the Speaker and the Chair to enforce the rules. When it is time, shut off the mike. It goes against the people who are working in our American people sent us here for in the over 200 years of this institution.

Outside of this room we have Members of this body actually publicly calling for intimidation and harassment of fellow workers in government, whether it is in the Cabinet or fellow Members of this body.

What have we come to as a country when that behavior is called for by elected Members of this body? What have we come to?

We have seen it on the streets after the election and after the inauguration of this President, with Antifa and other groups claiming to be the voice of, I don’t know who. Certainly, it isn’t the people of America.

Chamber in several ways. It is in some-thing stepping up to empower our veterans. He stresses the significance of giving back to our most recent veterans, and I am pleased to recognize the Warriors to Washington organization, which I am proud to say was founded in my district.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. REICHERT) for 5 minutes.

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Speaker, Friday marked 6 months since the tax reform bill was signed into law. Since that time, we have seen increased paychecks, greater investment, and new job opportunities across the country.

My colleagues and I on the House Ways and Means Committee talked about how best to overhaul our Tax Code. Our goal was always the same: to get our economy booming again.

In Washington State, where I am from, we are already seeing this boom and the positive impacts of tax reform: employee bonuses, cuts in taxes, increased wages, and 401(k) matches.

They are people like a young woman in Seattle, for example, who was able to afford a new car, thanks to some extra money in her paycheck each month; or, the mother from Woodinville, Washington, who has been helping her son, daughter-in-law, and grandchild make ends meet while they were living paycheck to paycheck. With tax reform, her son is now taking home more money, which helps them provide for their family much easier.

Tax reform is not only resulting in more take-home pay, but it is making a difference in the workplace, too. Companies are creating new retail and manufacturing jobs; increasing wages and benefits. The Boeing Company is increasing investments in workforce development, facilities and infrastructure improvements for employees, and charitable giving.

But it is not just the employees of big companies who are seeing the benefits. Our local, family-owned businesses are seeing lots of good come from this new Tax Code.

Another example is a delivery driver from Kent, Washington, who works for one of these small local companies. He shared that just 2 weeks after the tax reform bill passed, his boss gave everyone in that company a raise.

These are encouraging stories from real people living real lives across our state of Washington. They are hard-working people who see substantial benefits, thanks to tax reform.

**RESPECT AND LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOR**

Mr. REICHERT. Mr. Speaker, I want to change topics just for a moment, if I can, and address an issue that is involving us all across the country and our communities.

I was in law enforcement for 33 years before I came to Congress, and my job

**TAX REFORM**

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Washington (Mr. REICHERT) for 5 minutes.

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was to keep people safe and bring people together. I see that as my job here in Congress. This is my 14th and last year. I am not running for re-election.

Some people in this body call themselves leaders. A title does not make you a leader, Mr. Speaker. It is the actions that make you a leader. I believe that true leaders lead from the heart. I believe that leaders have the heart of a servant. I believe that when I got elected to this office, my job was to serve the people of the Eighth District of Washington and to put their needs before my needs.

Mr. KELLY here and I are friends. He comes to work every day putting my needs before his. I do the same. We formed a friendship, a bond, and we want to be honest with each other. Honesty is okay. But honesty is a moment in time. We need integrity and consistent honesty.

Servanthood and integrity is what this country should be built upon, that is what leaders are, not calling for each one of us to say, you are not welcome here anytime, anywhere, anywhere. That is not leadership. That is division.

Leadership, heart of the servant, integrity. That creates a team that we all want to be a part of. That gives this country the opportunity to be the leader of the world. You can each do that across this country, Mr. Speaker—we can all do that—by being leaders in our community. Beginning in the White House. Beginning from that Oval Office, speak with civility. Beginning here in Congress, speak with civility. If you are a member of a State legislature, speak with civility. Serve with the heart of a servant.

Mr. Speaker, it is simple: respect and love your neighbor.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will remind all persons in the gallery that they are here as guests of the House and that any manifestation of approval or disapproval of proceedings is a violation of the rules of the House.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until noon today. Accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 45 minutes a.m.), the House stood in recess.

PROCEEDINGS OF FORMER MEMBERS PROGRAM

The following proceedings were held before the House convened for morning-hour debate:

UNITED STATES ASSOCIATION OF FORMER MEMBERS OF CONGRESS 2018 ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

The meeting was called to order by the Honorable Martin Frost, vice president of the United States Association of Former Members of Congress Association, at 8 a.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick J. Conroy, offered the following prayer:

LORD God of history, we thank You for this day when former Members return to Congress. We continue in a less official manner their service to our Nation—and to this noble institution.

May their presence here bring a moment of pause, where current Members consider the profiles they now form for future generations of Americans.

May all former Members be rewarded for their contributions to this constitutional Republic and continue to work and pray that the goodness and justice of this beloved country be proclaimed to the nations.

Bless all former Members who have died since last year's meeting. 17 in all. May their families and their constituents be comforted during a time of mourning and forever know our gratitude for the sacrifices made in service to the House.

Finally, bless those here gathered, that they might bring joy and hope to the present age and supportive companionship to one another. Together, we call upon Your holy name now and forever. Amen.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The Honorable Martin Frost 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.

Mr. FROST. The Chair now recognizes the president of the U.S. Association of Former Members of Congress, the Honorable Cliff Stearns of Florida, to address the Members.

Mr. STEARNS. Good morning, and thank you, Mr. Speaker, and thank you, Father Conroy, for that wonderful blessed prayer.

It is a distinct pleasure to be here with you this morning, to be back in this revered Chamber and to see so many of my good friends and colleagues. So on behalf of the former Members of Congress, I appreciate the Speaker's invitation to return to this wonderful place and to present to the Congress the Former Members of Congress' 48th annual report. I will be joined by some of my colleagues in reporting on FMC's activities and vision for our future. I am also submitting for the Record a more detailed review of our activities for the year 2017.

I. LEADERSHIP

President—Cliff Stearns (R-FL)

Vice President—Martin Frost (D-TX)

Secretary—Jim Petri (R-WI)

Treasurer—Karen Thurman (D-FL)

Immediate Past President—Barbara Kennelly (D-CT)

II. BOARD MEMBERS

The Hon. Mary Bono (R-CA)

The Hon. Jack Buechner (R-MO)

The Hon. Ann Marie Buerkle (R-NY)

The Hon. Bob Carr (D-NC)

The Hon. Bob Clement (D-TN)

The Hon. Jim Curmier (R-NJ)

The Hon. Jim Coyne (R-PA)

The Hon. Byron Donavan (D-ND)

The Hon. Vic Fazio (D-CA)

The Hon. Mike Ferguson (R-NJ)

The Hon. Phil Gingrey (R-GA)

The Hon. Dan Glickman (D-KS)

The Hon. Bart Gordon (D-TN)

The Hon. Lee Hamilton (D-IN)

The Hon. Dennis Herrera (D-MD)

The Hon. Steven Horsford (D-NV)

The Hon. Jim Jones (D-OK)

The Hon. Jim Kolbe (R-AZ)

The Hon. Ken Kramer (R-CA)

The Hon. Martin Lancaster (D-NC)

The Hon. Larry LaRocco (D-ID)

The Hon. Dan Maffei (D-NY)

The Hon. Jim Matheson (D-UT)

The Hon. Matthew McHugh (D-NY)

The Hon. Jeff Miller (R-FL)

The Hon. Jim Moran (D-VA)

The Hon. Connie Morella (R-MD)

The Hon. Randy Neugebauer (R-TX)

The Hon. L.F. Payne (D-VA)

The Hon. Nick Rahall (D-WV)

The Hon. Ron Sarasin (R-CT)

The Hon. Dick Schulze (R-PA)

The Hon. David Skaggs (D-CO)

The Hon. Jim Lilburn (D-KS)

The Hon. Olympia Snowe (R-ME)

The Hon. Jim Walsh (R-NY)

The Hon. Ed Whitfield (R-KY)

The Hon. Albert Wynn (D-MD)

III. STAFF

Peter M. Weichlein—Chief Executive Officer

Sabine Schleidt—Chief Operating Officer

Sharon West Witt—Director of Community Outreach

Paul Kincaid—Director of Congressional Outreach

Patrick Egenhofer—Program Manager

Lorraine Harbins—Program Manager

Alexis Teral—Senior Program Officer

Dongwon Kim—Program Officer

Kathy Hunter—Development and Membership Officer

Alia Diamond—Communications Officer

Alexa Etheredge—Fellow

IV. PARTNERS

The Diplomatic Advisory Council (DAC) is an informal body of current Ambassadors posted in the nation’s capital and serves as a dynamic outreach to our strategic allies abroad. All of our programming benefits from the input, guidance, and participation we receive from the members of DAC.

DAC Members

H.E. Wolfgang Waldner, Ambassador of Austria

H.E. Elfin Suleymanov, Ambassador of Azerbaijan

H.E. Dirk Wouters, Ambassador of Belgium

H.E. Tihomir Stoytchev, Ambassador of the Republic of Bulgaria

H.E. Lars Gert Lose, Ambassador of the Kingdom of Denmark

H.E. Francisco Borja Cevallos, Ambassador of Ecuador

H.E. David O’Sullivan, European Union Ambassador

H.E. Kirsti Kauppi, Ambassador of Finland

H.E. Emily Haber, Ambassador Designate of the Federal Republic of Germany

H.E. Geir H. Haarde, Ambassador of Iceland

H.E. Navtej Sarna, Ambassador of India

H.E. Budi Bowoleksono, Ambassador of Indonesia

H.E. Elfin Suleymanov, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea

H.E. Shin Suzuki J. Sugiyama, Ambassador of Japan

H.E. Cho Yoon-je, Ambassador of the Republic of Korea

H.E. Kurt Jaeger, Ambassador of the Principality of Liechtenstein
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Central Japan Railway Co.
CJ America
Daimler
Deutsche Telekom Inc.
DHL
Evonik Corporation
Fresenius Medical Care North America
Fresenius SE
Gale International
Hitachi, Ltd.
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Roocho INTERNATIONAL Inc.
Japan Bank for International Cooperation (JHIC)
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Lufthansa German Airlines
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Michelin NA
Mitsubishi Corporation (Americas)
Mitsubishi Heavy Industries America, Inc.
Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc.
Mizuho Bank, Ltd.
Nissan North America
Nomura
Panasonic Corporation of North America
POSCO America
RatnerPrestia
Representative of German Industry and Trade
Samsung Electronics North America
Sojitz
ToyoTa Motor North America, Inc.
United Parcel Service
Volkswagen Group of America, Inc.

Sustaining Members
The Hon. Brian Baird (D-WA)
The Hon. Dan Benishek (R-MI)
The Hon. Rich Boucher (D-VA)
The Hon. Dave Camp (R-MI)
The Hon. Ben Chandler (D-KY)
The Hon. Charlie Dent (R-PA)
The Hon. Sam Farr (D-CA)
The Hon. Martin Frost (D-TX)
The Hon. Phil Gingrey (R-GA)
The Hon. Bart Gordon (D-TN)
The Hon. John Kline (R-MN)
The Hon. Jim Matheson (D-UT)
The Hon. Jim McDermott (D-WA)
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The Hon. Tim Murphy (R-PA)
The Hon. Jeff Miller (R-FL)
The Hon. Jim Moran (D-Va)
The Hon. Randy Neugebauer (R-TX)
The Hon. Tim Petri (R-WI)
The Hon. Claire Steelm (R-FL)
The Hon. John Tanner (D-TN)

January 2017
Jan. 11—CSGG: Lunch discussion with
Daimler leaders
Jan. 12—CSGG: Dinner with the Chairman and
President of Sasakawa Peace Foundation
Jan. 19—Former Members speak with students at Osgood Center
Jan. 31—CSGG: Democratic Co-Chairs discussion:
115th Congress: Priorities for the Minority

February 2017
Feb. 6—CSGG: Ambassador Sasae welcomes
the new Members of the 115th Congress
Feb. 6—CSGG: Bilateral Discussion for
AmCham delegation
Feb. 16—Committee of 100 Panel: After the
Pivot, What’s Next for US-Asia Relations?
Feb. 18—CSGG: Member Study Tour to
Tokyo and Nagoya
Feb. 22—24—Congress to Campus:
Millersville University
Feb. 22—24—Congress to Campus: Middle
Tennessee State University
Feb. 27—CSGG: Dinner hosted by the Ambas-
sador of South Korea

March 2017
Mar. 5—7—Congress to Campus: United
States Naval Academy
Mar. 5—11—Congress to Campus: United
Kingdom
Mar. 8—9—Congress to Campus: Penn State
University, Erie
Mar. 15—Former members speak to the
ABA, National Civics and Law Academy
students
Mar. 16—Congress to Campus: University of
Maryland
Mar. 17—Former Members speak to students at the Washington Center
Mar. 17—23—CSGG: District Director Study
Tour to Stuttgart, Germany
Mar. 21—Former members speak with pro-
fessors visiting from Japan
Mar. 27—29—Congress to Campus: Cumber-
land University
Mar. 30—Former Members speak with Ko-
orean business leaders
Mar. 30—Congress to Campus Webinar
Mar. 30—Annual Statesmanship Awards Dinner

April 2017
Apr. 2—4—Congress to Campus: St.
Bonaventure University
Apr. 4—CSGG: Trade and Manufacturing in
the Digital Age
Apr. 13—Regional Meeting in Chicago, IL
Apr. 25—CSGG: Tax and trade in the 115th
Congress
Apr. 25—Former Members speak with the
Emerging Young Leaders Program Fellows
Apr. 26—Former Members speak at UMD
Civil Rights Symposium

May 2017
May 1—Former Members roundtable with
Legacy International Fellows
May 2—CSGG: President Trump’s Trade
Agenda discussion with AmCham
May 3—CSGG: Science and Technology
conversation with Japanese Diet Members
May 9—12—CSGG: Senior Congressional Staff Study Tour to Berlin and Dusseldorf,
Germany.
May 16—19—District Director Study Tour to
Houston, TX
May 16—Former Members meet with Bob
Walker Fellows
May 23—CSGG: German Minister of Eco-

nomic Affairs and Energy Conversation
May 27–June 3—Annual Congress-Bun-
destag Seminar in Hamburg and Berlin, Ger-
many
May 27–June 3—CSGG: Senior Congress-
ional Staff Study Tour to Tokyo and
Nagoya, Japan

June 2017
June 1—National Archives Panel: Congres-
sional Reform
June 7—CSGG: Lufthansa chair and CEO
Roundtable
June 9—11—CSGG: Retreat for Chief of
Staffs of the new Members of the 114th and
115th Congress
June 26—Former Members speak to middle
school students visiting Washington D.C.
July 2017
July 10—Former Members speak with middle
school students visiting D.C.
July 11—14—District Director Study Tour to
Boston, MA
July 14—CSGG: Conversation with Budget
Committee from Japanese Diet
July 14—FM C Regional Meeting in Boston,
MA
July 17—The Members: FMC’s 10th Annual
Congressional Charity Golf Tournament
July 17—Former Members speak with middle
school students visiting Washington D.C.
July 18—ROK Roundtable: “Future of
U.S.—Korea Relations”
July 18—Former Members discussion “The
State of U.S. Politics” One Year into the
Trump Administration
June 26, 2018

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

July 20—CSGJ co-chairs speak with visiting Japanese Professors and the Chiefs who traveled to Japan
July 20—Congressional Staffers speak with interns
July 24—Former Members speak with middle school students visiting Washington D.C.
September 2017
Sept. 5—CSGJ: Dinner hosted by Danish Ambassador
Sept. 11—CSGG: Roundtable Discussion with Federation of German Industries
Sept. 12–14—Congress to Campus Penn State University
Sept. 25—Former Members speak at local high school
Sept. 25—CSGJ: Dinner with Business Ad visory Committee
Sept. 26—Former members on a panel discussing effective lawmakership
Sept. 26—Former Members host delegation of former EU parliamentarians
Sept. 26—CSGG: Discussion featuring Ambassador Wittig of Germany
Sept. 27—FMC Annual Meeting
Sept. 27–29—Congress to Campus: Millikin University
Sept. 27—Memorial Service in Statutory Hall hosted by FMC/FMCA
October 2017
Oct. 1–7—District Director Study Tour to Iceland
October 5—DACA an evening with Ambassador of Finland
Oct. 8–10—Congress to Campus: Indiana State University
Oct. 11—Former Members Discussion with U.S. Embassy in Turkey
Oct. 11–12—Mini Congress to Campus: Lutheran College Washington Semester
October 12–CSGG co-chairs meet with German visiting
Oct. 14–16—CSGG: Member Study Tour to Geneva, Bern, and Zurich Switzerland
Oct. 15–17—Congress to Campus: Rhode Island College
Oct. 18–19—CSGG: Senior Congressional Staff Study Tour to Berlin and Frankfurt, Germany
Oct. 14—Congress to Campus: United States Naval Academy
Oct. 15—Former Member roundtable with North African Professional Fellows
Oct. 26–27—CSGJ: Breakfast with Governor Omura of Aichi Prefecture
Oct 22–24—Congress to Campus visit to the Naval Academy
November 2017
Nov. 2—Breakfast Discussion with Committee of 100 China, North Korea and President Trump’s trip to Asia
Nov. 5–11—Congress to Campus: United Kingdom
Nov. 6—CSGJ: Dinner discussion with former Members “One Year After November 8, 2016”
Nov. 7—An evening with former Members discussing NAFTA
Nov. 16—National Archives Panel: Vietnam 50 years: Lessons Learned and Lessons Ignored
Nov. 29–30—DACA Dinner: The Future of NAFTA hosted by Mexico/Canada
December 2017
Dec. 14—Appreciation Reception for Friends of FMC hosted by H.E. Sylvie Lucas, Ambassador of Luxembourg to the U.S.
January 2018
January 8—Dinner with Retiring Members of Congress
January 11—Former Members speak to college students visiting DC
February 2018
Feb. 1—National Archives panel: Meet the Better Half: Congressional Families
Feb. 5—Farewell Reception for Japanese Ambassador
Feb. 6—Round Table Reception for the Congressional Study Group on Korea
Feb. 11–13—Congress to Campus Denison University
Feb. 11–13—Congress to Campus Millersville University
Feb. 13—Dinner with Retiring Members of Congress
Feb. 25–27—Congress to Campus: Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Feb. 26–28—Congress to Campus: Suffolk University
Feb. 27—Coffee with Senator Cardin
Feb. 27—Discussion: The Reliance of Global Energy after the Shale Revolution
March 2018
March 4–10—Congress to Campus UK
March 4–6—Congress to Campus Naval Academy
March 13—Former Members speaking to high school students visiting DC
March 13—Embassy Discussion: The American Korean Relationship in a Dynamic Security Environment
March 19–21—Congress to Campus visit to Ohio State University
March 21—Congress to Campus: Bonaventure University
March 22–24—Congress to Campus: Georgia College and State University
April 2018
April 2–4—Congress to Campus: Georgia College and State University
April 5—Breakfast discussion with Michelin North America
April 6–8—District Director Study Tour to Ireland/North Ireland
April 13–19, 2018—District Director Study Tour to Germany Leipzig and Dresden, Germany
April 15–17, 2018—FMC—Congress to Campus—Bonaventure University
April 17, 2018—CSGJ: Breakfast with KITA chairman
April 22–24, 2018—Congress to Campus: Napa Valley Community College
April 24th—“The 18 MIdterms: U.S. Politics in an Election Year”
April 24th 10:30-11:30—Congress to Campus High School Webinar
April 27th—Infrastructure in the 11th discussion
April 28–May 5, 2018—CSGJ Member Study Tour
May 2018
May 3, 2018—Fms Roundtable with visiting Russian delegation
May 4, 2018: FMC—Legacy International Congressional Roundtable and tour
May 10, 2018, 6:30 PM—SAC: Reception “An Evening with Ambassador Jha”
May 15th 9:30-10:30AM—Meet with Bob Walker Fellow
May 17th—CSGJ BAC: Prospects for the Midterm Election
May 18th—Panel Discussion: unseen benefits of Congressional Travel
May 20–21—District Director Symposium
May 22—Panel Discussion: Leaving the Iran Deal: Implications for the World
May 23–C-100: Breakfast on Trade and Economic Relations
May 26–June 1—2018—6th Annual Senior Congressional Staff Study Tour to Japan
June 2018
June 4–Dutch Senior Civil Service briefing with Former Members
June 7—District Director Fly-in (Republican)
June 8–10—CSGJ Chief of Staff Retreat on Asia
June 11–12—FMC/CSGJ—“Bringing Washington to New York” in cooperation with Mizuho
June 12, 2018—Envision: Former Members meet with Middle School Students visiting D.C. on the House Floor
June 13, 2018—FMCC/100: China Breakfast
June 14—Congressional Baseball Game
June 14, 2018—Midterm Election Analysis—Democrats
June 16–24, 2018—District Director Trip to Japan (with JUSFC) Tokyo, Sendai, and Fukushima, Japan
June 19, 2018—Envision: Former Members meet with Middle School Students visiting D.C. on the House Floor
June 20, 2018—NARA: Citizen Engagement in America’s History
June 21, 2018—Midterm Election Analysis—Republicans
8:00-9:15 am
June 25, 2018—Envision: Former Members meet with Middle School Students visiting D.C. on the House Floor
June 25–26, 2018—Annual Meeting and FMC Board Meeting
June 14, 2018—Midterm Election Analysis—Democrats
June 21, 2018—Midterm Election Analysis—Republicans
June 16–24, 2018—District Director Trip to Japan (with JUSFC)
June 25—CSGK: Post US-DPRK Summit: Lessons Learned and Next Steps discussion with Dr. Victor D. Chao and Amb. Mark Lippert
June 25, 2018—FMC/Envision: Former Members meet with Middle School Students visiting D.C. on the House Floor
Mr. Frost. Now, I would like to ask the Clerk to call the roll.
Mr. FROST. The Chair called the roll and the following former Members answered “present”:
Mr. Boustany of Louisiana
Mr. Bucshner of Missouri
Mr. Carnahan of Missouri
Mr. Clement of Tennessee
Mr. Davis of Tennessee
Mr. Dioguardi of New York
Mr. Frost of Texas
Mr. Gingrey of Georgia
Mr. Hochbrueckner of New York
Ms. Kennelly of Connecticut
Mr. Konnyu of California
Mr. Kramer of Colorado
Mr. Moran of Virginia
Mr. Murphy of Pennsylvania
Mr. Nethercutt of Washington
Mr. Neugebauer of Texas
Mr. Payne of Virginia
Mr. Rahall of West Virginia
Mr. Santars of Florida
Mr. Walsh of New York
Mr. Weller of Illinois
Mr. FROST. The Chair announces that 21 former Members of Congress have responded to their names.
Mr. STEARNS. Thank you, Mr. Speaker, and thanks again to all of you for joining us this wonderful morning.
As I prepared for today’s report, it has brought back many happy memories, as I am sure it does for you, too. I served in Congress 24 years.
One image I keep honing in on is the image you currently have as you are looking at me: the quote by Daniel Webster inscribed directly behind the Speaker’s chair: “Let us develop the resources of our land, call forth its might, build up its institutions, promote all its greatest interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered.”
For all of us, service in this remarkable building was the pinnacle of our
professional lives, and I know that for each and every one of us, there is a memory of something “worthy to be remembered.” Whether it was a groundbreaking piece of legislation or simply a constituent and how we changed their life by helping them, by serving the Congress, we had the opportunity to serve our country and its citizens.

I am very proud that, through the former Members of Congress, we can continue, in a small but yet larger measure, to serve the public service that brought us to Congress in the first place. It is, therefore, a great honor in my capacity as president to report on the former Members of Congress’ activities for 2017 and 2018.

We are a very small group of non-profits that have a congressional charter, and as such, we are required to report to Congress every year on our past activities. I will give a broad review of our past work and will submit for the Record a work plan called written report.

Our association was founded in 1970 and charted by Congress 13 years later, in 1983. We are completely bipartisan and see our mission as informing about Congress and bridging the political divide. That, we believe, has translated into programs that bring former Members together with student audiences across this country, focussing on civics and public service. We also further our mission by creating programs and study missions involving current Members of Congress on a bipartisan basis.

This work over the years has been extended to now also include congressional staff, both from the D.C. offices as well as the district directors across the nation. We are successful because Republicans and Democrats, whether former Members or current Members, come together in a bipartisan way with a willingness to work together for the common good.

We are proud to have been chartered by Congress, and we are equally proud that absolutely no taxpayer dollar is earmarked or expended to make our programs possible. Everything FMC does is financed through grants and sponsorship, our membership dues, and, of course, our annual fundraising gala, the Statesmanship Awards Dinner.

Our colleague Martin Frost, sitting behind me in the Speaker’s chair, led our fundraising efforts for the past two years, at the Mellon Auditorium, and I am extremely pleased to report that, thanks to Martin’s leadership and the incredible efforts of a great many former Members, we had our most successful fundraising dinner by far last March. We surpassed our previous year’s record by $200,000.

So, thank you, Martin, for being the captain of our fundraising effort.

My colleagues, thanks to his success as well as our 4-year fundraising efforts, I can report to Congress and the FMC membership that our finances are very sound, our projects are fully funded, and our most recent annual audit by our outside accountant confirmed we are running FMC in a fiscally sound, responsible, and transparent manner.

And let me stress again that no taxpayer dollars are earmarked for our work, and everything that we do is self-funded.

Let me stress, also, that none of our programs involve any kind of honorarium or fee paid to former Members for their participation. We are successful because former Representatives and Senators come together, across party lines, for the good of our organization, and they do so in a pro bono basis. They believe in our mission, and they continue to have the public servant’s heart.

Former Members of Congress, in 2017, donated over 7,000 hours of energy, wisdom, mentoring, and expertise without receiving any compensation for it. Their only remuneration is the knowledge that they are giving back, that being in Congress was a unique privilege, and that it comes with the mandate to encourage and empower the next generation.

So on behalf of FMC, I want to thank all of our colleagues who have contributed their time and expertise to make FMC such a great success. Thank you very much.

We are extremely proud of our nearly 50-year history creating lasting and impactful programs that teach about Congress and representative government at home and abroad.

Let me now give you a brief overview of 2017 and also a vision of 2018 and beyond.

In 2017 and 2018, FMC staff has conceived, organized, advertised, and implemented an astonishing 85 events to move our mission forward. These ranged from meeting with middle school students right here in the House Chamber to talk to them about the many responsibilities of Members of Congress, to week-long study missions where current Member delegations, split evenly between the parties, traveled to countries including Germany, Japan, and Korea, to study issues on trade and security.

Our programming has included hundreds of current Members, former Members, senior congressional staff, and district directors. They work with us because they know we are completely bipartisan, non-partisan, non-partisan, and, we seek to tell the positive story of our extraordinary representative democracy. Allow me to share with you some highlights of our work.

You will hear more details about our congressional study groups in a second, but for 2017, we are proudest of the creation of our newest study group: the Congressional Study Group on Germany, the Congressional Study Group on Japan, and the Congressional Study Group on Europe.

In addition to numerous Capitol Hill events over the past 12 months, we have sent seven congressional delegations overseas, some for current Members, others for chiefs of staff, and a number for just the district directors—and, of course, all bipartisan.

The purpose of these trips is to educate our participants on specific issues affecting U.S. international relations, mostly trade and security questions.

An important side effect is the possibility of building across-the-aisle relationships. These are of peers that transcend party labels and partisanship. All of these trips, of course, go through the rigorous process of the ethics review, and we ensure 100 percent compliance with all regulations governing travel by Members of Congress.

These international projects are just one component of our work to create bipartisan relationships and to strengthen our representative democracy. Domestically, the main focus of our work is connecting citizens with their government, highlighting the responsibilities of citizenship, and dispelling many of the myths that are out there when it comes to the United States Congress.

First and foremost, we are incredibly proud of our Congress to Campus Program. Now, for over 30 years, we have sent a bipartisan team of former Members to meet with university students across this country. These are not simple meet-and-greet events where the Members drop in for a quick speech with some questions and answers. Instead, these visits are a 3-day commitment by our former Members team so that the university can make the best possible use of FMC as a resource. We now average about 30 visits during the academic year, which is incredible, given that as recently as 15 years ago, we averaged only 5.

As I have said during previous meetings, the Congress to Campus Program was near extinct until our colleague David Skaggs gave it some much-needed leadership.

We work hand in hand with each university so that each visit is tailored specifically to the school’s needs and curriculum. Our colleagues walk into different classroom settings throughout the day, sometimes engaging in discussion on issues about foreign policy, at other times focussing on questions such as money in politics.

The outcome of each Congress to Campus visit is twofold: one, to showcase a partisan, yet respectful debate on the issues of the day; and to encourage the next generation a respect for public service that may translate into future work on Capitol Hill.
We have reached thousands upon thousands of students through our own polling, and our own polling can demonstrate that we are making a positive difference when it comes to attitudes about Congress and our elected officials. We will hear more about some of our other civic education activities and initiatives when I yield to our colleague George Nethercutt in just a short while.

Our work to reconnect citizens with their government takes many different forms. For example, we have begun a long-standing partnership with the National Archives, bringing former Members of Congress and other issue experts together with the public for a conversation about issues that affect all of us.

For example, just last week, we hosted a conversation about citizen engagement, where a panel included Delegate ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON speaking about her engagement in the civil rights movement, as well as Sarah Lerner, headmistress for the Parkland, Florida, Former Members Jane Harman and Tim Petri were joined by Congressman TED DEUTCH to give their insights how grassroots movement can affect those serving all of us in Congress.

What I have described so far is just a small part of the work we have done on our membership’s behalf. And while programs such as Congress to Campus or the Congressional Study Group on Germany are longstanding undertakings that we have offered to the public for decades, they, along with our other existing projects, all were infused with a new energy, a new vision and enthusiasm, thanks to the extensive strategic planning process I briefed you on last year.

Let me thank Mark Sobol, a highly respected expert in the field of strategic planning and organization management, who, with his partner, Jane Harmon, from the University of Baltimore School of Law, has been invaluable in helping us achieve the next level in professionalism and impact. He helped us craft an extremely thoughtful and visionary strategic plan, which the FMC board approved a little over a year ago. Since then, the effect of this incredibly important exercise can be felt in all aspects of our organization today.

We, our board of directors, and the exceptional FMC staff have made great strides in advancing this vision, for example, when it comes to branding FMC as a unique authority on Congress, unparalleled in our experience and expertise. We now have a much more focused media strategy. We have unified our current Member programming with our new Member Programming under one logo and one recognizable brand and are much better at pushing out our message of bipartisanship using social media, for example.

I am also more than pleased to report to you that a brand new website showcasing our new logo and new look will go live on July Fourth. This has been a major focus of mine during my 2 years as FMC’s president, and I am simply gratified and thrilled that through a lot of hard work it is coming to fruition with the new website, which will reflect much more accurately the vibrant and impactful organization that we have become.

I am most excited about the future of this organization, obviously. My 2 years as president have been incredibly rewarding, and I look forward to supporting my good friend Martin Frost as his term of presidency begins.

Our expansion of the immediate past president to the executive committee, so that there is a continuity from one president to the next. So it will be great fun to transition into that role, plus it will free up my calendar a little bit. As Martin will soon discover, being FMC President is akin to a second full-time job.

As I look at FMC’s future, some very exciting initiatives stand out. We have begun finding ways to take FMC out of D.C. We begin to serve a larger constituency and also to have more impact with parts of the country that may feel disconnected from this representative government.

In the future, we will increase this effort by moving more closely with former Members all over the country. This will involve regional meetings such as the ones we hosted last year in Boston and Chicago, and this year in Orlando and New York.

In addition to these regional activities the greater congressional family, which means that when we gather former Members in one part of the country, we will strive to include the district directors of the local Representatives or Senators, as well as local NGO’s focused on our government, and local civic organizations.

We expand our regional footprint by translating Congress to Campus to other audiences, including high school, middle and college students, as well as corporate headquarters or international organizations.

For 2018 and beyond, we will build up our newest domestic program, the American Democracy in Civics Initiative. We are deeply concerned about the state of civics education in this country, and we strongly believe that FMC needs to take a leadership role in bringing civics education to the next generation of America’s leaders.

As we work to expand the umbrella under which existing programs, such as Congress to Campus or our National Archives panels, will be joined by new projects, for example, The Legacy Program, which will interview retiring Members of Congress to create an oral history of all those who have served in the House and the Senate.

Just adding up the years of experience of these current Members who have announced their retirement or have lost their primaries leading up to the 2018 midterms, we are faced with over 1,000 years of combined institutional knowledge walking out the door.

FMC sees it as a major responsibility to future generations that this knowledge is recorded and properly archived.

We will also increase our use of modern technology to better communicate our message and to find ways to engage the next generation that clearly has a different understanding of where they get their information and how they communicate with each other. To do so, we will initiate a podcast series in 2019 where former Members can speak on a specific issue of the day, but also share some of their very unique insights.

And when it comes to simply serving in Congress.

In addition, through webcasting, we will reach out to the vast audience of college students we have engaged via our Congress to Campus Program so that a visit by our bipartisan team has continued effect.

So as you can see, my colleagues, the future for FMC is incredibly bright. We are energized, and we are having tremendous success for three reasons. One is the unprecedented work our board and staff has done with Mark Sobol to solidify our mission, spell out our achievable goals, and strategize on how to best move FMC forward.

The second reason is our amazing group of partners. These are the corporations that donate to us, especially via the Statesmanship Awards Dinner, because they believe in our purpose and recognize the positive impact we have on the larger constituency and also share some of their very unique insights.

The third and most important reason is you, my fellow Members, Members of Congress, former Members, who donated to us your time, your expertise, your wisdom, and your leadership, and as I mentioned earlier, over 7,000 hours of combined former Members’ time donated pro bono by our membership. I thank all of you for that.

I have to warn you, our demand on your time and good will is only increasing. As we are facing many challenges our Nation faces, and FMC can play a pivotal role in bringing folks together for these challenges.

This Nation’s strength has always been found in its ability to unite and move the country forward for the greater good.

FMC, like no other organization, can build a bridge between Democrats and Republicans, build bridges between those being represented and those doing the representing, and build bridges between one generation of public servants and the next. To do so will require more and more of your commitment to our work, and I am sure
former Members of Congress will rise to the challenge.

In addition, in anticipation of your support, I thank you from the bottom of my heart as I pass the mantle to our new president, Martin Frost.

Before I turn to the business of electing our new officers and board Members, I do want to recognize two of my colleagues to give you just a little bit more detail about our domestic and international programs.

I first invite you to George Nethercutt of Washington to focus on FMC's civic education work. He will be followed by Charles Boustany of Louisiana to speak about our international programs.

Mr. NETHERCUTT. Mr. Speaker, former colleagues, ladies and gentlemen, I want to thank you, Cliff, for the opportunity to make some remarks on a topic that is incredibly important and is near and dear to my heart: our Nation's woeful attitude toward civic education.

FMC, its board, and its staff are as concerned as I am when it comes to the civic knowledge—or, more specifically, the lack of civic knowledge—that is exhibited by many of our fellow citizens, particularly as we approach the 2016 election. We as an organization have made an active effort to improve civic education one of the cornerstones of our mission and strategic plan. I am, therefore, honored to be back in this Chamber representing FMC in describing our new initiative to restore and renew the essential civic mission of our Nation's schools.

Civic education, simply defined, is the act of providing the essential civic knowledge of how our system of government operates at all levels and the critical role all citizens play in our representative democracy.

Civic education provides our youth with the civic skills they need to effectively engage in civic affairs and civic education to help youth develop a disposition to participate in the civic life of our communities, their State, and our Nation. This is the historic civic mission of our Nation's schools, a mission nearly as old as our Republic.

How well are we as a nation meeting this critical mission? By any objective measure, not well. If I were to grade us as a nation in meeting this important task, I would have to give us a C-minus or a D.

On the only reliable national measure of student attainment of civic knowledge, the National Assessments of Educational Progress in civics, NAEP, scores have been flat for 20 years, with barely a quarter of students able to show a proficient knowledge of the things so critical to our Nation's future.

An overview on the STEM subjects over the past two decades has significantly reduced the instructional time for civics in almost every school. Where most States used to require two to three distinct civics courses, today, most only mandate one, and nine States don't have any requirements that students take a civics course to graduate from high school.

In the elementary grades, instruction in the entirety of the social studies has been reduced to a paltry 18 minutes, a week on average. That is not enough.

The type of civic education that is stark.

Nearly two-thirds of Americans cannot name all three branches of government, yet three in four people can name the names of all Three Stooges.

Only 20 percent of eligible Americans participated in the 2016 primary elections.

Americans distrust the government at record levels, and they also distrust their fellow citizens to participate in governance. According to The Pew Research Center: "Just 34 percent say they have 'very great' or a 'good deal' of trust and confidence in the political wisdom of the American people. Fully, 63 percent have 'not very much' confidence or 'no confidence at all.' " That is also a bad statistic.

And most alarming, in a 2016 survey, nearly a quarter of young Americans said they think that a democratic form of government is bad or very bad. That is also a terrible statistic.

These and many reasons FMC has partnered with the Lou Frey Institute of Politics and Government at the University of Central Florida, and Doug Dobson is here—and the Campaign for the Civic Mission of Schools, Ted McConnell is here, and Ted McConnell, who has spent much of his professional life fighting the good fight when it comes to restoring civic education across the Nation. Thanks, Ted. As I said earlier, FMC seeks to play a crucial leadership role when it comes to strengthening civic education in the United States. We have already a long and proud track record of connecting the next generation with their representative democracy through our wonderful Congressional Civics Initiative program. It is a great program. Our bipartisan team reaches thousands of students throughout the year, and students is the place where civic education can best be found and emphasized.

But this work has proven to be not enough. FMC needs to discover, if not triple, its efforts on this issue, and we need former Members in all parts of the Nation representing all different political persuasions to step up to the plate and lend us their time, their expertise, and their leadership.

FMC has commenced the American Democracy and Civics Initiative, which will continue to build upon the success of Congress to Campus and expand that model to other audiences, both student and adult. In addition, through this program, we will host Capitol Hill events to engage current Members on this issue and also to send to different parts of the country bipartisan congressional delegations which will meet with a wide variety of voter groups. This will be a combined former Member and current Member effort, and I thank Representative Joe Kennedy from Massachusetts and Rodney Davis from Illinois for agreeing to co-chair this project here in the House.

Our vision also includes creating an ongoing program that will bring civics teachers from across the country to Washington, D.C., for a total immersion experience to learn about Congress and its role vis-a-vis the judiciary and the executive branches. And most importantly, we are actively recruiting former Members from both parties to take a leadership role in their communities and States, to work with local NGOs that need their help, and to be a resource to State legislatures as they seek to strengthen their civic education requirements. It is incredibly important. That is why we had the National Governors Association there yesterday to talk about this effort.

Former Members of Congress can play a significant role in rekindling the essential civic mission of our schools.

Former Congressman Lou Frey and former Senator Bob Graham teamed up to pass legislation in Florida that is revolutionizing middle school civics classes as a model for States thanks to Doug Dobson. These are strong campaigns for more and better civics in a number of States. Former Members can and are engaging in these efforts, lending their expertise, contacts that they have, and time.

In States where there is currently no active effort to improve civic education, former Members can start one—
that is up to you all—working with civic education and civic engagement organizations. Former Members can and should visit schools to offer real-life civics lessons to students. These students rely on former Members. They have a great reputation, and the former Members can provide assistance to these students.

Former Members can help teachers better understand the legislative process, too, so they can teach about the legislative branch with more confidence. Former Members can use their “ bully pulpit” to issue public calls for more and better civic learning through op-eds and interviews. I have done it. It is easy to do. Papers will accept your submissions.

Following this presentation, we will be having a reception where leaders from the Lou Frey Institute and the Campaign for the Civic Mission of Schools, Doug Dobson and Ted McConnell, will be on hand to provide more information on how former Members can get engaged in their States.

I hope that all of you will join us for this reception, learn more about the productive role that former Members can play, and sign up for the cause.

We have Benjamin Franklin’s charge to each generation at the close of the Constitutional Convention in 1787. He said to a woman who asked him: Mr. Franklin, what have you created?

He said: A democracy, Madam, if you can keep it.

And it is up to all of us to keep this Republic. Providing effective civic education to each generation is an essential part of keeping Dr. Franklin’s charge. We have to provide that. And so it is up to each of us to keep and renew and pass along this greatest experience in self-governance in the history of mankind. Please join us within this crusade.

Chief Stenographer asked me to yield some of my time to Charles Boustany from Louisiana to share with the membership an update on our international work, which I will gladly do.

I thank you very much for your time and your attention, and I now yield the floor to Charles Boustany.

Mr. BOUSTANY. Ladies and gentlemen, more than 40 years ago, our colleagues, led by Lee Hamilton, realized that our organization offered a very unique resource to those who still serve our country in this Capitol, on this floor, and in the United States Senate. We could bring the institutional memory and the understanding of a Member of Congress regarding this country’s foreign policy decisions that would not be limited or beholden to the idea of focusing on the next election. That is the focus of our congressional study groups.

Many of us have often heard the expression, and I think it is attributed to Arthur Miller, that “politics stops at the water’s edge.” Unfortunately, for too many who serve in Congress, interest and curiosity about our national policies and priorities also ends as the waters lap our shores.

We have long felt protected by the oceans that define our hemisphere. For some Members, that has created the luxury of a focus solely on domestic policies. Information, real information, regarding our neighbors, our allies, and the billions who live outside our Nation comes from gut instinct or old beliefs.

FMC decided, those many decades ago, that this is not acceptable. We created the Congressional Study Group on Germany, which was followed by a group focused on Japan, then one on Europe, and finally, this past year, the Congressional Study Group on Korea, which was received with great fanfare.

We sought to leverage the experience and networks created by former Members to provide a nonpartisan, non-advocacy resource for active Members and staff in Congress. Small, informal programs on Capitol Hill and travel opportunities have had a unique way of reaching these countries, and our relationships with them as Americans, into relief. We also introduce Members and staff to their peers overseas.

FMC understands that, more than anything else, meeting face-to-face with our partners overseas to face global problems and having a person-to-person, legislator-to-legislator discussion can result in a solution to more of the challenges we face than any other factor. The bottom line is always comes down to personal relationships.

I would like to share a little bit about what each of our congressional study groups have done this year and what we will do in coming months both to advance this mutual understanding and to advance the strategic goals of FMC.

The Congressional Study Group on Germany is, of course, our oldest study group. This year, elections were held in Germany, became more critical to a rapidly changing Europe, and we heard a little bit about this yesterday.

It was into this dynamic atmosphere that FMC sent several delegations in the past year. This year, travel focused on much of the northern and eastern portions of Germany. In October of 2017, bipartisan chiefs of staff from offices of the House traveled to Berlin and Frankfurt. Meeting with government officials, parliamentarians, and the mutual challenges faced by the United States and Germany.

In April of this year, the Congressional Study Group on Germany continued outreach to a previously under-utilized part of the congressional family: district directors. A bipartisan group of district directors traveled with FMC to Berlin and Leipzig, learning about lessons about workforce development, the revolution sweeping through Germany that could have immediate impacts here in the United States.

The past year, of course, was full of turmoil in the Pacific as well, resulting in substantial Capitol Hill programming conducted by the Congressional Study Group on Japan. As concerned about China and the future of American trade in the region continued to mount, FMC hosted bipartisan discussions on the TPP–11, tariffs, and other potential trade issues affecting the region.

Ambassadors from both Canada and Mexico spoke at a dinner for Members about the importance of multilateral trade agreements. It was the first time that those two leaders had appeared together, speaking to Members, at a single event.

Within the last month, more than a dozen chiefs of staff, district directors, and State directors from the House and Senate, on a bipartisan basis, traveled to Japan to meet with government officials, including Prime Minister Shinzo Abe’s personal speechwriter.

We had the unique opportunity to visit the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant, learning more about the cleanup that is occurring, and the gratitude felt by the Japanese in the region toward America’s response to this disaster.

FMC continued the cornerstone foreign travel program of the Study Group on Japan, sending our two co-chairs, Congresswoman DIANA DEGETTE and Congressman BILLY LONG, to Japan at a bipartisan discussion that met with Prime Minister Abe during the Korean Summer Olympics. Members discussed the Korean Peninsula and the continued focus on trans-Pacific trade before visiting American servicemen and -women at the Yokosuka Naval Base.

Our engagement with Europe during that study group has also focused on some of the tremendous changes occurring on the continent and in the United States. From Brexit to reality and the swing toward rightwing politics continues its spread throughout both Eastern and Western Europe, the Study Group on Europe focused on ensuring the congressional family has a full understanding of the challenges facing our allies, Russia, and all the countries in the region.

Six Members of Congress visited Switzerland toward the end of last year, meeting with the President of the Swiss Confederation and several facilities in Switzerland that have created incredible job training programs, including Nestle, whose work with apprenticeships has become one of the gold standards in the industry.

Our outreach to Europe has also continued through the study groups’ Diplomatic Advisory Council, a group of more than three dozen Embassies and Ambassadors who have agreed to serve as a sounding board for FMC events, attend programming, and to open their doors to events abroad the congressional family. That council has been expanded in the past year, and we will continue to work to make certain we
are engaging with as many nations as possible.

Finally, the Congressional Study Group on Korea was launched this year, beginning with a very large reception on Capitol Hill attended by more than 100 former Members and Members of Congress. That rollout was followed by the recruitment of more than two dozen Members of Congress and seven new members of the Business Advisory Council, whose members are anxious to support programming focused on the Korean Peninsula and its role in Asia.

Earlier this year, a five-member team traveled to meet President Moon and to tour Korea production facilities. The members were the first American Government officials to travel to the region following the historic summit at Panmunjom between the leaders of North Korea and South Korea.

In the coming weeks and months, we will focus on creating programming that targets not only the "news of the day" but also on creating an understanding of longer term issues that define the relationship between the United States and our foreign allies.

Mr. FROST. I would ask that the gentleman suspend for just a moment.

Mr. FROST. He will come back.

We have been joined by the Speaker of the House.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Thank you, Charles.

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, my friend Charles, welcome. Great to see you.

As we work to highlight and emphasize the FMC brand, a far-reaching effort that will better utilize the relationships we have developed on Capitol Hill, at Embassies, in the business communities, and in foreign nations alongside the efforts of our former Members.

As with the rest of FMC, the future of the congressional study groups are strong and vibrant. I look forward to watching the incredible programming and travel opportunities that they provide to continue the goal set by our Members.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Thank you, Charles.

Mr. FROST. Thank you, Charles. It is my privilege, at this point, to recognize the Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. RYAN), who will be joining the ranks of the former Members at the end of this year.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Thank you, Mr. Speaker. Why do you think I am smiling?

I just wanted to come and say I am really excited about joining your freshman class next year with SAM JOHNSON, TOM ROONEY, JEB HENSARLING, ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN. There is a number of us who will be joining the freshman class.

This is my 20th year serving here. I have learned, 20 years with three teenagers at home, sometimes you just got to make the right decision for the right reasons, and I am very comfortable with the decision I have made because I did it for the right reasons. And so I look forward to that next chapter. I look forward to reaching out to some of you, people I have known a long time, about how that next chapter looks.

I just want to say one thing. You don't take Bears fans; right? Because I don't want to join any Chicago Bears fans in this thing.

I see Jerry Weller over there. So we have got some pretty big rivalries that we have had throughout the years.

You turn on the TV and you think it is nothing but a snake pit and it is nothing but just vitriol. We just passed about 70 opioid bills that we bundled together, massive bipartisan vote; WRRDA, massive bipartisan vote; FAA, massive bipartisan vote. So about 80 percent of what we do through here, we are running, on average, about 350 votes for. So, believe it or not, there is a lot that is getting done.

We have passed about 800 bills, this session, of the House. It is a pretty big pace. That place over there has got about 550 of those bills stacked on top of them. Two hundred bills have received around 400 votes in the House.

And so I would suggest that you are staying in August to kind of work on this list, but there are a great deal of things that we have been able to get out of here on big issues, whether it is defense, national security, veterans, basic health research, opioid epidemics, that really are bipartisan.

And then we do have the partisan issues, whether it is tax policy or welfare reform on the farm bill. Those issues are, more or less, partisan, but the place marking bipartisan.

That is the point I want to leave you with. The place is working, does work, and this new social media, cable TV ratings chase age we are in, it is a different system. We are going to have to figure out how to navigate this system. We are going to have to figure out how to make sure the body politic in our Republic and our sense of civility still lasts and persists in this system. We are in this strange, unchartered territory right now. I look forward, frankly, to thinking about those issues and how to overcome those when I have a little time to think when I am out of here.

But the one thing I do think former Members could be really helpful in is trying to figure out how do we still keep that sense of unity and civility with big differences of philosophical and ideological opinions while moving the country forward. That is something I am going to have to think about in this new sort of digital 21st century age we find ourselves in. That is one thing I actually look forward to thinking about when I am done with this.

So I just wanted to come and say with all the good things. I am happy to answer a few questions. I have got to open Conference at 9, so I have got a few minutes.

Mr. FROST. Does anyone have any questions for the Speaker?

Mr. BOUSTANY. Mr. Speaker, I just commend you for this. What you are indicating is this place is working, and I think the problem is out there in America, at least through mainstream media.

So it does appear to be working, and I think it is because of your leadership. And so we welcome you as a former Member, eventually, to be part of our process, which our mission is to create civility and, at the same time, to show how important it is that Congress work together.

So we thank you very much for all you have done, and we look forward to working with you when you leave Congress.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Thank you, Cliff.

Mr. FROST. Any other questions?

Mr. WALSH. Can I just offer, a great Democrat Hubert Humphrey said a long time ago that he who throws mud loses ground, and if we could somehow get Members of Congress to think about that in relation to this institution, I don't know how you do it. Maybe it is something you think about when you have more time. But instead of throwing mud back at our institution, which drags everybody down, including the country, build it up, focus on the positive things, as you have, but don't tear the institution down, because we are all less for it.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Yes. I have thought about this a bit. I think results will ultimately matter, not the acrimony in between, but actually achieving results.

And I think the kind of anxiety we have in the country, which is exploited by both fringes from both sides, can be reduced a bit if we have reduced economic anxiety in the country. We are beginning to reduce economic anxiety in the country. Getting the military rebuilt and veterans fixed will help us reduce national security anxiety.

But reducing anxiety means we sort of take away the oxygen that gives a lot of breathing room and life to preying on that anxiety, and it happens on all sides this day.

Mr. MURPHY. PAUL, I thank the gentle leadership for moving so many bills dealing with the opioid...
problem that are both life changing and life saving.

It is rare that so much is done in this Chamber, that to think about the 60-plus thousand, maybe 100,000 lives lost every year by this, it is clearly something that is going to save massive numbers of people.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. I think, because we did CARA, which was 2015, we put dollars and resources out in the communities at the county level, for the most part. Then we got a lot of feedback and learned a lot of lessons, and then your committee did a lot of research on pharma and pharmaceuticals and all of that, and prescriptions, which gave us the result of, I think it is, 48 bills. I am going off the top of my head.

Because of the way the Senate works, we realize we are just going to have to package all of this stuff, put it in one big bill, H.R. 6, send it over there so they can just take it in a slug, because there is no way that is going to pass all that legislation. So it was a really big effort, and I believe they are going to get that through.

I think they will get through a couple of our infrastructure bills. What is really interesting—and I am going off your topic—is this appropriations process is broken. Some of you are former appropriators. I don’t think there will ever be a day where the Senate can process 12 appropriation bills. I just don’t think that will ever do it.

So we had the Joint Select Committee redesign the budget process. It is bicameral and bipartisan. I am very hopeful that they can produce a new process. I think biennial is probably a pretty smart way to go, maybe split the appropriations in half, six this year, six the next year, due in 2 years, something like that, because we are just doing CRs and omnis, and that is not good.

But this year, I think we might get three to six appropriation bills in law before the fiscal year, knock on wood. So we haven’t done that since we have been in the majority. We passed, like, two years ago.

Yea, Phil.

Mr. GINGREY. Mr. Speaker, PAUL, I would just like to say that I think a great part of the legacy of your Speakership has been showing civility and character, and I truly mean that. I think everybody in this Chamber would agree with that. We applaud you for that.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Thank you. I appreciate that. Thank you.

Mr. FROST. The gentleman from Tennessee has a brief comment, because the Speaker has to go.

Mr. CLEMENT. I am Bob Clement.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Oh, yes, I remember you, Bob. You got new glasses. I didn’t recognize you at first. Good to see you.

Mr. CLEMENT. I think you have done a great job, too, and I know you have got a tough job, but I did want to ask you about the committee process.

Are we, more and more, going around the committee process to make decisions?

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Not really. The authorizing committee process works pretty well. We do suspensions fairly, if we get done, we get two, you know, out of the deal, and those are only signed off by committees of jurisdiction. It is the authorization committee’s work that has basically been circumvented because we have omnibus bills. The authorizing committees do work. The Energy and Commerce Committee, they are the ones in charge, with Ways and Means, of all those opioid bills. Ways and Means did the big bill, FAA, WRRDA, Transportation marked it up, brought it to the floor. So that committee process is working. The authorizing committee process totally, absolutely, fundamentally does work.

Appropriations is broken, and it is not because of the Appropriations Committee. It is, honestly, when it takes 60 votes to do anything over there, you don’t do anything.

Last year, we passed all 12 bills before the fiscal year, but they just piled up, and I just don’t think we are ever going to do 12 bills. 12 conference reports, all of that done before the fiscal year. In this day and age, we spend all our time doing that and then do it all over again next year.

So I think we need a new appropriations system, and that is, hopefully, what this committee we created in the Ways and Means did with it. It is a bicameral and bipartisan joint select committee, and we want them to bring the results after the election so it is not politicized.

Mr. FROST. Mr. Speaker, thank you for your time and for your service. We need to let you get on to your meeting of your Conference. Thank you very much for being with us.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Keep me on the schedule good to see you, guys and gals. Thank you.

Mr. STEARNS. Mr. Speaker, thank you very much for your time.

Mr. Stearns.

Mr. STEARNS. I want to thank George and Charles for their report and for their outstanding leadership for these very important former Members of the Congress programs, and we appreciate very much what you do.

Normally, at this juncture in our report, I highlight each of the former Members’ staff members, briefly describe their areas of responsibility and perhaps add a personal note, but since I worked so closely with each of them over the past couple of years, I cannot do that anymore because our team has grown so much larger. There is just not enough time anymore to do that.

In our written report, which will be submitted into the record, you will find their names and the tremendous contribution each and every one of them has made. However, I do want to highlight two names.

First, our CEO, Pete Weichlein, as you may know, he has been with the former Members of Congress in various positions since 1999, which means in just a couple of months, he will celebrate his 20-year anniversary with us. Since he became CEO, the staff consisted of him and an unpaid intern—credible. There was enough money in the bank for a couple of Capitol Hill programs and 3 or 4 months of rent and payroll. An active year with FMIC consisted of five Congress to Capitol Hill programs, our one big fundraiser, and then some lunches focusing on Germany.

We now have a team of 12 professionals conducting over almost 90 events over the past year involving huge constituencies, and we enjoy a huge amount of financial security that could see us through some rainy days if need be. He has turned this organization around, and we are very, very lucky to have Pete.

The other staff member I want to salute is our chief operating officer, Sabine Schleidt. She joined FMIC over 7 years ago and has been the driving force behind so much of our tremendous growth and success, particularly with the Statesmanship dinner. Originally, her focus was on the congressional study groups, where she translated the success of the Germany model to new study groups, for example, the Korea program you have heard about several times. She is a tremendous fundraiser, she led our staff of young professionals. And in her new role as chief operating officer, she will take a much more active part in implementing FMC’s vision and mission beyond the international work. FMC is in very good hands, and thanks to her and Pete for their outstanding work.

So Sabine, thank you.

Mr. RYAN of Wisconsin. Not really. Not really. Not really.

My colleagues, at this point, let me also recognize two guests from overseas who have joined our annual meeting. We know that you will see the other closest relationships FMC enjoys is with our sister organization in Brussels, the Association of Former Members of the European Parliament. They have sent their newly elected vice president, Jan Willem Bertens, to join us, and we are so honored by his presence.

Jan, welcome.

In addition, all the way from Nepal and the former Members Association of that country is Alok Dahal. While he, himself, is not a former parliamentarian, his father is, and therefore, we are thrilled to have him here in D.C. with us representing his country and his father’s former Members group.

Thank you both for joining us today.

Every year at our annual meeting, we ask the membership to elect new officers and board members. I, therefore, will now read to you the names of the candidates for board members and officers. They are running unopposed; and I therefore will ask for a simple “yea” vote. As Mr. FROST requested, I give you the list of candidates as a slate.

For the Association’s Board of Directors Class of 2018, the candidates are:
June 26, 2018

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE

Mr. FROST. Now, those of you who will pay our respects to their memory will now read their names and ask all of you, including the visitors in the gallery, to stand for their names. At the end of the list, we will ask the Reading Clerk for their names to be included in today's CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. FROST. The Chair again wishes to thank the former Members of the Executive Committee, please say "yea." Any opposed?

Mr. STEARNS. Please.

Mr. FROST. Hearing no opposition, the slate has been elected by the membership.

Mr. STEARNS. The president and vice president each serve a 2-year term and are term-limited to a single term. The candidates are:

For president, Charles Boustany of Louisiana.

For president, Martin Frost of Texas.

All in favor of electing these two former Members to FMC's Executive Committee, please say "yea." Any opposed?

Mr. FROST. Hearing no opposition, the slate has been elected by the membership.

Mr. STEARNS. The president and vice president each serve a 2-year term and are term-limited to a single term. The candidates are:

For vice president, Charles Boustany of Louisiana.

For president, Martin Frost of Texas.

All in favor of electing these two former Members to our Executive Committee as president and vice president, please say "yea." Any opposed?

Mr. FROST. Hearing no opposition, the slate has been elected by the membership.

Mr. STEARNS. The candidates for our executive committee are:

Ann Marie Buerkle of New York for treasurer.

L. F. Payne of Virginia for secretary.

All in favor of electing these two former Members to FMC's Executive Committee, please say "yea." Any opposed?

Mr. FROST. Hearing no opposition, the slate has been elected by the membership.

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For president, Martin Frost of Texas.

For vice president, Charles Boustany of Louisiana.

All in favor of electing these two former Members to our Executive Committee as president and vice president, please say "yea." Any opposed?

Mr. FROST. The Chair again wishes to thank the former Members of the Executive Committee for their service to our country. They are:

John Anderson of Illinois

John Hall Buchanan, Jr., of Tennessee

Jim Bunning of Kentucky

Pete Domenici of New Mexico

Don D. Fax of Pennsylvania

William F. Goodling of Pennsylvania

Orval H. Hansen of Idaho

Maurice Hinchey of New York

Marjorie Holt of Maryland

William H. Hudnut III of Indiana

Joe Knollenberg of Michigan

Tom Laren of Ohio

Marc L. Marks of Pennsylvania

Joseph M. McDade of Pennsylvania

Louise Slaughter of New York

Al Swift of Washington

John V. Tunney of California

Larry Winn of Kansas

We will now have a moment of silence.

Thank you, all of you. That concludes the 48th Report to Congress by the Former Members of Congress. On behalf of FMC, I wish to thank the Speaker and minority leader for giving us, simply, this opportunity to return to this very special place and report on FMC's activities.

I also wish to share with you how incredibly honored I have been to serve as president of this outstanding organization. I hope I was able to repay the trust of our membership, and I cannot thank you enough for having given me this great opportunity. I look forward to staying actively involved, and I wish our new president and our new executive committee the best of luck moving forward.

Mr. DIOGUARDI. Cliff, may I recognize two members of the Albanian Parliament.

Mr. STEARNS. Please.

Mr. DIOGUARDI. What we do not only in the Congress, but as former Members, because Albania is still an emerging democracy, I would like to recognize Monika Kryemadhi, who is the chairwoman of the party, Movement for Social Integration, that made the difference so that Albania can function there, as a coalition government there, and she is with us today. I would just—and her other colleagues who are with us, Mr. Petrit Vasili, chair of the parliamentary group, and Mr. Erol Braimillari, head of foreign relations.

And I would like to, before we conclude, recognize that they are looking to America to make Albania stronger. These were two countries that were created by the United States. Woodrow Wilson recognized Albania in 1919. It almost didn’t exist as a country and was about to be put into Yugoslavia. And 10 years ago, George W. Bush recognized her also, and this is the 10th anniversary.

Thank you very much.

Mr. STEARNS. Thank you very much. They will now be part of the RECORD.

Mr. FROST. The Chair again wishes to thank the former Members of the House and Senate for their presence here today.

Before terminating these proceedings, the Chair would like to invite those former Members who did not respond when the roll was called to give their names to the Reading Clerk for inclusion in the roll.

The meeting stands adjourned.
The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at noon.

PRAYER
Reverend Dan Spexarth, St. Catherine of Sienna Parish, Wichita, Kansas, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God, we ask You to abundantly bless these dedicated public servants and assist them in their tireless work on behalf of all Americans.

Give them clear minds to know Your will and understanding hearts, like King Solomon, to govern this vast people.

Fill them with courage and resolve and deep humility. Help them to listen attentively to one another and to work diligently with one another to find solutions to the challenges we face as a Nation. So many have worked so hard for so long. Let them not be dismayed or disheartened.

May the Prince of Peace protect the brave men and women of our military, deployed throughout the world. Please watch over their families here at home.

We give You praise, O Lord, and we give You thanks for our many blessings, especially our most precious gifts of life and liberty. We pray.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL
The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day’s proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

Mr. LaMalfa. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to clause 1, rule I, I demand a vote on. Agreeing to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the Speaker’s approval of the Journal.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. LaMalfa. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to clause 8, rule XX, further proceedings on this question will be postponed.

The point of no quorum is considered withdrawn.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE
The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. Walden) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. Walden 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.

WELCOMING REVEREND DAN SPEXARTH
The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman from Kansas (Mr. Estes) is recognized for 1 minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. Estes of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I have the great privilege to introduce the House to our guest chaplain, Father Dan Spexarth, of Wichita, Kansas. As an ordained minister for more than 30 years, Father Spexarth has served six parishes in our community, including St. Catherine of Sienna Catholic Church in Wichita since 1988.

Father Spexarth was born and raised on a wheat farm near Colwich, Kansas. And after graduating from the seminary, we are fortunate Father Spexarth returned to our community.

Father Spexarth has been a tireless servant of God, leading an active parish committed to serving those in need in our community and throughout the world. As Congress addresses many complex issues facing our Nation, I am humbled by the opportunity to host Father Spexarth and thankful that we can join together in prayer for our country.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join in welcoming Father Dan Spexarth, and thank him for offering today’s opening prayer in the U.S. House of Representatives.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE
The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Hammond). The Speaker will entertain up to 15 further requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

PARDON STEVEN AND DWIGHT HAMMOND
(Mr. Walden asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. Walden. Mr. Speaker, the Triple Crown is one of the most significant achievements in all of sports, but especially in the sport of horse racing. In fact, it is such a rare achievement that only 13 times since 1875 has it been accomplished. This year, Mike Earl Smith, also known as “Big Money Mike,” jockeyed his thoroughbred horse, Justify, to achieve the Triple Crown.

Now, the Triple Crown, in order to win it, you must win the Kentucky Derby, the Preakness Stakes, and the Belmont Stakes all in the same racing season. And Mike did just that. It was only the second time in the last 40 years that it has occurred.

Mike is the oldest jockey to ever win the Triple Crown. He was born in Roswell, New Mexico, and raised on a farm outside of Dexter, New Mexico. He has been racing since age 11. He won his first professional race in 1982 at the Downs at Santa Fe.

At one point, he broke his back and returned from that. In 2003, he was inducted into the National Museum of Racing Hall of Fame; in 2013, into the New Mexico Sports Hall of Fame. Winner of nearly 5,000 races, these three this year set Mike into the history books.

Congratulations, Mike.
RECOGNIZING THE FOOD BANK OF EASTERN MICHIGAN

(Mr. KILDEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, today I want to recognize the Food Bank of Eastern Michigan, an incredible nonprofit organization in my hometown of Flint that is working to end hunger in the communities across my district. Each year, the food bank distributes more than 28 million pounds of food through 22 counties.

In addition to providing that assistance, the food bank is doing important work to study poverty in America. It is clear through their work that the way we measure poverty in America doesn’t give us the full picture. The way we look at poverty is incomplete.

Many families in Michigan technically are above the Federal poverty level, but those families struggle to meet their basic needs, like a roof over their head, enough food on the table, and paying their utility bills.

Could we do more to end poverty in this country. Instead of cutting childcare programs, healthcare, and ending tax incentives like the Earned Income Tax Credit, let’s help families be self-sufficient. Let’s focus on creating a system that’s raising the wages of those in their supporting families with income that allows them to not focus just on the basic needs.

This is something that we have to do. We are the richest country on the planet. We ought to be able to end poverty in America.

CONGRATULATING THE LANCASTER CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL TEAM

(Mr. SMUCKER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SMUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the Lancaster Catholic High School baseball team today.

The Crusaders baseball team recently claimed its first baseball championship in school history. After a remarkable 20-5 season, the Crusaders won the Lancaster-Lebanon Section 4 and District 3 titles, setting themselves up for a run at the State championship.

Sure enough, the Crusaders defeated South Side 5-1 in the PIAA 3A Championship.

In addition to the Crusaders’ great offense, the highlight of the game was senior Dillon Marsh’s dominating pitching performance. Marsh, who has committed to playing at the University of Kentucky next year, pitched a complete game, striking out 11 batters without allowing a single walk.

The game continued his excellent postseason performance, during which he surpassed the 100 strikeout mark for the season and threw a no-hit shutout in the State semifinals.

In summarizing his victory and the celebration with his teammates, Marsh simply stated: “It was just pure happiness.”

CONGRATULATING LAKOTA TIMOTHY

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Mr. Speaker, Lakota has been an excellent role model to both her peers and younger students who are interested in agriculture.

I congratulate her on this outstanding and outstanding Spud Growers FFA student from Coudersport High School.

Lakota is the daughter of Scott and Wendy Timothy of Sweden Valley. Throughout her FFA career, she has been involved in numerous leadership and development events, including: forest evaluation, livestock evaluation, environmental and natural resources, dairy evaluation, and public speaking.

She also has presented at Kindergarten Ag Day and other community events where she teaches elementary students about various agricultural topics.

Mr. Speaker, Lakota has been an excellent role model to both her peers and younger students who are interested in agriculture.

I congratulate her on this outstanding achievement and wish her the best of luck in the future.

OPIOD EPIDEMIC

(Mr. WESTERMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, the opioid epidemic is taking lives at a staggering rate. In my home State of Arkansas—that has a relatively small population—more than 400 people lost their lives directly attributable to opioids in 2016, and the numbers continue to climb.

Congress has the power to prevent a major source of illegal opioids. Plain
Mr. PAULSEN. Mr. Speaker, I want to congratulate the Wayzata boys track team on winning the Minnesota State High School Championship. Wayzata edged out second place to win, their third now, State championship in the last 4 years.

The Trojans put on an impressive all-around performance, competing particularly well in long distance and relay events. It was a well-deserved win for a program that has now become increasingly dominant in recent years.

Mr. Speaker, we all know that success on the track takes dedication, hard work, commitment to training, and raw athletic talent. Wayzata’s success is a testament to the skill of its young student athletes and the commitment of its coaches. I want to congratulate the coaches, the entire team, the families, and the fans for winning the State high school championship.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the proceedings during the former Members program be printed in the Congressional Record and that all Members and former Members who spoke during the proceedings have the privilege of revising and extending their remarks.

Providing for consideration of H.R. 6157, Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019, and Providing for Consideration of H.R. 2083, Endangered Salmon and Fishery Predation Prevention Act

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 961 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 961

Resolved, That at any time after adoption of this resolution the Speaker may, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6157) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and providing for consideration of H.R. 2083, Endangered Salmon and Fishery Predation Prevention Act.

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SEC. 4. During consideration of H.R. 6157 for amendment, the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations or their respective designees may offer up to 10 pro forma amendments each at any point for the purpose of debate.

SEC. 5. (a) During consideration of H.R. 6157 it shall not be in order to consider an amendment proposing both a decrease in an appropriation designated pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and an increase in an appropriation not so designated, or vice versa. (b) This paragraph
This is a good bill. I support its inclusion in this rule, and I urge its adoption.

Additionally, Mr. Speaker, this rule allows for consideration of H.R. 6157, the fiscal year 2019 Department of Defense Appropriations Act, authored by my colleague from Texas (Ms. GRIFFIN).

Mr. Speaker, providing the funding needed by our men and women in uniform to defend this great Nation is by far the most important responsibility we have as Members of the United States Congress.

For far too long, Congress has failed in this regard. For nearly a decade, we have forced our men and women in uniform to operate under continuing resolutions and the devastation of sequestration.

In this Congress, Mr. Speaker, we have begun to change that. For fiscal year ’18, we provided $700 billion to begin to rebuild our military from the cuts and misguided policy of the Obama years. But our job is far from done. Rebuilding our military and providing the resources needed will require dedicated efforts for years to come.

Mr. Speaker, we simply must stop forcing our men and women in uniform and their families to pay the price for the dysfunction of the congressional budget process.

Mr. Speaker, we know that this House is not the problem. In fact, since Republicans took control of the House in 2010, we have led in passing defense appropriations bills on time and often with large, bipartisan majorities.

With this week’s consideration of H.R. 6157, we in this House intend to keep that streak alive. However, as we have too often found, the Senate is unable or unwilling to complete their work, and our men and women in uniform suffer.

Secretary Mattis spoke late last year about this issue when he released the National Defense Strategy. He said: “As hard as the last 16 years have been on our military, no enemy in the field has done more to harm the readiness of the U.S. military than the combined impact of the Budget Control Act’s defense spending cuts, worsened by our operations, 9 of the last 10 years, under continuing resolutions, wasting copious amounts of precious taxpayer dollars.”

Secretary Mattis then went on to say that: “The consequences of not providing a budget are clear: Without a sustained budget, ships will not receive the resources necessary to operate. When ships are at sea, they cannot be extended outside of port; aircraft will remain on the ground, their pilots not at the sharpest edge; and, eventually, ammunition, training, and manpower will not be sufficient to deter war.”

H.R. 6157 is a bipartisan bill that provides the resources necessary to continue the job of rebuilding our military. The bill provides our troops with the highest pay raise they have received in 9 years. It continues restoring readiness through increases in the operation and maintenance accounts, including providing needed flight time and battle training, as well as equipment and facility maintenance.

This bill also provides procurement funding to ensure our troops have the tools and equipment they need, and increases the funding for research and development for future needs.

In my home State of Wyoming, Mr. Speaker, we are far too familiar with the abuses of the ESA. The goal of the Endangered Species Act should be to recover species, not place restrictive and unnecessary burdens and protections on threatened and endangered species in perpetuity.

While the ESA process as a whole must be reformed, this bill provides a targeted approach to allow the citizens of the Pacific Northwest to achieve the original intent of the Endangered Species Act, which is to recover species. This is a good bill. I support its inclusion in this rule, and I urge its adoption.
European Reassurance Initiative to counter Russian aggression, continues our support for Ukraine, and fulfills our obligations to Israel with funding for the U.S.-Israel joint anti-tunneling research technology initiative and the Israeli Missile Defense Cooperative program.

H.R. 6157 also provides new funding for Department of Defense schools and Historically Black Colleges, Universities, and Minority-Serving Institutions, and partnerships that are critical for preserving readiness into the future by investing in our servicemembers today.

I was also pleased that the committee included parts of the Families of Fallen Servicemembers First Act in this bill, which will ensure that families of fallen servicemembers can always access the immediate death gratuities they are entitled to, even in the event of a lapse of government funding.

Politics should never be a factor during such an unimaginable time, and yet that has been the case in each of the last three government shutdowns. I commend my colleagues, Representatives GERRY CONNOLLY and Tom ROONEY, for taking on this critically important issue.

As you can see, Mr. Speaker, this bill does a lot of good. I wish that bipartisan legislation like this was the norm. I congratulate the committee for working together in a bipartisan fashion to ensure that our country’s security needs are met without needlessly injecting partisan fights into the process.

I would, however, be remiss if I did not mention the omission of any language pertaining to the 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force, known colloquially as the 2001 AUMF.

We continue to give Presidents a blank check to wage war. Let me repeat that: We continue to give Presidents—not President Trump, not President Obama, not President Bush, not President Clinton—a blank check to wage war. The 2001 AUMF was enacted, it has been cited as the statutory authority for military actions more than 40 times in at least 18 countries. That is 18 countries, Mr. Speaker, using an authorization passed 17 years ago.

I and other Members, like Congresswoman BARBARA LEE and Congressman JIM MCGOVERN, the ranking member of the Rules Committee, have been relentless on this issue, relentless on the need to take its constitutional duties seriously and discuss how and if we will authorize the executive branch to wage war.

In fact, last year, the Appropriations Committee adopted an amendment by Congresswoman LEE to begin the process of repealing and replacing the AUMF with an updated measure. In an underhanded move, the Rules Committee stripped the provisions in an undemocratic and underhanded way. Since then, Congress has done nothing to reassert its constitutional authority to decide when and where to commit our troops overseas.

I don’t know why it is that this continues, and I don’t know what it is going to take for us to have a vote on a new AUMF, but I think that the people of this great country deserve to know why House Republicans are protecting the President’s ability to wage unchecked war around the globe. I felt the same way when President Obama was in office, as well as previous Presidents.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. BYRNE), my friend and colleague on both the Armed Services Committee and the Rules Committee.

Mr. BYRNE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding, and I appreciate her steadfast leadership on behalf of our Nation’s servicemen and -women.

Mr. Speaker, we are in the process of a long-needed rebuilding of our Nation’s military, and this funding bill will ensure the rebuilding process continues.

I have spoken on this floor many times about the readiness crisis facing our military. We are finally getting our planes back in the air and troops who are fully prepared to deploy. This readiness crisis hurts our overall national security. But, Mr. Speaker, it also puts our servicemen and -women at great risk.

Last year, we lost four times as many servicemembers in training accidents as we lost in combat. We owe it to these men and women to do everything in our power to avoid more of these accidents. That duty requires consistent and robust funding for all aspects of our defense.

I am pleased to say that this funding bill builds on the progress made over the last 2 years, and I am proud to support the Defense Appropriations bill and this rule.

This bill sets aside $674.6 billion for the Department of Defense, which is consistent with the National Defense Authorization Act that passed out of this body earlier this year.

Importantly, the bill will help us recruit and retain the greatest fighting force on the face of the Earth. That includes full funding for a 2.5 percent pay raise for the military and an increase in overall end strength.

The bill makes much-needed investments in training and equipment acquisition to ensure our men and women in uniform have the resources and tools they need to safely and successfully defend or country.

As vice chair of the House Seapower and Projection Forces Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, I am pleased to see the bill make progress toward rebuilding a 355-ship Navy Fleet. The bill funds the construction of 12 new Navy ships, including three littoral combat ships.

The bill also funds the procurement of additional F-35s, F/A-18 Super Hornets, Black Hawk helicopters, Abrams tanks, and C-130J aircraft, among many others.

Given the current threat environment, the bill invests in our Nation’s missile defense programs and ensures support for some of our key allies around the globe.

Mr. Speaker, peace through strength should always be the position of the United States. There is no greater deterrent to war than a strong, fully equipped U.S. military.

I want to thank Chairwoman GRANDE and her subcommittee for their work on this legislation, and I look forward to a strong bipartisan vote later this week.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to bring up Ranking Member NADLER’s bill, H.R. 6135, the Keep Families Together Act, of which I am an original cosponsor. This much-needed proposal would prohibit the Department of Homeland Security from separating children from their families, except in extraordinary circumstances, and limit the criminal prosecution of asylum seekers.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” and defeat the previous question so that we may protect these innocent children.

Mr. Speaker, I would advise my colleagues that I have no further speakers and am prepared to close. I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I am prepared to close as well, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time to go forward now with my closing.

Last week, we saw Republicans fail to protect Dreamers. These are young people who, in many cases, have known no other country than the United States. It is, like it is for you and for me, quite simply, their home. They are, but for one piece of paper, just as American as anyone in this room. Yet my friends across the aisle take pains to denigrate and belittle Dreamers.

We witnessed Republican leadership bring anti-immigrant legislation to the House floor that did nothing to solve the heartbreaking situation for children and their parents on the southern border. In fact, the bills pushed by my Republican friends would perpetuate child detention, further tarnishing our Nation’s values.

We are in the process of a long-needed rebuilding of our Nation’s military, and this funding bill will ensure the rebuilding process continues.

Given the current threat environment, the bill invests in our Nation’s missile defense programs and ensures support for some of our key allies around the globe.

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country and, now, for the need to address the completely self-made Republican crisis at our border involving the separation of infants and toddlers from their mothers and fathers. All of them have been dismissed out of hand.

If my Republican colleagues can move red meat to their base and are willing to work in a serious and bipartisan manner to address the issues in our immigration system, then know that Democrats are ready to work with you. All you need to do is stand up to the extreme faction in your party and finally work with us.

Let me say something else, finally, about that. The current occupant of the White House continues to say that Democrats believe in open borders and crime. I know I don’t believe in open borders, and I know that I have spent a career in the field of law in trying to assist, not only my community, but here in our Congress, countless communities, to avoid criminal elements and to assist, not only my community, but in a variety of places throughout our country.

I don’t think it is right just to make political points at the expense of something that is so critical, and I deem it wrong that it is said that Democrats favor open borders and crime. That is just the farthest thing from the truth.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a “no” vote on the rule, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. CHENEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleague’s commitment to coming to some sort of a resolution on the challenges we are facing at our border.

I think it is crucially important that we secure our border, and I respect very much my colleague from the Rules Committee. I appreciate that, perhaps, he doesn’t believe in open borders, but certainly, Mr. Speaker, we have seen across the country, including most recently a Democratic candidate for Governor of New York referring to our ICE officials as “terrorists.”

That is the kind of rhetoric that really does a huge disservice and, frankly, is shameful to those who are making sure that our borders are secure, to those trying to protect us. We are a Nation of laws, and we have got to ensure, Mr. Speaker, that we enforce those laws.

Mr. Speaker, I think it would be a benefit and a positive move for the citizens across this country if both sides of the aisle were able to come together on this. Unfortunately, we have gotten into a situation where there are a number of people on the other side of the aisle who believe we ought to have open borders, and we simply can’t accept that and can’t defend that. We have got to make sure we secure our borders, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Speaker, there is a statue that stands at the Antietam National Battlefield, which is just about 70 miles from here. Antietam, as Members know, was the site of the single bloodiest day in American history. Close to 23,000 Americans were killed, wounded, or lost that day.

The statue, Mr. Speaker, is a statue of a Union soldier that overlooks the graves of the fallen. There is an inscription on the statue which says, “Not as ourselves, but for their country.”

It should be a reminder to all of us, regardless of party, Mr. Speaker, that the ultimate sacrifice has been paid by so many Americans in every single battle of this Republic’s history. That is to those who fight to secure our freedom do it willingly. They do it by saying they are willing, as Secretary Mattis has said, to write a blank check to the Republic.

They do it to defend everything we hold sacred and, indeed, Mr. Speaker, to defend what we are doing here today, to defend our right to debate, to defend our right to make laws, to defend our right to vote.

Those are the freedoms that are so crucial to the founding and the establishment of this Republic. I am really proud, Mr. Speaker, that with this Defense Appropriations bill, we were able to come together in a bipartisan way to demonstrate our support for our men and women of America’s armed forces.

What we need to do now, Mr. Speaker, is come together in a bicameral way. We need to ensure that our actions are worthy of those men and women on the frontline who are defending our freedom.

We are considering a rule, Mr. Speaker, that will allow the debate and the passage of this bill to fund our troops. For generations, young Americans have—and again I am going to quote Secretary Mattis—“been willing to shoulder the patriot’s burden,” to put on the cloak of our Nation and to fight to defend all of us and all we hold sacred and dear.

It is time for us in the United States Congress, this House and the Senate, to rise to the occasion and to shoulder our burden and to provide the funding our men and women in uniform need.

Mr. Speaker, in addition to the Rules Committee, I also serve on the Natural Resources Committee and the Armed Services Committee. Over the course of the last 18 months that I have been in Congress, we have received repeated testimony on the funding, modernization, and readiness crisis facing the United States military.

I can say, Mr. Speaker, that no experience that I have had since I have been a Member of this body has had a greater impact on me than hearing from the Secretary of Defense, from the Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, from all the combatant commanders, from all the service Secretaries, time and time again, hearing them come before this body and say that no foe in the field has done more damage to the United States military than has the United States Congress.

I think it is really important for people to stop, think, and listen to what that means. Our men and women in uniform and the leaders of our military are making the case—an accurate case—that we have done more damage than has any enemy.

We have absolutely got to stop that, Mr. Speaker. We have got to end the chaos of incessantly having to vote to end the continuing resolutions. We have got to end the dysfunctional budget process. We simply cannot allow this situation to continue.

There are fewer threats that that has become factional in your party and finally work with us.

Mr. Speaker, I urge adoption of both the rule, H.R. 6157, and H.R. 2083.

The material previously referred to by Mr. Hastings is as follows:

AN AMENDMENT TO H. RES. 961 OFFERED BY MR. HASTINGS

At the end of the resolution, add the following new sections:

SEC. 6. That immediately upon adoption of this resolution the Speaker shall, pursuant to clause 2(b) of rule XVIII, declare the House resolved into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for consideration of the bill (H.R. 6157) to limit the separation of families at or near ports of entry. The first reading of the bill shall be dispensed with. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. General orders shall be made and the bill shall not exceed one hour equally divided among and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee of the Judiciary and the chair and ranking majority member of the Committee on Homeland Security. After general debate the bill shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. At the conclusion of consideration of the bill for amendment the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit with or without instructions. If the Committee of the Whole rises and reports that it has come to no resolution on the bill, then on the next legislative day the House shall, immediately after the first daily order of business, under clause 2(b) of rule XIV, resolve that the Committee of the Whole for further consideration of the bill.

SEC. 7. Clause 1(c) of rule XIX shall not apply to the consideration of H.R. 6157.

THE VOTE ON THE PREVIOUS QUESTION: WHAT IT REALLY MEANS

This vote, the vote on whether to order the previous question on a special rule, is not
merely a procedural vote. A vote against ordering the previous question is a vote against the Republican majority agenda and a vote to allow the Democratic minority to offer an alternative plan. It is a vote about what the House should be debating.

Mr. Clarence Cannon’s Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308-309) describes the vote on the previous question on the rule as “a motion to direct or control the subject before the House being made by the Member in charge.” To defeat the previous question is to give the opposition a chance to decide the subject before the House. Cannon cites the Speaker’s ruling of January 13, 1920, to the effect that “the refusal of the House to sustain the demand for the previous question passes the control of the resolution to the opposition in order to offer an amendment.” On March 15, 1909, a member of the majority party offered a rule resolution. The House defeated the previous question and the member of the opposition rose to a parliamentary inquiry, asking who was entitled to recognition. Speaker Joseph G. Cannon (R-Illinois) said:

Mr. Clarence Cannon’s Precedents of the House of Representatives (VI, 308–311), describes the vote on the previous question on a rule as “a motion to direct or control the time for debate thereon.”

Clearly, the vote on the previous question on a rule does have substantive policy implications. It is one of the many available tools for the Republican majority to oppose the Democratic minority’s agenda and allows those with alternative views the opportunity to offer an alternative plan.

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 3 and rule XX, this 15-minute vote on ordering the previous question will be followed by 5-minute votes on:

Adoption of the resolution, if ordered.

And the motion to suspend the rules and pass H.R. 4294.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 219, nays 172, not voting 36, as follows:

[Roll No. 291]
The SPEAKER pro tempore. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 2, not voting 33, as follows:

[...]

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 2, not voting 33, as follows:

[...]

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PREVENTION OF PRIVATE INFORMATION DISSEMINATION ACT OF 2017

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the H.R. 2108 to amend the Federal Stability Act of 2010 to provide a criminal penalty for unauthorized disclosures of certain individually identifiable information by officers or employees of a Federal department or agency, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered printed.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. HILL) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

This is a 5-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 2, not voting 33, as follows:

[...]

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

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This is a 5-minute vote. The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 392, nays 2, not voting 33, as follows:

[...]

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.
Had I been present, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall No. 291, "yea" on rollcall No. 292, and "aye" on rollcall No. 293.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mrs. ROBY. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "Yea" on rollcall No. 291, "Yea" on rollcall No. 292, and "Yea" on rollcall No. 293.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I was unable to cast my vote on rollcall No. 289 through No. 293.

Had I been present to vote on rollcall No. 289, I would have voted "yay."
Had I been present to vote on rollcall No. 290, I would have voted "yay."
Had I been present to vote on rollcall No. 291, I would have voted "nay.
Had I been present to vote on rollcall No. 292, I would have voted "nay.
Had I been present to vote on rollcall No. 293, I would have voted "yay.

ELECTING A MEMBER TO A CERTAIN STANDING COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the House Republican Conference, I offer a privileged resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 963
Resolved, That the following named Member be, and is hereby, elected to the following standing committee of the House of Representatives:

COMMITTEE ON VETERANS’ AFFAIRS: Mr. Flores, to rank immediately after Mr. Coffman.

Mrs. McMORRIS RODGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Washington?

There was no objection. The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 2069

Mr. RASKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have my name removed as a cosponsor of H.R. 2069.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the vote incurs objection under clause 6 of rule XX.

The House will resume proceedings on postponed questions at a later time.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISK REVIEW MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2018

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5841) to modernize and strengthen the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to more effectively guard against the risk to the national security of the United States posed by certain types of foreign investment, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The text of the bill is as follows:

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.
(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Title I—Findings and Sense of Congress

Title II—Definitions

Title III—Improvements to the Operations of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States

Title IV—Modification of Annual Report

Title V—Miscellaneous FIRMA Provisions

Title VI—Reporting Requirements

Title VII—Common Sense Credit Union Capital Relief

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Findings and Sense of Congress.
Sec. 3. Definitions.
Sec. 4. Improvements to the Operations of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States.
Sec. 5. Modification of Annual Report.
Sec. 6. Miscellaneous FIRMA Provisions.
Sec. 7. Reporting Requirements.
Sec. 8. Common Sense Credit Union Capital Relief.
Subtitle A—Authority and Administration of Controls

SEC. 811. Short title.
SEC. 812. Statement of policy.
SEC. 813. Authority of the President.
SEC. 814. Authority of the Secretary.
SEC. 815. Administration of export controls.
SEC. 816. Licensing.
SEC. 817. Compensatory assistance.
SEC. 818. Requirements to identify and control emerging, foundational, and other critical technologies subject to control regulations.
SEC. 819. Review relating to countries subject to comprehensive United States arms embargo.
SEC. 820. Penalties.
SEC. 821. Enforcement.
SEC. 822. Administrative procedure.
SEC. 823. Review of interagency dispute resolution process.
SEC. 824. Coordination with other agencies on commodity classification and removal of export controls.
SEC. 825. Annual report to Congress.
SEC. 826. Repeal.
SEC. 827. Effect on other Acts.
SEC. 828. Transition provisions.

Subtitle B—Anti-Boycott Act of 2018

SEC. 832. Statement of policy.
SEC. 833. Foreign boycotts.
SEC. 834. Enforcement.

Subtitle C—Sanctions Regarding Missile Proliferation and Chemical and Biological Weapons Proliferation

SEC. 841. Missile proliferation control violations.
SEC. 842. Chemical and biological weapons proliferation sanctions.

Subtitle D—Administrative Authorities


TITLE I—FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS

SEC. 101. FINDINGS AND SENSE OF CONGRESS.

(a) Findings.—The Congress finds the following:

(1) According to a February 2016 report by the Department of Commerce’s International Trade Administration, 12 million United States workers, equivalent to 8.5 percent of the labor force, have jobs resulting from foreign investment, including 3.5 million jobs in the manufacturing sector alone.

(2) In 2016, new foreign direct investment in U.S. manufacturing totaled $129.4 billion.

(3) The Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Economic Analysis concluded that in 2015, foreign-owned affiliates in the United States—

(A) Contributed $894.5 billion in value added and over 80 percent of affiliates’ R&D expenditures.

(B) Exported goods valued at $352.8 billion, accounting for nearly a quarter of total U.S. goods exports.

(C) Undertook $56.7 billion in research and development, and

(D) The seven largest investing countries, all of which are United States allies – the United Kingdom, Japan, Germany, France, Canada, Switzerland, and the Netherlands – accounted for 72.1 percent of U.S. affiliate value added and over 80 percent of affiliates’ R&D expenditures.

(4) According to the Government Accountability Office (GAO), from 2011 to 2016, the number of transactions reviewed by the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States (CFIUS) grew by 55 percent, while agency staff assigned to the reviews increased by 11 percent.

(b) Sense of Congress.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) foreign investment provides substantial benefits to the United States, including the promotion of economic growth, productivity, innovation, competitiveness, and job creation, thereby enhancing U.S. national security;

(2) in maintaining the commitment of the United States to an open investment policy encourages other countries to act similarly and helps expand foreign markets for U.S. businesses;

(3) at the same time, national security risks related to foreign investment, particularly those emanating from countries such as China and Russia, warrant an appropriate modernization of the processes and authorities of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States;

(4) the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, as a complement to domestic and multilateral export control regimes, plays a critical role in protecting the national security of the United States;

(5) in order to maintain the Committee’s effectiveness and guard against mission creep, CFIUS should remain narrowly focused on confronting risks related to national security;

(6) it is essential that the member agencies of the Committee, adequately resourced and able to hire appropriately qualified individuals in a timely manner so that CFIUS may promptly complete transaction reviews, identify and mitigate national security risks, and enforce mitigation agreements effectively;

(7) the President should carry out international outreach to promote the benefits of foreign investment for global economic growth, while also assiting United States partners to address national security risks; and

(8) it is the policy of the United States to enthusiastically welcome and support foreign investment consistent with national security considerations.

TITLE II—DEFINITIONS

SEC. 201. DEFINITIONS.

Section 721(a) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (2), (3), and (4) and inserting the following:

“(2) CONTROL.—The term ‘control’ means the power, direct or indirect, whether or not exercised, to determine, direct, or decide important matters affecting an entity, subject to regulations prescribed by the Committee.

“(3) COVERED TRANSACTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘covered transaction’ means any transaction described in subparagraphs (B) or (C) that is proposed, pending, or completed on or after the date of the enactment of the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018.

“(B) TRANSACTIONS DESCRIBED.—A transaction described in this subparagraph is any of the following:

(i) Any merger, acquisition, takeover, or joint venture that is proposed or pending after August 23, 1988, by or with any foreign person that could reasonably be expected to affect the foreign control of any United States business.

(ii) The purchase or lease by, or concessions to, a foreign person of private or public real estate that—

(I) is located in the United States and—

(aa) is, or is in close proximity to, a United States military installation or -owned property, or

(bb) is, or is in close proximity to, a United States Government that is sensitive for reasons relating to national security and—

(II) AA could reasonably provide the foreign person with the ability to collect intelligence on activities being conducted at such an installation, facility, or property, or

(bb) the United States has an interest in national security activities at such an installation, facility, or property to the risk of foreign surveillance; or

(bb) is itself, or is located at and could function as part of, an air or sea port;

(II) is not a single housing unit, as defined by the Bureau of the Census;

(III) is not in an urbanized area, as set forth by the Bureau of the Census in its most recent census, except as otherwise prescribed by the Committee in regulations in consultation with the Secretary of Defense; and

(IV) meets such other criteria as the Committee prescribes by regulation, except that such criteria may not expand the categories of real estate to which this clause applies beyond the categories described in this clause.

(3) the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States business in which the foreign person has an investment, if that change could result in any of the following:

(I) foreign control of the United States business; or

(II) an investment described in subparagraph (B); or

(IV) Any transaction or other device entered into or employed for the purpose of evading this section, subject to regulations prescribed by the Committee.

(C) SENSITIVE TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING COUNTRIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A transaction described in this subparagraph is any investment in an unfiliated United States business by a foreign person that—

(I) is a national or a government of, or a foreign entity organized under the laws of, a country of special concern; or

(bb) a foreign entity—

(aa) over which control is exercised or exercisable by a national or a government of, or by a foreign entity organized under the laws of, a country of special concern; or

(bb) in which the government of a country of special concern has a substantial interest; and

(II) as a result of the transaction, could obtain access to critical United States technology or other information.

(aa) sensitive personal data, as defined by regulations prescribed by the Committee, of
United States citizens, if such data may be exploited in a manner that threatens national security;

(bb) involvement, other than through voting or other direct or indirect means, in the business of a foreign person undertaking the investment;

(aa) the use, development, acquisition, or release of sensitive personal data of United States citizens, as set forth in the regulations prescribed by the Committee;

(bb) the use, development, acquisition, or release of critical technologies; or

(cc) the management or operations of United States critical infrastructure, as specified in regulations prescribed by the Committee; or

(4) a material nonpublic technical information in the possession of the United States business.

(ii) COUNTRY OF SPECIAL CONCERN.—For the purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘country of special concern’ means—

(I) any foreign country that is subject to export restrictions pursuant to section 744.21 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations;

(ii) any country determined by the Secretary of State to be a state sponsor of terrorism; and

(aa) a country that—

(1) is a country that is not a United States arms embargo, as specified in list D/5 of Country Group D in Supplement No. 1 to part 740 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations;

(bb) is specified in regulations prescribed by the Committee;

(bb) is not subject to an arms embargo, as determined by the Committee;

(bb) could be essential to design, develop, test, produce, or manufacture critical technologies, as specified in regulations prescribed by the Committee;

(bb) could create or reveal significant vulnerabilities in United States critical infrastructure, as specified in regulations prescribed by the Committee;

(bb) could be essential to design, develop, test, produce, or manufacture critical technologies, as specified in regulations prescribed by the Committee.

(ii) EXEMPTION FOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (I), for the purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘material nonpublic technical information’ means information that—

(aa) could create or reveal significant vulnerabilities in United States critical infrastructure, as specified in regulations prescribed by the Committee;

(bb) could be essential to design, develop, test, produce, or manufacture critical technologies, as specified in regulations prescribed by the Committee.

(ii) EXEMPTION FOR FINANCIAL INFORMATION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (I), for the purposes of this subparagraph, the term ‘material nonpublic technical information’ means information that—

(aa) could create or reveal significant vulnerabilities in United States critical infrastructure, as specified in regulations prescribed by the Committee;

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(aa) could create or reveal significant vulnerabilities in United States critical infrastructure, as specified in regulations prescribed by the Committee;

(bb) could be essential to design, develop, test, produce, or manufacture critical technologies, as specified in regulations prescribed by the Committee.
clause (i), provided that the Committee includes an explanation of the reasons for the request; “(BB) inform the parties to the transaction that the Committee is not able to complete the full consideration of the transaction under this section with respect to the transaction on the basis of the declaration and that the parties may file a written notice under clause (i) to seek written notification from the Committee that the Committee has completed all action under this section with respect to the transaction; “(CC) in subparagraph (D); or “(DD) notify the parties in writing that the Committee has completed all action under this section with respect to the transaction.”

(b) TIMING.—The Committee shall take action under item (aa) within 30 days of receiving a declaration under this clause.

(2) REFILEING OF DECLARATION.—The Committee may not request or recommend that a declaration be withdrawn and refiled, except to permit parties to a transaction to correct material errors or omissions.

(3) REGULATIONS.—In prescribing regulations under subsection (b), the Committee shall ensure that such declarations are submitted as abbreviated notifications that are not generally exceed 5 pages in length.

(4) INVESTMENT DEFINED.—For the purposes of this clause, the term ‘investment’ means the acquisition of an equity interest, including contingent equity interest, as further defined in regulations prescribed by the Committee.

(c) STIPULATIONS REGARDING TRANSACTIONS.—Section 721(b)(1)(C) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(b)(1)(C)), as added by this section, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

“(AA) STIPULATIONS.—A written notice submitted under clause (i) or a declaration submitted under clause (v) with respect to a transaction, a party to the transaction may—

“(aa) stipulate that the transaction is a covered transaction; and

“(bb) if the Director of National Intelligence determines that the transaction is a covered transaction under item (aa), stipulate that the transaction is a foreign government-controlled transaction.

“(BB) for STIPULATIONS.—A written notice submitted under clause (i) or a declaration submitted under clause (v) that includes a stipulation under subparagraph (A) shall include a description of the basis for the stipulation.”

SEC. 203. TIMING FOR REVIEWS AND INVESTIGATIONS.

Section 721(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(b)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1)(E), by striking “30-day” and inserting “45-day”; and

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

“(C) TIMING.—

“(i) In general.—Except as provided in clause (ii), any investigation under subparagraph (A) shall be completed before the end of the 45-day period beginning on the date on which the investigation commenced.

“(ii) EXTENSION FOR EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES.—

“(1) In general.—In extraordinary circumstances as defined by the Committee in regulations, the chairperson may, at the request of the head of the lead agency, extend an investigation under subparagraph (A) for not more than 30 days.

“(2) NONDELEGATION.—The authority of the chairperson and the head of the lead agency referred to in subparagraph (A) may not be delegated to any person other than the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury or the deputy head (or equivalent thereof) of the lead agency, as the case may be.

“(III) NOTIFICATION TO PARTIES.—If the Committee extends the deadline under subparagraph (i) with respect to a covered transaction, the Committee shall notify the parties to the transaction of the extension.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(G) CONSOLIDATE DOCUMENTS DURING Lapse in APPROPRIATIONS.—Any deadline or time limitation under this subsection shall be tolled during a lapse in appropriations.”

SEC. 304. SUBMISSION OF CERTIFICATIONS TO CONGRESS.

Section 721(b)(3)(C) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(b)(3)(C)) is amended—

(1) in clause (i), by amending subparagraph (II) to read as follows:

“(II) a certification that all relevant national security factors, including factors enumerated in subsection (f), have received full consideration.”; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(V) ATTACH CONSOLIDATED DOCUMENTS.—Instead of transmitting a separate notice of any consolidated documentation, the Department of Defense shall expeditiously carry out a consolidated analysis on a timely basis and transmit such information and reports in a consolidated document to the Members of Congress specified in clause (III).”

SEC. 305. ANALYSIS BY DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Section 721(b)(4) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(b)(4)) is amended—

(1) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting the following:

“(A) ANALYSIS REQUIRED.—

“(i) In general.—The Director of National Intelligence shall expeditiously carry out a thorough analysis of any threat to the national security of the United States posed by any covered transaction, which shall include the identification of any recognized gaps in the collection of intelligence relevant to the analysis.

“(ii) VIEWS OF INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES.—

The Director shall seek and incorporate into the analysis required by clause (i) the views of all affected or appropriate intelligence agencies with respect to the covered transaction.

“(iii) UPDATES.—At the request of the lead agency, the Director shall update the analysis conducted under clause (i) with respect to any covered transaction, which shall include if an agreement was entered into under subsection (l)(3)(A).

“(IV) INDEPENDENCE AND OBJECTIVITY.—The Committee shall ensure that its processes under this section preserve the ability of the Director to conduct an analysis under clause (i) that is independent, objective, and consistent with all applicable directives, policies, and analytic tradecraft standards of the intelligence community.

“(V) PREPARATION.—Instead of providing the analysis to the Department of Defense, the Director shall ensure that its processes under this section preserve the ability of the Director to conduct an analysis as required by clause (i) that is independent, objective, and consistent with all applicable directives, policies, and analytic tradecraft standards of the intelligence community.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—Paragraph (1) shall not prohibit the disclosure of information or documentary material that the party filing such information or material consented to be disclosed to third parties.”

SEC. 306. INFORMATION SHARING.

Section 721(c) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking “Any information” and inserting the following:

“(I) Any information;”;

and (2) by adding at the end the following:

“(2) Exception.—Paragraph (1) shall not prohibit the disclosure of information or documentary material that the party filing such information or material consented to be disclosed to third parties.”

SEC. 307. ACTION BY THE PRESIDENT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 721(d)(2) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(d)(2)) is amended by striking “not later than 15 days” and all that follows and inserting the following:

“(B) the date on which the investigation of the transaction under subsection (b) is completed; or

“(C) the date on which the Committee otherwise refers the transaction to the President under subsection (l)(4).”;

(b) CIVIL PENALTIES.—Section 721(h)(3)(A) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(h)(3)(A)) is amended by striking “including any mitigation” and all that follows through “subsection (l)”; and inserting the following:

“(I) the transaction otherwise meets criteria agreed upon by the Committee and the Director of National Intelligence for purposes of this subparagraph.”

SEC. 308. FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED.

Section 721(f) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(f)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking the comma at the end and inserting the following: “; including the availability of human resources, products, technology, materials, and other supplies and services;”;

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking “proposed or pending”;

(3) by striking paragraph (5); and

(4) by redesigning paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10), and (11) as paragraphs (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10), respectively;

(5) in paragraph (9), as so redesignated, by striking “and” at the end;

and (6) by inserting after paragraph (9), as so redesignated, the following:

“(C) the degree to which the covered transaction is likely to threaten the ability of the United States to acquire countervailing equipment that are necessary for defense, intelligence, or other national security functions;
“(1) the potential national security-related effects of the cumulative control of any one type of critical infrastructure, energy asset, material, or critical technology by a foreign person; and

“(2) whether any foreign person that would acquire control of a United States business as a result of the covered transaction has, at any time before its completion, provided any national security-related information or advice to the Committee’s lead agency, or from which it is reasonably calculated that the Committee to consider potential losses of the availability of human resources shall be construed to include, in addition to those described under (l)(1)(A); and

“(B) adhering to contracts or other agreements with entities of the United States Government.

“(13) the extent to which the covered transaction is likely to release, either directly or indirectly, sensitive personal data or records, including such activities designed to affect the capability to engage in malicious cyber-attack or direct or otherwise remediate the lack of compliance serving as the basis for the Committee to find a material breach of the agreement or condition;

“(ii) require that the party or parties submit any covered transaction initiated after the date of the determination of noncompliance and before the date that is 5 years after the date of the determination to the Committee for review under subsection (b); or

“(iii) seek injunctive relief.

“(B) USE OF INDEPENDENT ENTITIES TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE.—If the parties to an agreement or condition entered into or imposed pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) enter into an agreement or condition with an independent entity to monitor the United States Government for the purpose of monitoring compliance with the agreement or condition, the Committee shall take such action as is necessary to prevent any significant conflict of interest from arising with respect to the entity and the parties to the transaction.

“(E) SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS.—Any agreement or condition entered into or imposed pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) shall be considered binding on all successors and assigns, unless and until the agreement or condition terminates on its own terms or is otherwise terminated by the Committee in the Committee’s sole discretion.

“(F) ADDITIONAL COMPLIANCE MEASURES.—Subject to subparagraphs (A) through (D), the Committee shall develop and agree upon mechanisms for evaluating whether any agreement entered into or condition imposed with respect to a covered transaction that may pose a risk to the national security of the United States of America, as determined by the Committee, is necessary to prevent any significant security risk or threat described in subsection (b)(1)(B) has been submitted under clause (v) of subsection (b)(1)(C), and if necessary, requiring a mitigation agreement with or imposing a condition on a party to such covered transaction or any covered transaction for which a review has been reopened for any reason.

“(G) SUSPENSION OF TRANSACTIONS.—The Committee, acting through the chairperson, may suspend a proposed or pending covered transaction that may pose a risk to the national security of the United States for such time as the covered transaction is under review or investigation under subsection (b).”.

SEC. 309. MITIGATION AND OTHER ACTIONS BY COMMITTEE TO ADDRESS NATIONAL SECURITY RISKS.

Section 721(i) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(n)) is amended—

“(1) in paragraph (1)—

“(A) in subparagraph (A)—

“(i) deleting ‘enforcement’ and inserting ‘AGREEMENTS AND CONDITIONS’; and

“(ii) by striking ‘The Committee’ and inserting the following—

“(I) in GENERAL.—The Committee; and

“(II) by adding at the end the following flush-left text:

“For purposes of this subsection, the phrase ‘the availability of human resources’ shall be construed to include the potential loss of such availability resulting from reductions in the employment of United States persons whose knowledge or skills are critical to national security, including the continued production in the United States of items that are likely to be acquired by the Department of Defense or other Federal departments or agencies for the advancement of the national security of the United States.”.

“(B) COMPLIANCE PLANS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Each notice shall include an explanation of—

“(I) whether member of the Committee will have primary responsibility for monitoring compliance with the agreement or condition;

“(II) how any agreement or condition will be monitored;

“(III) how frequently compliance reviews will be conducted;

“(IV) whether an independent entity will be utilized under subparagraph (D) to conduct compliance reviews; and

“(V) what actions will be taken if the parties fail to cooperate regarding monitoring compliance with the agreement or condition.

“(C) EFFECT OF LACK OF COMPLIANCE.—If, at any time after a mitigation agreement or condition is entered into or imposed under paragraph (1)(A), the Committee or lead agency, as the case may be, determines that the agreement or condition are not in compliance with the terms of the agreement or condition, the Committee or lead agency may, in addition to the authority of the Committee or lead agency to suspend a covered transaction under paragraph (1)(A), or to unilaterally initiate a review of any covered transaction under paragraph (1)(A), or to terminate, phase out, or otherwise remediate the lack of compliance serving as the basis for the Committee to find a material breach of the agreement or condition;

“(D) USE OF INDEPENDENT ENTITIES TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE.—If the parties to an agreement or condition entered into or imposed pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) enter into a contract with an independent entity to monitor compliance with the agreement or condition, the Committee shall take such action as is necessary to prevent any significant conflict of interest from arising with respect to the entity and the parties to the transaction.

“(E) SUCCESSORS AND ASSIGNS.—Any agreement or condition entered into or imposed pursuant to paragraph (1)(A) shall be considered binding on all successors and assigns, unless and until the agreement or condition terminates on its own terms or is otherwise terminated by the Committee in the Committee’s sole discretion.

“(F) ADDITIONAL COMPLIANCE MEASURES.—Subject to subparagraphs (A) through (D), the Committee shall develop and agree upon mechanisms for evaluating whether any agreement entered into or condition imposed with respect to a covered transaction that may pose a risk to the national security of the United States of America, as determined by the Committee, is necessary to prevent any significant security risk or threat described in subsection (b)(1)(B) has been submitted under clause (v) of subsection (b)(1)(C), and if necessary, requiring a mitigation agreement with or imposing a condition on a party to such covered transaction or any covered transaction for which a review has been reopened for any reason.

“(G) SUSPENSION OF TRANSACTIONS.—The Committee, acting through the chairperson, may suspend a proposed or pending covered transaction that may pose a risk to the national security of the United States for such time as the covered transaction is under review or investigation under subsection (b).”.

SEC. 310. CONFIDENTIALITY OF NOTICES AND INFORMATION.

Section 721(n) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(n)) is amended—

“(1) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and by moving such subparagraphs, as so redesignated, 2 ems to the right;
(3) by adding at the end the following:

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(2) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT.—The Committee may not complete a review under this section of a covered transaction and may not take any action under this section with respect to the transaction if the President suspend or prohibit the transaction or require divestment under subsection (d) if the Committee determines that a part of the transaction has—
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(A) failed to submit a statement required by paragraph (1); or

(B) included false or misleading information in a notice or information described in paragraph (1) or omitted material information from such notice or information.

(3) APPLICABILITY OF LAW ON FRAUD AND FALSE STATEMENTS.—The Committee shall prescribe regulations expressly providing for the application of section 1001 of title 18, United States Code, to all information provided to the Committee under this section by any party to a covered transaction.

SEC. 311. ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS.

Section 721h(b) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565c(b)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (B)(ii), by striking "and" at the end;

(2) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and"; and

(3) by adding at the end following:

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(2) provide that in connection with any national security review or investigation of a transaction conducted by the Committee, the Committee should—
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(i) consider the factors described in paragraphs (2) and (3) of subsection (e); and

(ii) as appropriate, require parties to provide the information necessary to consider such factors.

TITLE IV—MODIFICATION OF ANNUAL REPORT

SEC. 401. MODIFICATION OF ANNUAL REPORT.

Section 721(m) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(m)) is amended—

(1) by adding by striking paragraph (A) to read as follows:

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(A) A list of all notices filed and all reviews or investigations of covered transactions completed during the period, with—
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(i) a description of the outcome of each review or investigation, including whether an agreement was entered into or condition was imposed in subsection (d)(1); and (ii) the nature of the business activities or products of the United States business with which the transaction was entered into or condition was imposed into;

(iii) information about any withdrawal from the process; and

(iv) the mean and median number of days required to complete the reviews and investigations during the period.
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(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking "CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES" and adding the following: "The Committee should, in the best interest of the United States, the Committee shall, in the best interest of the United States, which shall include analysis of the extent to which such investments have been or could be used for direct or indirect censorship, including self-censorship, within the United States.

SEC. 403. NOTICE TO CONGRESS BY THE COMMITTEE.

Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565), as amended by section 503, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

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(2) a statement of the facts, if any, that led the Committee to determine that the transaction is not contrary to the national security of the United States.
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(3) by adding at the end the following:

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(C) The number of new hires made since the preceding report through the authorities described under subsection (q), along with summary and trend information, associated pay grades for such hires and a summary of such hires' responsibilities in administering this section.
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(4) CLASSIFICATION: AVAILABILITY OF REPORT.—

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(A) CLASSIFICATION.—All appropriate portions of the annual report required by paragraph (1) may be classified.

(B) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF UNCLASSIFIED VERSION.—An unclassified version of the report required by paragraph (1), as appropriate, respecting national security and privacy, shall be made available to the public.
```

(2) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT.—The exceptions to subsection (a) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, provided for under subsection (b) of that section shall apply with respect to the report required by this subsection.

SEC. 402. REPORT ON TRANSACTIONS WITH CENSORSHIP IMPLICATIONS.

Not later than one year after the date of enactment of the Act, the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States shall issue a report to the Congress, appropriate portions of which may be classified, on investments by foreign persons into the entertainment and information sectors of the United States, which shall include analysis of the extent to which such investments have been or could be used for direct or indirect censorship, including self-censorship, within the United States.

SEC. 405. NOTICE TO CONGRESS BY THE COMMITTEE.

Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565), as amended by section 503, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

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(b) SPECIAL HIRING AUTHORITY.—Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565), as amended by subsection (a), is further amended by adding at the end the following:
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(2) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT.—The exceptions to subsection (a) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, provided for under subsection (b) of that section shall apply with respect to the report required by this subsection.
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(3) APPLICABILITY OF LAW ON FRAUD AND FALSE STATEMENTS.—The Committee shall prescribe regulations expressly providing for the application of section 1001 of title 18, United States Code, to all information provided to the Committee under this section by any party to a covered transaction.

SEC. 502. CFIUS RESOURCE NEEDS.

(a) UNIFIED BUDGET REQUEST.—Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565), as amended by section 501, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

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(p) UNIFIED BUDGET REQUEST; ANNUAL SPENDING PLAN.—
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(A) FORM OF BUDGET REQUEST.—A unified budget request under subparagraph (A) shall be detailed and include the amounts and staffing levels requested pursuant to any action under this section conducted by all of the departments and agencies represented on the Committee.

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(B) REPORT ON BUDGET REQUEST.—
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(A) IN GENERAL.—The President may include, in the budget of the Department of the Treasury for a fiscal year (as submitted to Congress with the budget of the President under section 1505(a) of title 31, United States Code), a unified request for funding of all operations under this section conducted by all of the departments and agencies represented on the Committee.

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(2) ANNUAL SPENDING PLAN.—Not later than 90 days following the date of enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the chairperson of the Committee shall transmit to the Committees on Appropriations and Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations and Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate a detailed spending plan to expeditiously meet the requirements of subsections (b), (l), (m), and (n) of section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by section 2002 of the International Trade Authorization Act of 2011.
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(3) APPLICABILITY OF LAW ON FRAUD AND FALSE STATEMENTS.—The exceptions to subsection (a) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, provided for under subsection (b) of that section shall apply with respect to the report required by this subsection.

(4) CLASSIFICATION.—All appropriate portions of the annual report required by paragraph (1) may be classified.

(5) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF UNCLASSIFIED VERSION.—An unclassified version of the report required by paragraph (1), as appropriate, respecting national security and privacy, shall be made available to the public.

(6) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT.—The exceptions to subsection (a) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, provided for under subsection (b) of that section shall apply with respect to the report required by this subsection.

(7) APPLICABILITY OF LAW ON FRAUD AND FALSE STATEMENTS.—The Committee shall prescribe regulations expressly providing for the application of section 1001 of title 18, United States Code, to all information provided to the Committee under this section by any party to a covered transaction.

(8) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as limiting the authority of any department or agency represented on the Committee to represent its own interests before the Committee.

SEC. 601. CFIUS RESOURCE NEEDS.

(a) UNIFIED BUDGET REQUEST.—Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565), as amended by section 501, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

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(p) UNIFIED BUDGET REQUEST; ANNUAL SPENDING PLAN.—
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(A) FORM OF BUDGET REQUEST.—A unified budget request under subparagraph (A) shall be detailed and include the amounts and staffing levels requested pursuant to any action under this section conducted by all of the departments and agencies represented on the Committee.

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(B) REPORT ON BUDGET REQUEST.—
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(A) IN GENERAL.—The President may include, in the budget of the Department of the Treasury for a fiscal year (as submitted to Congress with the budget of the President under section 1505(a) of title 31, United States Code), a unified request for funding of all operations under this section conducted by all of the departments and agencies represented on the Committee.

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(2) ANNUAL SPENDING PLAN.—Not later than 90 days following the date of enactment of this subsection, and annually thereafter, the chairperson of the Committee shall transmit to the Committees on Appropriations and Financial Services of the House of Representatives and the Committees on Appropriations and Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate a detailed spending plan to expeditiously meet the requirements of subsections (b), (l), (m), and (n) of section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, as amended by section 2002 of the International Trade Authorization Act of 2011.
```

(3) APPLICABILITY OF LAW ON FRAUD AND FALSE STATEMENTS.—The exceptions to subsection (a) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, provided for under subsection (b) of that section shall apply with respect to the report required by this subsection.

(4) CLASSIFICATION.—All appropriate portions of the annual report required by paragraph (1) may be classified.

(5) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY OF UNCLASSIFIED VERSION.—An unclassified version of the report required by paragraph (1), as appropriate, respecting national security and privacy, shall be made available to the public.

(6) EFFECT OF FAILURE TO SUBMIT.—The exceptions to subsection (a) of section 552 of title 5, United States Code, provided for under subsection (b) of that section shall apply with respect to the report required by this subsection.

(7) APPLICABILITY OF LAW ON FRAUD AND FALSE STATEMENTS.—The Committee shall prescribe regulations expressly providing for the application of section 1001 of title 18, United States Code, to all information provided to the Committee under this section by any party to a covered transaction.

(8) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as limiting the authority of any department or agency represented on the Committee to represent its own interests before the Committee.
“(B) the adequacy of appropriations for the Committee in the current and the previous fiscal year;—

(i) ensure that thorough reviews and investigations are completed as expeditiously as possible;

(ii) monitor and enforce mitigation agreements; and

(iii) identify covered transactions for which a notice under clause (i) of subsection (b)(1)(C) or a declaration under clause (v) of subsection (b)(1)(C) was not submitted to the Committee.

(C) management efforts to strengthen the ability of the Committee to meet the requirements of this section; and

(D) activities of the Committee undertaken in order to—

(i) educate the business community, with a particular focus on the technology sector and other sectors of importance to national security, on the goals and operations of the Committee;

(ii) disseminate to the governments of United States allies best practices of the Committee that—

(I) strengthen national security reviews of relevant investment transactions; and

(II) expedite such reviews when appropriate; and

(iii) promote openness to foreign investment, consistent with national security considerations.

(2) SUNSET.—This subsection shall have no force or effect on the date that is 7 years following the date of enactment of the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018.

SEC. 503. FUNDING.

Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565), as amended by section 601, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

(4) FUNDING.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT OF FUND.—There is established in the Treasury of the United States a fund, to be known as the ‘Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States Fund’ (in this subsection referred to as the ‘Fund’), to be administered by the chairperson.

(2) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE FUND.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Fund for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023 $20,000,000 to perform the functions of the Committee.

A) IN GENERAL.—The Committee may assess and collect a fee in an amount determined by the Committee in regulations, with respect to applications and challenges arising out of the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018, and

(i) are, wherever applicable, consistent with regulations prescribed under this section, including any such regulations pertaining to—

(A) the identification of control or influence over a United States business;

(B) the identification of emerging, foundational, or other critical technologies; and

(C) confidentiality requirements with respect to information and documentary material regarding United States businesses; and

(D) the identification of control or influence over a United States business;

(ii) be in addition to any appropriations made available to the members of the Committee;

(3) TRANSFER OF FUNDS.—To the extent provided in advance in appropriations Acts, the chairperson may transfer any amounts in the Fund to any other department or agency evidenced by and consistent with the Committee for the purpose of addressing emerging needs in carrying out activities under this section. Amounts so transferred shall be in addition to any other amounts available to that department or agency for that purpose.

TITLE VI—MISCELLANEOUS FIRRMA PROVISIONS

SEC. 601. CONTINUING FUNDAMENTAL.

Section 721(d)(4)(A) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(d)(4)(A)) is amended by striking ‘‘the foreign interest exercising control over a foreign person that would acquire an interest in a United States business or its assets as a result of the covered transaction,’’ and

SEC. 602. REGULATORY CERTAINTY FOR UNITED STATES BUSINESSES.

Section 721 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565), as amended by section 502, is further amended by adding at the end the following:

(5) REGULATORY CERTAINTY FOR UNITED STATES BUSINESSES.

SEC. 701. DELAY IN EFFECTIVE DATE.

Notwithstanding any effective date set forth in the rule promulgated by the National Credit Union Administration titled ‘‘Risk-Based Capital’’ (published at 80 Fed. Reg. 66632 (October 29, 2015)), such final rule shall take effect on January 1, 2021.

TITLE VII—COMMON SENSE CREDIT UNION CAPITAL RELIEF

SEC. 801. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the ‘‘Export Control Reform Act of 2018’’

SEC. 802. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) CONTROLLED.—The term ‘‘controlled’’ refers to an item subject to the jurisdiction of the United States under subtitle A.

(2) DUAL-USE.—The term ‘‘dual-use’’, with respect to an item, means the item has civilian, commercial, scientific, technological, weapons of mass destruction, or law-enforcement-related applications.

(3) EXPORT.—The term ‘‘export’’, with respect to an item subject to controls under subtitle A, includes—

(A) the shipment or transmission of the item out of the United States, including the sending or taking of the item out of the United States, in any manner; and

(B) the release or transfer of technology or source code relating to the item to a foreign person in the United States, in any manner;

(4) EXPORT ADMINISTRATION REGULATIONS.—The term ‘‘Export Administration Regulations’’ means—

(A) the Export Administration Regulations as promulgated, maintained, and amended under the authority of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act and codified, as of the date of the enactment of this Act, in subchapter C of chapter VII of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations; or

(B) regulations that are promulgated, maintained, and amended under the authority of subtitle A on or after the date of the enactment of this Act.
(5) FOREIGN PERSON.—The term ‘foreign person’ means—
(A) any natural person who is not a lawful permanent resident of the United States, citizen of a country with which the United States has no mutual recognize or who is a protected individual (as such term is defined in section 214(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a(h)(3));
(B) a business, association, partnership, trust, society, or any other entity or group that is not incorporated in the United States or organized to do business in the United States or organized to do business as an international organization, foreign governments and any agency or subdivision of a foreign government (e.g., diplomatic mission).

(6) "Item" means a commodity, software, or technology.

(7) PERSON.—The term ‘person’ means—
(A) a natural person;
(B) a corporation, business association, partnership, society, trust, financial institution, insurer, underwriter, guarantor, and any other business organization, any other nongovernmental entity, organization, or group, or any government or agency thereof; and
(C) any successor to any entity described in subparagraph (B).

(b) Use of terms—The term ‘reeport’, with respect to an item subject to controls under subsection A, includes—
(A) the export or reexport of an item from a foreign country to another foreign country, including the sending or taking of the item from the foreign country to the other foreign country, in any manner; and
(B) the release or transfer of technology or source code relating to the item to a foreign person outside the United States.

(9) SECRETARY.—Except as otherwise provided, the term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Commerce.

(10) TECHNOLOGY.—The term ‘technology’ includes foundational information and information and know-how necessary for the development (at all stages prior to serial production), production, use, operation, installation, maintenance, repair, overhaul or refurbing of an item.

(11) TRANSFER.—The term ‘transfer’, with respect to a transfer to control under title I, means a change in the end-use or end user of the item within the same foreign country.

(12) UNITED STATES.—The term ‘United States’ means the several States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, and any other territory or possession of the United States.

(13) UNITED STATES PERSON.—The term ‘United States person’ means—
(A) for purposes of subpart A and C—
(i) any individual who is a citizen or national of the United States or who is an individual described in subparagraph (B) of section 274(b)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a(b)(3));
(ii) any other legal entity which is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, and which is subject to control under section 730(h) of the Export Administration Act of 1979; and
(B) for purposes of subtitle B, any United States resident or national (other than a United States citizen), any individual described in section 274(h)(3) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1254a(h)(3));
(C) a non-United States person described in section 274a(b)(3), any other legal entity which is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, and which is subject to control under section 730(h) of the Export Administration Act of 1979; and
(D) any other legal entity which is organized under the laws of the United States, any State or territory thereof, or the District of Columbia, and which is subject to control under section 730(h) of the Export Administration Act of 1979.

SEC. 811. SHORT TITLE.
This subtitle may be cited as the ‘Export Control Act of 2018’.

SEC. 812. STATEMENT OF POLICY.
The following is the policy of the United States:
(1) To use export controls only after full consideration of the impact on the economy of the United States and only to the extent necessary—
(A) to restrict the exports of items which would make a significant contribution to the military potential of any other country or combination of countries which would prove detrimental to the national security of the United States; and
(B) to restrict the export of items if necessary to further significantly the foreign policy of the United States or to fulfill its declared international obligations.

(2) The national security foreign policy of the United States requires that the export, reexport, and transfer of items, and specific activities of United States persons, wherever located, be controlled for the following purposes:
(A) To control the release of items for use in—
(i) the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or of conventional weapons;
(ii) the acquisition of destabilizing numbers or types of conventional weapons;
(iii) acts of terrorism;
(iv) military programs that could pose a threat to the security of the United States or its allies; or
(v) activities undertaken specifically to cause significant interference with or disruption of critical infrastructure.
(B) To preserve the qualitative military superiority of the United States.

(C) To strengthen the United States industrial base.

(D) To carry out the foreign policy of the United States, including the protection of human rights and the promotion of democracy.

(E) To carry out obligations and commitments under international agreements and arrangements, including multilateral export control regimes.

(F) To facilitate military interoperability between the United States and its allies, including the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and other close allies.

(G) To maintain national security controls are tailored to focus on those core technologies and other items that are capable of being used to pose a serious national security threat to the United States.

(3) The national security of the United States requires that the United States maintain its leadership in the science, technology, engineering, and manufacturing sectors, including foundational technology that is essential to innovation. Such leadership requires that United States persons are competitive in global markets. The impact of the implementation of this subtitle on such leadership and competitiveness must be evaluated on an ongoing basis and applied in the interest of preventing items 813 and 814 to avoid negatively affecting such leadership.

(4) The national security and foreign policy of the United States require that the United States maintain its leadership in foundational information and agreements regarding export controls on items that are consistent with the policy of the United States, and take all the necessary steps to secure the adoption and consistent enforcement, by the governments of such countries, of export controls on items that are consistent with this policy.

(5) Export controls should be coordinated with the multilateral export control regimes. Export controls that are multilateral and effective, and focused to focus on those core technologies and other items that are capable of being used to pose a serious national security threat to the United States and its allies.

(6) Export controls applied unilaterally to items widely available from foreign sources generally are less effective in preventing access from acquisition of such items. Application of unilateral export controls should be limited for purposes of protecting specific United States national security and foreign policy interests.

(7) The effective administration of export controls requires a clear understanding both inside and outside the United States Government of which items are controlled and an efficient process should be created to update the controls, such as by adding or removing such items.

(8) The export control system must ensure that it is transparent, predictable, and timely, has the flexibility to be adapted to address new threats in the future, and allows seamless access to and sharing of export control information among all relevant United States national security and foreign policy agencies.

(9) Implementation and enforcement of United States export controls require robust capabilities in monitoring, intelligence, and investigation, appropriate penalties for violations, and the ability to swiftly interdict unapproved transfers.

(10) Export controls complement and are a critical element of the national security and foreign policy underpinnings of the United States national security and foreign policy.

SEC. 813. AUTHORITY OF THE PRESIDENT.
(a) AUTHORITY.—In order to carry out the policy set forth in paragraphs (1) through (10) of section 812, the President shall control—
(1) the export, reexport, and transfer of items subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, whether by United States persons or by foreign persons; and
(2) the activities of United States persons, wherever located, related to specific—
(A) nuclear explosive devices;
(B) missiles;
(C) chemical or biological weapons;
(D) any other plants for chemical weapons precursors;
(E) foreign maritime nuclear projects; and...
subsection (a)(2) of United States persons, wherever located;

(3) coordinate the cooperation of other governments and multilateral organizations to impose control systems that are consistent, to the extent possible, with the controls imposed under this subtitle;

(4) maintain the leadership of the United States in science, engineering, technology research and development, manufacturing, and foundational technology that is essential to innovation;

(5) protect United States technological advances by prohibiting unauthorized technological transfers to foreign persons in the United States or outside the United States, particularly with respect to countries that may pose a significant threat to the national security or foreign policy of the United States, or outside the United States, on any country that the Secretary of State has determined repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism; and

(6) strengthen the United States industrial base, both with respect to current and future defense requirements; and

(7) impose controls through means such as regulations, requirements for compliance, lists of controlled items, lists of foreign persons who threaten the national security or foreign policy of the United States, and guidance in a form that facilitates compliance by United States persons and foreign persons, in particular academic institutions, scientific and research establishments, and small- and medium-sized businesses.

(c) APPLICATION OF CONTROLS.—The President shall impose controls over the export, reexport, or transfer of any item for purposes of the objectives described in subsections (b)(1) or (b)(2) without regard to the nature of the underlying transaction or any circumstances pertaining to the activity, including whether such export, reexport, or transfer occurs pursuant to a purchase order or other contract requirement, voluntary decision, inter-company or marketing effort, or entering a joint venture, joint development agreement, or similar collaborative agreement.

SEC. 814. ADDITIONAL AUTHORITIES.

(a) In general.—Carrying out this subtitle on behalf of the President, the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, and the heads of other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall—

(1) establish and maintain a list of items that are controlled under this subtitle;

(2) establish and maintain a list of foreign persons and end-uses that are determined to be a threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States pursuant to the provisions of sections 812 and 813;

(3) prohibit unauthorized exports, reexports, and transfers of controlled items, including to foreign persons in the United States or outside the United States;

(4) restrict exports, reexports, and transfers of any controlled items to any foreign person or end-use listed under paragraph (2);

(5) require licenses or other authorizations, as appropriate, for exports, reexports, and transfers of controlled items, including imposing conditions or restrictions on United States persons and foreign persons with respect to such licenses or other authorizations;

(6) establish a process for an assessment to determine that the registered security features are indistinguishable in quality to an item controlled under this subtitle, and is available in sufficient quantities to render the United States export control of that item or the denial of a license ineffective, including a mechanism to address that disparity;

(7) require a person or department, agency, or other entity to undergo and maintain procedures for compliance with the export controls established under this subtitle;

(8) require and obtain such information from United States persons or foreign persons as is necessary to carry out this subtitle;

(9) require, to the extent feasible, identification of the items subject to controls under this subtitle in order to facilitate the enforcement of such controls;

(10) inspect, search, detain, or seize, or impose temporary retention with respect to items, in any form, that are subject to controls under this subtitle, or conveyances on which it is believed that there are items that have been, are being, or are about to be exported, reexported, or transferred in violation of this subtitle;

(11) monitor shipments, or other means of transportation;

(12) keep the public fully apprised of changes in policy, regulations, and procedures established under this subtitle;

(13) apprise appropriate committees in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act;

(14) create, as warranted by exceptions to licensing requirements, in order to further the objectives of this subtitle;

(15) establish and maintain processes to inform persons, either individually by specific notice or through amendment to any regulation or order issued under this subtitle, that a license from the Bureau of Industry and Security of the Department of Commerce is required to transfer such control and;

(16) undertake any other action as is necessary to carry out this subtitle that is not otherwise prohibited by law.

(b) RELATION TO MIPRA.—The authority under this subtitle may not be used to regulate or prohibit under this subtitle the export, reexport, or transfer of any item that may not be regulated or prohibited under section 202(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702(b)), except to the extent the President has not regulated or prohibited under subparagraph (A), (B), or (C) of paragraph (2) of such section.

(c) COUNTRIES SUPPORTING INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM.—

(1) COMMERCE LICENSE REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A license shall be required for the export, reexport, or transfer of any item that is the subject of a determination under section 812, the President shall—

(i) the government concerned has not provided assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism; and

(ii) such government has provided assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism in the future; or

(B) AT LEAST 90 DAYS BEFORE THE PROPOSED RECESS WOULD TAKE EFFECT, A REPORT CERTIFYING THAT—

(i) the government concerned has provided assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism; and

(ii) such government has provided assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism in the future.

(2) NOTIFICATION TO CONGRESS.
resolution described in subsection (c)(2) of section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act with respect to a rescission under subsection (f)(1) of such section with respect to the government of any country.

(b) NOTIFICATION AND BRIEFING.—Not later than—

(A) ten days after initiating a review of the activity or the transaction described in paragraph (1) on the status of such review.

(b) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section include—

(A) advise the President with respect to—

(i) identifying specific threats to the national security or foreign policy of the United States; and

(ii) the views of the Department of State, the Department of Defense, or the Department of Energy on a periodic basis on the effectiveness of the implementation of this subtitle in carrying out the policy set forth in section 812; and

(B) review and approve—

(i) criteria for including a person on a list of persons to whom exports, reexports, and transfers of items are prohibited or restricted under this subtitle;

(ii) the views of the Department of Commerce as appropriate, to exercise the authority of this subtitle to implement policies, regulations, procedures, and actions that are necessary to effectively counteract those threats;

(iii) the views of the Department of Defense or other Federal department or agency to advance the national security of the United States; and

(iv) standards for compliance by persons subject to controls under this subtitle; and

(v) policies and procedures for the end-use monitoring of exports, reexports, and transfers of items controlled under this subtitle;

(C) obtain independent evaluations, including from Inspectors General of the relevant Department or agency, on a periodic basis, on the effectiveness of the implementation of this subtitle to implement policies, regulations, procedures, and actions that are necessary to effectively counteract those threats;

(D) receive inherently sensitive, experience, and capabilities of the Federal officials described in subsection (a), including—

(i) the views of the Department of Defense with respect to the national security implications of a particular control or decision;

(ii) the views of the Department of Commerce with respect to foreign policy implications of a particular control or decision, including views relating to national security;

(iii) the views of the Department of Energy with respect to the implications for nuclear proliferation of a particular control or decision;

(iv) the views of the Department of Commerce with respect to the administration of the export control system, including views related to national security, and the resolution of competing views or policy objectives described in section 812; and

(v) the views of other Federal agencies, including the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice, with respect to export controlability of a particular control or decision.

(2) TRANSMITTAL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EVALUATIONS.—The results of the independent evaluations conducted pursuant to paragraph (1)(C) shall be transmitted to the President and the Congress, in classified form if necessary. Subject to the delegation of authority by the President, the Federal officials described in subsection (a) shall determine, direct, and ensure that improvements recommended in the evaluations are implemented.

(c) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the administration of export controls under this subtitle should be consistent with the procedures relating to export license applications described in Executive Order 12981 (1995).

SEC. 816. LICENSING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall—

(1) advise the President with respect to—

(A) whether to impose an export license or other authorization under this title; and

(B) whether to impose an export license or other authorization under this title in connection with an application for any license or request for authorization.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that the President should make best efforts to ensure that an accurate, consistent, and timely evaluation and processing of licenses or other requests for authorization are considered and decisions made with the participation of appropriate Federal agencies, as appropriate; and that, in exercising discretion, the expeditious manner, with transparency to applicants on the status of license and other authorization processing and the reason for denial any license or request for authorization.

(c) FEES.—No fee may be charged in connection with the submission, processing, or consideration of any application for a license or other authorization or other request made in connection with an application for a license or request for an authorization of any export that would have a significant negative impact on such defense industrial base, as described in paragraph (3).

(d) ADDITIONAL PROCEDURAL REQUIREMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The procedure required under subsection (a) shall provide for the submission, processing, or consideration of any application for a license or other authorization or other request made in connection with an application for a license or request for an authorization of any export that would have a significant negative impact on such defense industrial base, as described in paragraph (3).

(2) INFORMATION FROM APPLICANT.—The procedure required under subsection (a) shall include to—

(A) determine whether the purpose or effect of the export is to allow for the significant production of items relevant for the defense industrial base outside the United States.

(3) SIGNIFICANTLY NEGATIVE IMPACT DEFINED.—A significant negative impact on the United States defense industrial base is the following:

(A) A reduction in the availability of an item produced in the United States that is likely to be acquired by the Department of Defense or other Federal department or agency for the advancement of the national security of the United States, or for the production of an item in the United States for the Department of Defense or other Federal department or agency for the advancement of the national security of the United States.

(B) A reduction in the production in the United States of an item that is likely to be purchased by the Department of Defense or other Federal department or agency for the advancement of the national security of the United States.

(C) A reduction in the employment of United States persons whose knowledge and skills are necessary for the continued production in the United States of an item that is likely to be acquired by the Department of Defense or other Federal department or agency for the advancement of the national security of the United States.
SEC. 817. COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE.

(a) SYSTEM FOR SEEKING ASSISTANCE.—The President may authorize the Secretary to establish a system to provide United States persons with assistance in complying with this subtitle, which may include a mechanism for providing information, in classified form as appropriate, that are potential customers, suppliers, or business partners with respect to items controlled under this subtitle, in order to further ensure the prevention of the export, reexport, or transfer of items that may pose a threat to the national security or foreign policy of the United States.

(b) SECURITY CLEARANCES.—In order to carry out subsection (a), the President may issue appropriate security clearances to persons described in that subsection who are responsible for compliance with this subtitle.

(c) ASSISTANCE FOR CERTAIN BUSINESSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall develop and submit to Congress a plan to assist small- and medium-sized United States in export licensing and other processes under this subtitle.

(2) PLAN.—The plan shall include, among other things, arrangements for the Department of Commerce to provide counseling to businesses described in paragraph (1) on the regulations and identifying items controlled under this subtitle, as well as proposals for seminars and conferences to educate such businesses on export controls, licensing procedures, and related obligations.

SEC. 818. REQUIREMENTS TO IDENTIFY AND CONTROL EMERGING, FOUNDATIONAL, AND OTHER CRITICAL TECHNOLOGIES IN EXPORT CONTROL REGIMES.

(a) IDENTIFICATION OF TECHNOLOGIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall establish and, in coordination with the Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of State, and the heads of other Federal agencies as appropriate, lead a regular, ongoing interagency process to identify emerging and foundational technologies that—

(A) are essential to the national security of the United States; and

(B) are particular technologies described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) of section 721(a)(7) of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4565(a)(7)).

(2) INTERAGENCY PROCESS.—The interagency process required under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be informed by multiple sources of information, including human sources, open source information, and relevant information provided by the Director of National Intelligence;

(B) take into account—

(i) the development of emerging and foundational technologies in other countries;

(ii) controls imposed pursuant to this section on limiting the proliferation of emerging and foundational technologies to foreign countries;

(iii) provide for the nomination of an emerging or foundational technology to be controlled under this title, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Commerce, the heads of other Federal agencies as appropriate, and the heads of other Federal agencies described in that subsection who are responsible for compliance with this subtitle.

(3) COMMERCE CONTROLS.—

(C) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of State, and the heads of other Federal agencies as appropriate, specify the level of control to apply under paragraph (1) with respect to the technology described in that paragraph, including a requirement for a license or other authorization, to export, reexport, or transfer of technology described in that paragraph, including a requirement for a license or other authorization, to export, reexport, or transfer of that technology.

(B) CONSIDERATIONS.—In determining under subparagraph (A) the level of control that is appropriate for technology described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall take into account—

(i) lists of countries to which exports from the United States; and

(ii) the potential end uses and end users of the technology.

(C) NATIONAL SECURITY.—In reviewing an application for a license or other authorization, to export, reexport, or transfer of technology described in paragraph (1) to or in a country subject to an embargo, including an arms embargo, imposed by the United States.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, and every 180 days thereafter, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, and the heads of other Federal agencies as appropriate, shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States on a semiannual basis a report on updates of any key actions taken pursuant to this section.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to alter or limit—

(1) the authority of the President and the Secretary of State to designate those items that are considered to be defense articles or defense services for purposes of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2751 et seq.) or to otherwise regulate such items; or

(2) the authority of the President, under the Atomic Energy Act of 1944 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 (22 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5801 et seq.), or the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.), the Nonproliferation Act, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act, or the Atomic Energy Act, to take any action necessary to effectuate any requirements of law relating to the control of exports.

(f) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that the President should review the annual budget submitted under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, sufficient resources to
enable the relevant departments and agencies to effectively implement this section.

SEC. 819. REVIEW RELATING TO COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO COMPREHENSIVE UNITED STATES ARMS EMBARGO.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of Energy, the Secretary of State, and the heads of other Federal departments and agencies, as appropriate, shall conduct a review of—

(1) section 744.21 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, including to assess whether the current policies and practices of direct and indirect diversion, as from policies and practices that effectively obscure distinctions between civil and military end-users and evade the end-use controls under such section should be expanded to apply to exports, reexports, or transfers of military end uses and military end users in countries that are subject to a comprehensive United States arms embargo and countries that are subject to a United Nations arms embargo;

(2) entries on the Commerce Control List maintained under part 774 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations, that do not impose license requirements for exports, reexports, or transfers of items to counter such countries for a comprehensive United States arms embargo;

(3) whether there should be a presumption of denial for an application for a license to export, reexport, or transfer an item on the Commerce Control List subject to national security controls or regional stability controls under part 742 of the Export Administration Regulations if that item is reasonably likely to contribute, directly or indirectly, to the military or intelligence capabilities of any country with respect to which the United States has in place an arms embargo, sanctions, or comparable restrictions, including to or within any country listed in Country Group E.5 in Supplement No. 1 to part 740 of the Export Administration Regulations;

(4) whether there should be a presumption of denial for an application for a license to export, reexport, or transfer an emerging or foundational technology identified in section 818(a) to or within a country identified in section 744.21 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations or Country Group E.5 in Supplement No. 1 to part 740 of the Export Administration Regulations; and

(5) whether the effect of paragraph (3) and (4), whether there should be a presumption of approval for an application for a license to export, reexport, or transfer an item on the Commerce Control List if that item is directly or indirectly, to the military or intelligence capabilities of any country with respect to which the United States has in place an arms embargo, sanctions, or comparable restrictions, is being taken into account.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION OF RESULTS OF REVIEW.—Not later than 270 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall implement the results of the review conducted under subsection (a).

SEC. 820. PENALTIES.

(a) UNLAWFUL ACTS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—It shall be unlawful for a person to violate, attempt to violate, conspire to violate, or cause a violation of this subtitle or of any regulation, order, license, or authorization issued thereunder, including any of the unlawful acts described in paragraph (2).

(II) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may—

(A) in the case of a person who willfully commits or conspires to commit an unlawful act described in this paragraph, impose the criminal penalties provided in paragraph (I) upon any other person who willfully encourages, induces, or aids such a person to violate, attempt to violate, conspire to violate, or cause a violation of any law or regulation described in this paragraph.

(B) in connection with the preparation, submission, issuance, use, or maintenance of any report required or filed pursuant to section 811(a), for the purpose of or in connection with effecting any export, reexport, or transfer of that report, require that the scope of such report be maintained under section 814.

(2) SPECIFIC UNLAWFUL ACTS.—The unlawful acts described in this paragraph are the following:

(A) No person may engage in any conduct prohibited by or contrary to, or refrain from engaging in conduct required by, any order, license, or authorization issued thereunder.

(B) No person may cause or aid,abet, counsel, command, induce, procure, permit, or approve the doing of any act prohibited, or the omission of any act required by this subtitle, the Export Administration Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder.

(C) No person may solicit or attempt a violation of this subtitle, the Export Administration Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder.

(D) No person may conspire or act in concert with one or more other persons in any manner or for any purpose to bring about or to do any act that constitutes a violation of this subtitle, the Export Administration Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder.

(E) No person may order, buy, remove, conceal, store, use, sell, loan, dispose of, transfer, transport, finance, forward, or otherwise service, in whole or in part, or conduct negotiations to facilitate for, any item exported or to be exported from the United States, or that is otherwise subject to the Export Administration Regulations, with knowledge that a violation of this subtitle, the Export Administration Regulations, or any order, license or authorization issued thereunder, has occurred, is about to occur, or is intended to occur, in connection with the item unless valid authorization is obtained therefor.

(F) No person may make any false or misleading representations, statement, or certification, or falsify or conceal any material fact, either directly to the Department of Commerce, or an official of any other United States agency, or the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice, or indirectly through any other person—

(i) in the course of an investigation or other action subject to the Export Administration Regulations;

(ii) in connection with the preparation, submission, issuance, use, or maintenance of any export control document or any report filed or required to be filed pursuant to the Export Administration Regulations; or

(iii) for the purpose of or in connection with effecting any export, reexport, or transfer of an item subject to the Export Administration Regulations or a service or other activity of a United States person described in section 814.

(G) No person may engage in any transaction or take any other action with intent to evade the provisions of this subtitle, the Export Administration Regulations, or any order, license, or authorization issued thereunder.

(H) No person may fail or refuse to comply with any reporting or recordkeeping requirement of this subtitle or the Export Administration Regulations or of any order, license, or authorization issued thereunder.

(I) Except as specifically authorized in the Export Administration Regulations or in writing by the Department of Commerce, no person may alter any license, authorization, export control document, or order issued under the Export Administration Regulations.

(J) No person may take any action that is prohibited by a denial order issued by the Department of Commerce to prevent imminent violations of this subtitle, the Export Administration Regulations, or any order, license, or authorization issued thereunder.

(2) ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of paragraph (G), any representation, statement, or certification made by any person shall be deemed to be continuing in effect for the period of any representation, statement, or certification to the Department of Commerce relating to any order, license, or other authorization issued thereunder, and the Department of Commerce, in writing, of any change of any material fact or intention from that previously represented, stated, or certified, immediately upon receipt of any information that would lead a reasonably prudent person to know that a change of material fact or intention had occurred or may occur in the future.

(b) CRIMINAL PENALTY.—A person who willfully commits, willfully attempts to commit, or conspires to commit any offense described in subsection (a)—

(1) shall be fined not more than $1,000,000; and

(2) in the case of the individual, shall be imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both.

(c) CIVIL PENALITIES.—

(1) AUTHORITY.—The President may impose the following civil penalties on a person for each violation by that person of this subtitle or any regulation, order, or license issued under this subtitle, for each violation:

(A) A fine of not more than $300,000 or an amount that is twice the value of the transaction that is the basis of the violation with respect to which the penalty is imposed, whichever is greater.

(B) Revocation of a license issued under this subtitle to the person violating this subtitle.

(C) A prohibition on the person's ability to export, reexport, or transfer any items, whether or not subject to controls under this subtitle.

(2) PROCEDURES.—Any civil penalty under this subsection may be imposed only after notice and opportunity for an agency hearing in accordance with sections 554 through 557 of title 5, United States Code.

(3) STANDARDS FOR LEVELS OF CIVIL PENALTY.—The Secretary may by regulation provide for establishing levels of civil penalty under this subsection based upon factors such as the seriousness of the violation, the culpability of the violator, and such mitigating factors as the violator's record of cooperation with the Government in disclosing the violation.

(d) CRIMINAL FORFEITURE OF PROPERTY INTRINSIC AND PROCEDURES.—

(1) FORFEITURE.—Any person who is convicted under subsection (b) of a violation of a control imposed under section 813 (or any regulation, order, license, or authorization issued thereunder) shall, in addition to any other penalty, forfeit to the United States—

(A) any of that person's interest in, security of, claim against, or property or contractual rights of any kind in the tangible items that were the subject of the violation; or

(B) any interest in, security of, claim against, or property or contractual rights of any kind in tangible property that was used in the violation; and

(c) of any that person's property constituting, or derived from, any proceeds obtained directly or indirectly as a result of the violation.

(2) PROCEDURES.—The procedures in any forfeiture under this subsection, and the duties and authority of the courts of the United States and the Attorney General with respect to any forfeiture action under this subsection or with respect to any property that may be subject to forfeiture under this subsection, shall be governed by the provisions of section 1963 of title 18, United States Code.

(e) PRIOR CONVICTIONS.—

(1) LICENSE BAR.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may—

(i) in the case of a person who has been convicted of a criminal violation described in subparagraph (B) to export, reexport, or transfer outside the United States any item, or that is otherwise subject to controls under this subtitle, for a period of up to 10 years beginning on the date of the conviction; and

(B) No person may engage in any conduct prohibited by or contrary to, or refrain from engaging in conduct required by, any order, license, or authorization issued thereunder.
(ii) revoke any license or other authorization to export, reexport, or transfer items that was issued under this subtitle and in which such person has an interest at the time of conviction.

(B) Violations.—The violations referred to in subparagraph (A) are any criminal violations of, or criminal attempt or conspiracy to violate, any provision of law set forth in paragraph (1), upon a showing of such relationship with the convicted party, and subject to the procedures set forth in paragraph (1) with respect to any person required to comply with such order or the court may be punished by such court as a contempt thereof.

(c) Best Practice Guidelines.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In consultation with the heads of other appropriate Federal agencies, the Secretary, on behalf of the Secretary of Commerce, shall publish and update best practices guidelines to assist persons in developing and implementing, on a voluntary basis, effective export control programs in compliance with the regulations issued under this subtitle.

(2) REFERENCE TO THE PROGRAM.—The implementation by a person of an effective export control program and a high quality overall export compliance effort by a person should ordinarily be given weight as mitigating factors in a civil penalty action against the person under this subtitle.

(d) Reference to Enforcement.—For purposes of this section, a reference to the enforcement of, or a violation of, this subtitle includes a reference to the enforcement of or a violation of another law authorizing or permitting the issuance of an order issued under this subtitle; or

(e) Immunity.—A person shall not be excused from complying with any requirements of this subsection because of the person's privilege against self-incrimination, but the immunity provisions of section 6002 of title 18, United States Code, shall apply with respect to any individual who specifically claims such privilege.

(1) CONDUCT OF INVESTIGATION.

(1) Exemptions from disclosure.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any information obtained under this subtitle shall be withheld from disclosure on the following basis.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to information subject to the restrictions set forth in section 9 of title 13, United States Code, and return information, as defined in subsection (b) of section 610A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6103(b)), may be disclosed only upon the written authorization of the Secretary.

(C) IMPORTANCE OF INVESTIGATION.—The President shall ensure that the heads of departments, agencies, and offices with enforcement authorities under this subtitle, consistent with protection of national security, shall be periodically reviewed and revised in the light of developments in the field of information technology.

(2) REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.—In the administration of this section, reporting requirements shall be designed to reduce the cost of reporting, recordkeeping, and documentation to the extent consistent with effective enforcement and compilation of useful trade statistics. Reporting, recordkeeping, and documentation under this section shall be periodically reviewed and revised in the light of developments in the field of information technology.

(3) CIVIL FORFEITURE.—

(B) INFORMATION SHARING WITH FEDERAL AGENCIES.—Licensing or enforcement information obtained under this subtitle may be shared with departments, agencies, and offices that obtain information subject to the restrictions set forth in section 9 of title 13, United States Code, and return information, as defined in subsection (b) of section 610A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6103(b)), may be disclosed only upon the written authorization of the Secretary.

(C) AVAILABILITY TO GAO.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Any Federal official described in section 813(a) who obtains information that is relevant to the enforcement of this subtitle, in the course of any investigation, shall furnish such information to each appropriate department, agency, or office with enforcement responsibilities under this subtitle, in the extent consistent with the protection of intelligence, counterintelligence, and law enforcement sources, methods, and activities.

(b) Conduct of Investigations.—

(1) CONDUCT OF INVESTIGATION.

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(A) IN GENERAL.—Any information obtained under this subtitle shall be withheld from disclosure on the following basis.

(B) EXCEPTIONS.—The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to information subject to the restrictions set forth in section 9 of title 13, United States Code, and return information, as defined in subsection (b) of section 610A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 6103(b)), may be disclosed only upon the written authorization of the Secretary.

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(C) IMPORTANCE OF INVESTIGATION.—The President shall ensure that the heads of departments, agencies, and offices with enforcement authorities under this subtitle, consistent with protection of national security, shall be periodically reviewed and revised in the light of developments in the field of information technology.
employees shall be subject to forfeiture to the United States in accordance with applicable law, except that property seized shall be returned if the property owner is not found guilty of a civil or criminal violation under section 819.

(2) PROCEDURES.—Any seizure or forfeiture under this subsection shall be carried out in accordance with procedures set forth in section 981 of title 18, United States Code.

(i) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit or otherwise affect the enforcement authorities of the Department of Homeland Security which may also complement those set forth herein.

SEC. 822. ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The functions exercised under this subsection shall not be subject to sections 551, 553 through 559, and 701 through 706 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGES.—The Secretary is authorized to appoint an administrative law judge, and may designate administrative law judges from other Federal agencies who are provided pursuant to a legally authorized interagency agreement with the Department of Commerce, and consistent with the provisions of section 3105 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) SUSPENSION OF REGULATIONS.—The President shall notify in advance the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of any proposed amendments to the Export Administration Regulations with an explanation of the intent and rationale of such amendments.

SEC. 823. REVIEW OF INTERAGENCY DISPUTE RESOLUTION PROCESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall review and evaluate the interagency export license referral, review, and escalation processes for dual-use items and munitions under the licensing jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce or any other Federal agency, as appropriate, to determine whether current practices and procedures are consistent with established national security and foreign policy objectives.

(b) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report describing the results of the review carried out under subsection (a).

(c) OPERATING COMMITTEE FOR EXPORT POLICY.—In any case in which the Operating Committee for Export Policy established by Executive Order 12861 (December 5, 1991; relating to Administration of Export Controls) is meeting to conduct an interagency dispute resolution relating to applications for export licenses under the Export Administration Regulations, matters relating to jet engine hot section components, commercial communication satellites, and emerging or foundational technology shall be decided by majority vote.

(d) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.—In this section, the term "appropriate congressional committees" mean—

(1) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(2) the Committee on Armed Services and the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

SEC. 824. COORDINATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES ON RATIONALE OF CONTROL AND REMOVAL OF EXPORT CONTROLS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall coordinate with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Energy before taking any of the actions described in subsection (b).

(b) ACTIONS DESCRIBED.—The actions described in this subsection are the following:

(1) a review and amendment of the Export Control List set forth in Supplement No. 1 to part 774 of the Export Administration Regulations to remove an item from the list;

(2) a license exception classification determination under section 748.3 of the Export Administration Regulations, including with respect to—

(A) "intra-plant" items;

(B) commercial communication satellites (ECCN 85515);

(C) emerging and foundational technologies identified under section 818(a); and

(D) "specially designed" items under part 774 of title 15, Code of Federal Regulations; or

(3) any other item that the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State, and the Secretary of Energy, identifies and mutually determines is materially significant enough to warrant interagency consultation before the Secretary determines to add the item to the Commerce Control List and provide the item with a Export Control Classification Number (ECCN).

(3) Amending the Commerce Control List to remove any controlled pursuant to subsection (a) of section 748 of the Arms Export Control Act or a commodity classification number assigned pursuant to subsection (a) of section 749 of the Export Administration Regulations.

(4) amendment to the Export Administration Regulations to expand the scope or application of a license exception authorized by section 740 of the Export Administration Regulations.

SEC. 825. ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall submit to Congress, by December 31 of each year, a report on the implementation control list entitled in the preceding fiscal year. The report shall include a review of—

(1) the effect of controls imposed under this subtitle on exports, reexports, and transfers of items in addressing threats to the national security or foreign policy of the United States, including a description of licensing processes used by the department or agency;

(2) the impact of such controls on the scientific and technological leadership of the United States;

(3) the consistency with such controls of export controls imposed by other countries; and

(4) efforts to provide exporters with compliance assistance, including specific actions to assist small and medium-sized businesses.

(b) SUMMARY.—The report shall include a summary of regulatory changes from the prior fiscal year;

(c) REPORT ON THE IMPACT OF CONTROL POLICIES.—The report shall include a description of any items removed from the list under section 818(a) of the Arms Export Control Act to reduce as much unnecessary administrative burden as possible.

(d) LICENSING CRITERIA.—The report shall include a description of any items removed from the list under section 818(a) of the Arms Export Control Act to reduce as much unnecessary administrative burden as possible.

(e) LICENSING CRITERIA.—The report shall include a description of any items removed from the list under section 818(a) of the Arms Export Control Act to reduce as much unnecessary administrative burden as possible.

(f) LICENSING CRITERIA.—The report shall include a description of any items removed from the list under section 818(a) of the Arms Export Control Act to reduce as much unnecessary administrative burden as possible.

SEC. 826. REPEAL.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2401 et seq.) (as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act) is repealed.

(b) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President shall implement the amendment made by subsection (a) by exercising the authorities of the President under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

SEC. 827. EFFECT ON OTHER ACTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subtitle, nothing contained in this subtitle shall be construed to modify, repeal, supersede, or otherwise affect the provisions of any other laws authorizing control over exports, reexports, or transfers of any item, or activities of United States persons subject to the Export Administration Regulations.

(b) COORDINATION OF CONTROLS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The authority granted to the President under this subtitle shall be exercised in such manner so as to achieve effective coordination of control and sanctions authorities exercised by Federal departments and agencies delegated with authority under this subtitle, particularly the Departments of the Treasury and the Department of Energy.

(2) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that in order to achieve effective coordination described in paragraph (1), such Federal departments and agencies—

(A) should continuously work to create enforceable regulations with respect to the export, reexport, and transfer by United States and foreign persons of commodities, software, technology, and services to various end and end users for national security reasons;

(B) should regularly work to reduce complexity in the system, including complexity caused merely by the existence of structural, definitional, and other non-policy based differences between and among different export control and sanctions systems; and

(C) should coordinate controls on items exported, reexported, or transferred in connection with a foreign military sale under chapter 2 of the Arms Export Control Act or a comparable sale under the Arms Export Control Act to reduce as much unnecessary administrative burden as possible.

(3) NONPROLIFERATION CONTROLS.—Nothing in this subtitle shall be construed to supersede the procedures published by the President pursuant to section 38(c) of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978.

SEC. 828. TRANSITION PROVISIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—All delegations, rules, regulations, orders, determinations, licenses, or other forms of administrative control and sanctions authorities exercised by Federal departments and agencies that have been made, issued, conducted, or allowed to become effective under the Export Administration Act of 1979 (as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act) and as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act), or the Export Administration Regulations, and as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, is repealed.

(b) ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.—This subtitle shall not affect any administrative or judicial proceedings commenced before the date of the enactment of this Act and as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act.

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that has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism shall be deemed to refer to a country the government of which the Secretary has determined, for purposes of section 814(c) of this Act, as continued in effect pursuant to the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism.

Subtitle B—Anti-Boycott Act of 2018

SEC. 831. SHORT TITLE.

Congress declares it is the policy of the United States—

(1) to oppose restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by any foreign country against a country friendly to the United States or against any United States person;

(2) to encourage and, in specified cases, require United States persons engaged in the export of goods or technology or other information to refuse to take actions, including furnishing information or entering into or implementing contracts, agreements, or business arrangements, which have the effect of furthering or supporting the restrictive trade practices or boycotts fostered or imposed by any foreign country against a country friendly to the United States or any United States person; and

(3) to foster international cooperation and the development of international rules and institutions designed to assure reasonable access to world supplies.

SEC. 832. STATEMENT OF POLICY.

Congress declares it is the policy of the United States—

(A) complying or agreeing to comply with regulations (expressed or implied by a course of conduct) shall not permit activities or agreements otherwise prohibited, which are not within the intent of such exceptions.

(b) FOREIGN POLICY CONTROLS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the regulations issued pursuant to subsection (a), regulations issued under subsection A to carry out the policies set forth in section 812(1)(D) shall implement the policies set forth in this section.

(2) REQUIREMENTS.—Such regulations shall require that any United States person receiving a request for the furnishing of information, enter into or agree to any transaction or activity undertaken, by or through a United States person or any other person, with intent to evade the provisions of this section as implemented by the regulations issued pursuant to this subsection, and such regulations shall expressly provide that paragraphs (2) and (3) of section 812(1)(A) shall not permit activities or agreements otherwise prohibited, which are not within the intent of such exceptions.
thereof shall preempt any law, rule, or regulation of any of the several States or the District of Columbia, or any of the territories or possessions of the United States, or of any government, instrumentality, or subdivision thereof, which law, rule, or regulation pertains to participation in, compliance with, implementation of, or the furnishing of information regarding restrictions on the export, reexport, or transfer of missile equipment or technology controlled under subchapter A.

(ii) if the item on the MTCR Annex involved in the export, reexport, or transfer is missile equipment or technology within category I of the MTCR Annex, then the President shall deny to such United States person, for a period of not less than 2 years, all licenses for the transfer of which is controlled under subheading 820.

(c) Waiver.—In the event that the President decides to apply the waiver described in subparagraph (a), the President shall notify, the appropriate congressional committees not less than 20 working days before issuing the waiver. Such notification shall include a fully articulated rationale and circumstances which led the President to apply the waiver.

(5) Additional waiver.—The President may waive the imposition of sanctions under paragraph (1) on a person with respect to a product or service if the President certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that—

(A) the product or service is essential to the national security of the United States; and

(B) such person is a sole source supplier of the product or service, or is not available from any alternative reliable supplier, and the need for the product or service cannot be met in a timely manner by improved manufacturing processes or technological developments.

(6) Exceptions.—The President shall not apply the sanction under this subsection prohibiting the importation of the products of a foreign person—

(A) in the case of procurement of defense articles or defense services, including—

(i) under existing contracts or subcontracts, including the exercise of options for production quantities to satisfy requirements of the national security of the United States;

(ii) if the President determines that the alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available; or

(iii) if the President determines that such articles or services are essential to the national security of the United States under defense coproduction agreements or NATO Programs of Cooperation;

(B) to products or services provided under contracts entered into before the date on which the President publishes his intention to impose the sanctions; or

(C) to—

(i) spare parts;

(ii) component parts, but not finished products, essential to United States products or production;

(iii) routine services and maintenance of products, to the extent that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available; or

(iv) information and technology essential to United States products or production.

(c) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) Appropriate congressional committees.—The term ‘appropriate congressional committees’ means—

(A) the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives; and

(B) the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(2) Defense articles; defense services.—The terms ‘defense articles’ and ‘defense services’ mean those items on the United States Munitions List as defined in section...
SEC. 842. CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS RESTRICTIONS ON SANCTIONS.

(a) IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.—

(1) DETERMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.—Except as provided in subsection (b)(2), the President shall impose the sanction described in subsection (c) if the President determines that a foreign person has knowingly and materially contributed—

(A) the export from the United States of any item that is subject to the jurisdiction of the United States under this subtitle; or

(B) through the export from any other country of any item that would be, if they were United States goods or technology, subject to the jurisdiction of the United States under this subtitle, to the efforts by any foreign country, project, or entity described in paragraph (2) to use, develop, produce, stockpile, or otherwise acquire chemical or biological weapons.

(2) COUNTRIES, PROJECTS, OR ENTITIES REQUIRED TO BE ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES PROHIBITED.—The terms “missile equipment or technology” and “MTCR control regime” mean those items listed in category I or category II of the MTCR Annex.

(b) CONSULTATIONS WITH AND ACTIONS BY FOREIGN GOVERNMENT OF JURISDICTION.—

(1) CONSULTATIONS.—If the President makes the determinations described in subsection (a) with respect to a foreign person, the Congress urges the President to initiate consultations immediately with the foreign government with primary jurisdiction over the person or entity with respect to the imposition of a sanction pursuant to this section.

(2) ACTIONS BY GOVERNMENT OF JURISDICTION.—In order to pursue such consultations with that foreign government, the President may delay imposition of a sanction pursuant to this section for a period of up to 90 days. Following such consultations, the President shall impose the sanction unless the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that such government has taken specific and effective actions, including appropriate penalties, to terminate the involvement of the foreign person in the activities described in subsection (a). The President may delay imposition of the sanction for an additional period of up to 90 days if the President determines and certifies to the Congress that the reasonable time for taking the actions described in the preceding sentence.

(c) SANCTIONS.—

(1) DESCRIPTION OF SANCTION.—The sanction to be imposed pursuant to subsection (a) is the prohibition against the United States Government not to procure, or enter into any contract for the procurement of, any goods or services from any person described in subsection (a)(1).

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—The President shall not be required to apply or maintain a sanction under this section—

(A) in the case of procurement of defense articles or defense services—

(i) under existing contracts or subcontracts, including the exercise of options for production under contracts or agreements to satisfy United States operational military requirements;

(ii) if the President determines that the person or entity to which the sanction would otherwise apply is a sole source supplier of the defense articles or defense services, that the defense articles or defense services are essential, and that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available; or

(iii) if the President determines that such articles or services are essential to national security under defense cooproduction agreements;

(B) to products or services provided under contracts or subcontracts to be procured on or before the date on which the President publishes his intention to impose sanctions;

(C) to—

(i) spare parts;

(ii) component parts, but not finished products, essential to United States products or production; or

(iii) repair, servicing and maintenance of products, to the extent that alternative sources are not readily or reasonably available;

(D) to information and technology essential to United States products or production, or

(E) medical or other humanitarian items.

(d) TERMINATION OF SANCTIONS.—A sanction imposed pursuant to this section shall apply for a period of at least 12 months following the imposition of one sanction and shall cease to apply thereafter only if the President determines and certifies to the appropriate congressional committees that reliable information indicates that the foreign person with respect to which the determination was made under subsection (a)(1) has ceased to be engaged in the activities described in subsection (a)(1).

SEC. 851. UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR INDUSTRY AND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security who shall carry out the functions of the Secretary under this title and such other provisions of law as are designated by the President and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.—The term “Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security” means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security controlled under the Arms Export Control Act.

Subtitle D—Administrative Authorities

SEC. 851. UNDER SECRETARY OF COMMERCE FOR INDUSTRY AND SECURITY.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security who shall carry out the functions of the Secretary under this title and such other provisions of law as are designated by the President and Urban Affairs of the Senate.

(b) DESCRIPTION OF OFFICE.—The term “Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security” means the Under Secretary of Commerce for Industry and Security controlled under the Arms Export Control Act.
and I ask unanimous consent that he be allowed to control that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, over the past decade, we have seen rapid technological advances. We have seen an increase in foreign investment in the United States, but we have seen it especially from countries like China and Russia that pose national security concerns to us.

Of great alarm, our regulatory system has not kept pace. Mr. Pritchett's bill before us today seeks to change that.

The Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018 represents a broad bipartisan agreement to reform our regulatory systems to protect both our national security and to protect our economic prosperity. Specifically, this bill strengthens national security reviews of certain commercial transactions conducted by CFIUS, as well as reforms and modernizations in order to bring up to date outdated U.S. export control systems.

That regime is reformed here. I want to thank the chairman of the Financial Services Committee, Mr. Hensarling, for his leadership on this issue.

The Committees on Armed Services, on Intelligence, Energy and Commerce, Budget, and Oversight and Government Reform also played important roles in shaping this legislation. This has been a truly collaborative process.

Mr. Speaker, this body has not addressed exports of dual-use items—products and services that have both commercial and military application—not only in the bill before us, but in the Modernization Act of 2018. This bill strengthens national security reviews of certain commercial transactions conducted by CFIUS, as well as reforms and modernizations in order to bring up to date outdated U.S. export control systems.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

June 26, 2018

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Let me just highlight a few critical features of the export control provisions of the legislation.

This title of the bill requires that export controls be calibrated and continually updated to ensure lasting U.S. leadership in these fields: science, technology, engineering, manufacturing, and other sectors critical to the industrial base.

It ensures that sensitive manufacturing know-how, which may include such items as written or oral communications, engineering designs, specifications, are subject to appropriate export controls regardless of the nature of the underlying transaction.

And lastly, it establishes a new authority for the U.S. export control agencies and the Department of Defense to identify and appropriately control emerging and foundational technologies that may be critical to U.S. national security.

This includes artificial intelligence, robotics, augmented and virtual reality, new biotechnologies, new financial technologies, and advanced materials.

Ten years ago, Mr. SHERMAN and I hold a series of hearings to examine China's increasing aggressive policies in the wake of the EAA's expiration. I appreciate his passion for these issues and his understanding of the need to balance our economic and national security interests.

We do need a nimble, adaptable system that protects but doesn't unduly burden our world-class industries.

Modernized U.S. export controls and CFIUS reforms are both critical to the challenges posed by China and by Russia and by others.

This bill will help keep America safe, help keep us strong.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE ON OVERSIGHT AND GOVERNMENT REFORM


Hon. EDWARD R. ROYCE,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: I write concerning H.R. 5841, the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018, because I believe the bill strengthens national security reviews of certain commercial transactions conducted by CFIUS, as well as reforms and modernizations in order to bring up to date outdated U.S. export control systems.

That regime is reformed here. I want to thank the chairman of the Financial Services Committee, Mr. Hensarling, for his leadership on this issue.

The Committees on Armed Services, on Intelligence, Energy and Commerce, Budget, and Oversight and Government Reform also played important roles in shaping this legislation. This has been a truly collaborative process.

Mr. Speaker, this body has not addressed exports of dual-use items—products and services that have both commercial and military application—since the Export Administration Act of 1979.

Since that lapse, nearly 25 years ago, successive administrations have relied on emergency authorities that have not kept pace with technological advances.

Today, we are acting to fix that problematic lapse because the United States' position as the world's largest exporter of goods and services is at risk. We will lose many good-paying jobs if we don't secure advanced technology and if we don't secure intellectual property.

That is why, this spring, the Foreign Affairs Committee passed the Export Control Reform Act of 2018. We passed this legislation. And under this approach, reflected in title VIII of the bill before us, modernized U.S. export control laws and regulations will continue to have broad authority governing the transfer of dual-use items and foreign persons, whether that transfer takes place abroad or if that transfer takes place here in the United States.

Finally, I would appreciate a response confirming this understanding and ask that a copy of our exchange of letters on this matter be included in the bill report filed by the Committee on Armed Services, as well as in the Congressional Record during floor consideration thereof.

Sincerely,

Trey Gowdy.


Hon. Trey Gowdy,
Chairman, Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Washington, DC.

DEAR CHAIRMAN GOWDY: Thank you for consulting with the Foreign Affairs Committee and agreeing to be discharged from further consideration of H.R. 5841, the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018, so that the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this resolution or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to seek appointment of an appropriate number of conferees from your committee to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I will seek to place our letters on this bill into the Congressional Record during floor consideration of the bill. I appreciate your cooperation regarding this legislation and look forward to continuing to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely,

Edward R. Royce.
Chairman.

House of Representatives, Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, Washington, DC, June 26, 2018.

Hon. ED ROYCE, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On May 16, 2018, H.R. 5841, the “Foreign Investment Risk Review and Modernization Act of 2018” was additionally referred to the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

In order to expedite the House’s consideration of the measure, the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence will forgo consideration of the measure. This courtesy is conditioned on our mutual understanding and agreement that it will in no way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence with respect to any future legislation involving the subject matter contained in the legislation or any similar measure, nor will this waiver inhibit the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence’s address issues of concern going forward. I appreciate your support to the appointment of Members from the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence to any House-Senate conference on this legislation.

I would appreciate you including our exchange of letters in the Congressional Record during floor consideration of H.R. 5841. Thank you for your cooperation spirit in which you have worked regarding this and other matters between our respective committees.

Sincerely,

Devon Nunes.
Chairman.
Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5861 and I want to associate myself with the remarks of Chairman ROYCE of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

This bill deals with two very related issues. One is investment in the United States that could undermine our national security. So this bill would reform the CFIUS process, the process by which we review taking control of a business enterprise in the United States that could indeed undermine our national security. So this bill does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this resolution or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to continue to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely, Edward R. Royce, Chairman.

H.R. 5861, the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018, so that the bill may proceed expeditiously to the House floor.

I agree that your forgoing further action on this measure does not in any way diminish or alter the jurisdiction of your committee, or prejudice its jurisdictional prerogatives on this resolution or similar legislation in the future. I would support your effort to continue to work together as this measure moves through the legislative process.

Sincerely, Edward R. Royce, Chairman.

Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5861 and I want to associate myself with the remarks of Chairman ROYCE of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

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Sincerely, Edward R. Royce, Chairman.
I offered, and I am pleased that the committee accepted, one of my amendments that would require the Department of Commerce to look at the significantly negative impacts of controlled exports on our defense industrial base. When we allow the tools, the dies, the materials for manufacturing to be exported, we, therefore, lose the workforce, lose the capacity, and lose the ability to provide for our own defense.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the support of this important legislation which modernizes CFIUS and our export control laws.

Mr. Speaker, seeing no other speakers on our side from the Foreign Affairs Committee, I would urge my colleagues to vote for this bill.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. MAXINE WATERS), the ranking member of the Financial Services Committee, and I ask unanimous consent that she be allowed to control that time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

The Chair: No objection.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 4 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5841, the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act, which the Financial Services Committee approved last month by a unanimous vote of 53-0.

I want to thank both Republican and Democrat Members for their effort, but I especially want to thank the bill’s sponsor, the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PITTENGER), who has worked tirelessly to develop this legislation and bring it to the House floor. Mr. Speaker, we would not be here but for his expertise and leadership.

I also want to thank Chairman ROYCE for the cooperation of the Foreign Affairs Committee working with us on this very important piece of legislation.

Finally, I want to thank the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), who chairs our Monetary Policy and Trade Subcommittee, as well as his ranking member, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin.

I also want to thank the gentleman from Washington, Mr. HECK, and I want to thank him for his contributions as well.

The subcommittee held no fewer than four hearings prior to marking up this legislation, and the thoughtfulness that they brought to the issue is something we should all emulate.

The bill is a comprehensive reform of the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, or CFIUS, as it is known; the first update of its kind in over a decade.

CFIUS is authorized to review foreign investment transactions that may threaten our national security. And although these authorities have been wielded carefully, Congress must remain vigilant when delegating additional powers that may have far-reaching effects.

The reason, Mr. Speaker, is simple. According to a Department of Commerce study from 2016, 12 million American workers have jobs resulting from foreign investment; 3½ million in the manufacturing sector alone.

On top of that, the vast majority of foreign investments’ value added comes from critical technologies.

We need to protect our national security while also ensuring that America stays open for business.

This is exactly what the House version of FIRRMA does. It closes real gaps in CFIUS’ jurisdiction that could otherwise be exploited by bad actors, but it doesn’t give the government a foothold to go after deals or entire sectors on a whim.

We target those transactions in countries, including China and Russia, that truly present a national security risk, but without strangling the investment and innovation that makes our country strong to begin with.

We also focus on particular assets that are sensitive, like personal data of U.S. citizens or technical information on critical technologies and critical infrastructure rather than waffling off entire categories of U.S. companies and industries.

It is also important to know what that bill doesn’t do, Mr. Speaker. We don’t change the process under CFIUS, and we don’t weaken confidentiality requirements that CFIUS is subject to. H.R. 5841 keeps CFIUS accountable.

Finally, this legislation recognizes that CFIUS and export controls are complementary. As two sides of the same coin, reforms to both clearly belong in the same bill.

We are pleased to see this legislation include such reforms to the export control regime, again, reforms that passed the Foreign Affairs Committee by voice vote in April. They make the House version of FIRRMA even stronger.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I wish to thank Members on both sides of the aisle, especially Mr. PITTENGER, but all Members on both sides of the aisle who contributed so thoughtfully to this legislation, including the cooperation of the ranking member.

I urge all of my colleagues to support it, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of H.R. 5841, the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act of 2018. This bill represents a bipartisan effort to bring much-needed reform to the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States, or CFIUS, which serves an important function in the national security area.

I would like to thank Chairman HENSARLING, Chairman BARR, Ranking Member MOORE, Congressman PITTENGER, Congresswoman MALONEY, and also Congressman HECK, who is here today, in particular.

Congressman HECK has, for the good part of a year, been working very hard to ensure that any legislation addresses key jurisdictional gaps in the current scope of CFIUS authority, and this bill does just that. I thank him for his leadership.

It is Congress’ responsibility to ensure that CFIUS appropriately balances the benefits of our traditionally open investment climate with the need to protect our national security. And make no mistake, the national security threats we face today in this area are both serious and evolving.

The world has become a much more complicated place since Congress last reformed and restructured CFIUS a decade ago. The bill brings CFIUS into the 21st century.

H.R. 5841 would expand the jurisdiction of CFIUS with regard to certain types of transactions that have previously been avoided simply because reforms to the national security reviews performed by CFIUS to address growing concerns that foreign entities may be using acquisitions of and partnerships with U.S. businesses to chip away at American technological leadership.

The primary concern here is that China’s aggressive industrial policy and its efforts to invest in early stage, cutting-edge U.S. technologies with potential military applications, including artificial intelligence and robotics, in part to advance China’s military modernization, will diminish America’s technological advantage.

During the course of our deliberations on this legislation, despite some honest intellectual disagreements as to how best to counter this threat, at the end of the day, we understood that we have a responsibility to address these problems in the most effective and efficient way possible, in ways that do not undermine other important functions of government, many of which also contribute to our national security.

Importantly, this legislation also recognizes that, as the volume of cases and the complexity of transactions continues to increase, the scope of CFIUS without additional resources would not only undermine CFIUS’ mission, but it would also deprive other important government services and functions, both domestically and internationally.

I am very glad that this legislation authorizes $20 million annually for the next 5 years to fund CFIUS’ operations, as well as provide the authority for Treasury to impose a filing fee on the companies that file with CFIUS based on the value of the transaction, taking into account a number of other factors, including the effect of any given fee on small-business concerns.
The bill does not address everyone’s concerns yet, including concerns by some entertainment industry stakeholders, which I share. As we move forward, I will continue to support ongoing refinements to the legislation.

H.R. 5841 preserves strong support in the House, and I urge my colleagues to vote “yes.”

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PITTENGER), the vice chairman of the Terrorism and Illicit Finance Subcommittee and the author of the FIRRMA bill before us.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank the chairman for his leadership on this very important legislation, H.R. 5841, FIRRMA.

I would also like to thank Chairman ROYCE, Congressman BARR, and Congressman HECK for the significant leadership role that they played with this bill, as well as my chief of staff, Clark Fonda, and Assistant Secretary of Treasury Heath Tarbert. They have put in countless hours and helped to advance our shared vision.

Mr. Speaker, I have worked on CFIUS-related issues for nearly 3 years. Prior to FIRRMA, I spent my efforts identifying problematic transactions and engaging in a public media campaign to raise awareness and stoke government action. Three years later, I am so happy to say that we have done our job to prevent the transfer of critical technologies to adversarial governments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Poe of Texas). The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield an additional 15 seconds to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. PITTENGER. Mr. Speaker, to this end, I admire by the progress we have made on this issue, and I am grateful for the opportunity to help move forward important legislation to reform CFIUS and export controls.

Mr. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, it is my pleasure to yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HECK), a member of the Financial Services Committee who has fought tirelessly on CFIUS reform and has been engaged in this process from the beginning, for the purposes of a colloquy.

Mr. HECK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the ranking member. I do indeed rise to engage in a colloquy with the gentleman from Kentucky.

The bill we are considering today, unlike the Senate CFIUS bill, does not have specific language dealing with board seats. That notwithstanding, Chairman BARR and I share an understanding that the language of the bill that covers “involvement, other than through voting shares, in the substantive decision-making of the United States business” gives CFIUS jurisdiction over investments which would confer membership or observer rights on the right to nominate someone from the board of directors or equivalent governing body of a business.

I ask my friend to confirm that understanding.

Mr. BARR. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HECK. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding, and I especially thank the gentleman for his cooperative, constructive, and bipartisan approach to the legislation, and improving the legislation.

We are in agreement on this point, that such involvement could cover activity, including membership on the board of directors and observer rights. In addition, the gentleman makes note of board nominations. As we have seen under current law, CFIUS looks at nominations and the risks that may arise from them. The Broadcom deal was a case in point. However, the language in this bill makes this jurisdiction clearer.

The gentleman is right to focus on risks that a board member may pose as we are acting on behalf of a foreign investor who nominates the member. The whole point of such nominations could be to involve the foreign investor in substantive decision-making in a way that results in national security risks.

H.R. 5841 could cover such a scenario.

I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. HECK. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for this exchange.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Texas has 2½ minutes remaining.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), the chairman of the Monetary Policy and Trade Subcommittee, and the subcommittee chairman who helped craft the bill and helped shepherd it to the markup process.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of the Foreign Investment Risk Review Modernization Act.

I want to thank the House authors of this legislation, particularly the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. PITTENGER), for his outstanding leadership on this effort; and my friend, the gentleman from Washington (Mr. HECK); also the Senate authors, Senator CORNYN and Senator FEINSTEIN; and House Chairmen HENSARLING, Chairman ROYCE, Chairman NUNES, Chairman THORN-BERRY, and Chairman WALDEN; as well as House leadership for their efforts in bringing this nonpartisan legislation to the floor.

Just by that list, you understand how complex this issue is because it involves not only a multiagency effort of this government, it requires the concerted and cooperative efforts of many committees in this House and in Congress generally because of the shared jurisdiction.

In 2016, new foreign direct investment added $894 billion in value to the U.S. economy. Today, 6.8 million American workers work for more than 20,000 foreign companies, including 20 percent of U.S. manufacturing workers.

In my own district in Kentucky, Toyota Motor Manufacturing, Kentucky, Inc. supports 8,500 jobs as a result of foreign direct investment, a great example of this. These are typically higher paying jobs. So it is critical that we preserve in the United States an open investment climate, to the extent possible, consistent with national security objectives.

But a comprehensive update to both the export control regime and the Committee on Foreign Investment in the
Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members of this House to endorse and to support this very important national security measure.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. DAVIDSON), who is a hardworking member of the Financial Services Committee and a member of the Monetary Policy and Trade Subcommittee that dealt with this FIRRMA legislation.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my colleagues for working together on this bipartisan legislation, H.R. 4311, the Foreign Investment Risk Review Act of 2018, known as the FIRRMA legislation. It addresses the intersection of national security, intellectual property, and property rights.

We have a responsibility to protect the people of the United States of America from threats abroad, and we also have a responsibility to protect the system that has truly made the United States the world’s land of opportunity. We have had free flow of goods, services, capital, ideas, and, indeed, people because we have a high functioning rule of law here in America.

How can the entrepreneur living the American Dream truly thrive in the spirit of enterprise when competing against a foreign state? But that is the very state that he is up against a lot of times in trade as an entrepreneur seeks to grow a corporation backed by a foreign government.

This legislation addresses many of these types of concerns—countries actually buy companies that pose threats to our national security—and this legislation has been done in a bipartisan, constructive manner, and I appreciate the input and efforts from Members of both sides of the aisle as well as those in the administration and the private sector who have helped make this meaningful legislation what it is today.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield 30 seconds to the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. BARR), who is the chairman of the Monetary Policy and Trade Subcommittee.

Mr. BARR. Mr. Speaker, this effort has been a success because we are balancing the imperatives of national security with maintaining an important open investment climate in the United States. Why that balance is so important is because preserving benign foreign direct investment and capital so that research and development in the United States can flourish is important not only to preserve our competitive edge but also as a result of that economic strength contributes to our national security.
the right balance with this new FIRMA legislation.

Mr. HENSARLING. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, again, I think this is a very important piece of legislation that has come before the body. I also want to acknowledge that, yes, it is very challenging for this body to engage in bipartisan legislation. But we have clearly achieved it today. I think we have achieved it because we know that as Americans we must rally around when it comes to issues of national security.

So, again, I want to thank the ranking member. I want to thank the gentleman from Washington and all other Members on the other side of the aisle for coming together. And as the gentleman from Washington said, perhaps not getting exactly the bill that they wanted—I assure the gentleman from Washington I didn’t get exactly the bill I wanted—but we have a very strong bill that I think balances our critical need to safeguard our technology and at the same time recognizes how important foreign direct investment is in growing our economy and being able to afford the type of defense structures that we need that our national security is never second to none.

Again, Mr. Speaker, we could not have done this first without the leadership, the expertise, and the drive of the gentleman from North Carolina, I believe that some form of this bill will soon end up on the President’s desk and we will all thank the gentleman from North Carolina for his leadership in getting America to this point.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to vote for this legislation, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, I think that all of our spokesmen have been eloquent in the way that they have described the work that was done on the bill. I am very pleased and proud that on this issue of national security that we were able to come together. I think that what we have done is certainly in the best interests of our country.

As the chairman said, some did not get everything that they would like to have in the bill, but we were able to work through the various concerns, I think, in a very honest and open way. Mr. Speaker, I urge all of my colleagues to vote “aye” on this bill, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROYCE of California. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, in closing, I would like to thank several of my colleagues, the ranking member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr. ENGEL, as well as, of course, Chairman HENSARLING, Ranking Member WATERS, and Mr. PRTMANN.

I want to thank them for incorporating as title VIII the text that I authored as H.R. 5040, this is the Export Control Reform Act of 2018. This is the measure we put out of the Foreign Affairs Committee. This title modernizes and reforms outdated export controls designed to impose trade controls on the old Soviet bloc. It was never designed that we update these controls to reflect the realities of modern international commerce and the national security threats of the century we are in right now.

I would urge my colleagues to join us in modernizing the虔US and export controls process which we do now in this combined bill. A “yes” vote will ensure continued U.S. leadership in high technology industries essential to the health of our economy and essential to our national security.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is whether the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5841, as amended.

The question was taken.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the question of the gentleman from California (Mr. ROYCE) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, H.R. 5841, as amended.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAVIS). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this motion will be postponed.

ENDANGERED SALMON AND FISHERIES PREDATION PREVENTION ACT

GENRAL LEAVE

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous materials on H.R. 2083.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DAVIDSON). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to House Resolution 961 and rule XVIII, the Chair declares the House in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill, H.R. 2083.

The Chair appoints the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) to preside over the Committee of the Whole.

In the Committee of the Whole

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 2083) to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to reduce predation on endangered Columbia River salmon and other non-listed species, and for other purposes, with Mr. POE of Texas in the chair.

The Clerk reads the title of the bill. The CHAIR. Pursuant to the rule, the bill is considered read the first time.

The gentleman from Colorado (Mr. LAMBORN) and the gentleman from Arizona (Mr. GRIJALVA) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2083, a bipartisan effort by Ms. HERRERA BEUTTLER and Mr. SCHRADER, was to cut red tape by updating Federal law to provide a temporary, expedited process to give States and Tribes the ability to address California sea lion predation of endangered salmon and other species on a limited basis.

Right now, ratepayers in the Pacific Northwest invest hundreds of millions of dollars each year to help recovering salmon populations, only to have them end up in the stomachs of sea lions. Federal law provides conflicting mandates on how to protect these imperiled species and does not provide the flexibility to account for broader ecological interactions.

California sea lion populations on the West Coast have exploded, yet salmon runs continue to decline. According to the Northwest Power and Conservation Council, the sea lion population has grown to a level of roughly 300,000 individuals, and marine biologists conclude that their population is currently at carrying capacity. Historically, California sea lions have foraged at the mouth of the Columbia River, but they have recently continued to move inland. As the sea lions move further upstream to feed, their diet exists increasingly more of endangered salmon.

H.R. 2083 will authorize the Secretary of Commerce to provide to State and local Tribes the tools necessary to humanely manage sea lions that have migrated outside their historic range and pose an imminent threat to fish species listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Federal permits authorized under H.R. 2083 would be limited to State and Tribal fisheries managers to have a direct stake in a healthy regional ecosystem. It is absolutely imperative that we give local stakeholders the tools they need for a balanced ecosystem where both fish and sea lions can thrive.

This bipartisan bill has broad support from States, Tribes, public utility districts, advocacy groups, and hundreds of local businesses across the Pacific Northwest. It is a win for not only the endangered fish of the Pacific Northwest, but the ratepayers who are heavily invested in keeping these fish stocks flourishing and healthy.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan, commonsense bill.

And that is just the way it is.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to H.R. 2083. This legislation claims to
Look, we are not anti-sea lion. Oh, my goodness, no. We are just for protecting our native fish, a Pacific Northwest icon, and in order to do that, we have got to make it easier to remove some of the most egregious offenders, problematic pinnipeds.

Sea lions, Steller sea lions, and harbor seals are the fourth lowest since 1979, and the most recent 3-year trend is steadily downward. It is devastating, I agree, but we should be legislating to address the real threats facing salmon recovery. Impacts to salmon caused by seals and sea lions pale in comparison to the harm caused by so many other threats.

Let's take a minute to go over some of the significant threats facing salmon: habitat loss and degradation, pesticides and toxic contaminants polluting tributary habitats, hydropower, invasive species, hatcheries, over-fishing, by-catch, human population growth, climate change, and the bill the Floor has pushed today to block court-mandated water releases from Federal dams to aid in salmon recovery.

I cannot support this bill. It does not address the root causes of salmon population decline, instead, unfairly scapegoats sea lions.

Mr. Chairman, for these reasons, I urge my colleagues to vote "no," and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. Herrera Beutler).

Ms. Herrera Beutler. Mr. Chairman, thanks to Kurt Schrader, who has been a partner with me on this legislation for a while—actually, since before I was here, he has been working on this bill—and today is a good day.

"I would like to think that there might still be salmon and steelhead to fish for when my great-grandkids try fishing." That is from Bob, who lives in Brush Prairie in my district. I have heard Bob's sentiments echoed literally from thousands of folks across southwest Washington.

Unfortunately, our salmon runs are now fighting for survival. It is practically a miracle when a fish can make it upstream without getting caught between a sea lion's teeth. They certainly don't get caught unscathed.

Mr. Chairman, what we currently have on the Columbia River is an ecosystem seriously out of balance. I recently met with local fishing guides who, with despair in their voices, told me between 70 and 100 percent of the fish they land show visible signs of a struggle with a sea lion, barely escaping becoming a meal for the already engorged sea lions. We are seeing fewer and fewer salmon, steelhead, and sturgeon make it past this gauntlet of sea lions as the fish make their way upstream.

Donald from Vancouver told me the other day he reeled in a salmon—half of a salmon. A sea lion was fighting him for the other half.
it follows a series of House Republican priority bills that would push the West Coast salmon population to the brink of extinction.

Just this April, my Republican colleagues pushed through the House H.R. 3144, titled in the House as the “Salmon Extinction Act,” intended to block protection measures that experts tell us are necessary for salmon survival.

Last year, we saw similar attacks on salmon, Tribes, and the salmon fishing industry when House leadership rushed H.R. 23, also known as the GROW Act, through the House. This bill sought to eliminate protections for wild California salmon and put California’s native fisheries and the thousands of jobs it supported on the path to extinction, meaning thousands of job losses across California, Oregon, and Washington State. House leadership pushed that bill even though estimates showed that 78 percent of those jobs will be extinct this century under current trends.

The congressional war on salmon has continued with riders in this year’s appropriations bills. For example, the House Energy and Water Appropriations bill, approved by this Chamber earlier this month, will block the restoration of salmon runs in the Columbia River and California’s San Joaquin River.

As if that were not enough, the Interior and CJIS Appropriations bills also include riders that are being supported by the Republican majority. Yet here we are talking about killing hundreds of seals and sea lions because my Republican colleagues claim they want to recover salmon.

Let’s be clear: The anti-salmon legislation and riders coming out of Congress are far bigger threats to salmon recovery than the sea lions’ snacking habits. Restoring wild salmon that are under threat requires a sophisticated response that tackles the most pressing issues impacting salmon populations.

Instead, we are here today scapegoating marine mammals that are themselves under threat from this House’s effort to roll back the Marine Mammal Protection Act in order to help oil and gas companies.

Marine mammals and salmon have coexisted together for millennia. Unfortunately, neither one has enough defenses against the agenda of the Republican majority. We don’t have to pick and choose which creatures are worthy of survival. I would encourage my colleagues to get serious about addressing the whole range of stressors that are driving salmon to extinction: dam operations, invasive species, and human activities that are preventing salmon recovery.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to reject today’s effort to force Congress to pick and choose between wildlife and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I would only say that, when there is a population of 300,000 sea lions, I would not call that endangered. They are protected under a Federal law, but they are not found to be endangered or threatened, as far as I know.

Mr. SCHRADE. Mr. Chair, I yield 4 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. SCHRAMM), who also is a bipartisan co-sponsor of this bill.

Mr. SCHRAMM. Mr. Chair, this is what our cuddly sea lions do to our iconic salmon in the Columbia and Willamette Rivers.

Salmon are an important part of the culture, the identity, and the economy of the people and Tribes of the Pacific Northwest. It is one of the reasons why, as a region, we have put so much time, energy, and resources into protecting and recovering these iconic fish.

Along with my good friend and colleague from the other side of the Columbia River, Representative RODRIGUEZ and Senator BEUTLER, we have worked very hard with the three States in our region, our Tribes, our wildlife agencies, and our colleagues here in Congress to find common ground and to craft a bill that meets salmon recovery and addresses concerns about what happens to the sea lions.

Today’s consideration of H.R. 2083 marks nearly 9 years that I have been working on this legislation with my colleagues from Washington. During that time, sea lion predation on endangered salmon and steelhead runs has increased exponentially, and the results have been dramatic.

Much like the Ballard Locks in Seattle that my colleague referred to earlier, we are facing our own imminent extinction threat with the Willamette winter steelhead run if we don’t act immediately. That is just a fact.

In the case of the Ballard Locks, we didn’t act soon enough. The pinniped predation drove that steelhead run to extinction.

We cannot repeat the same mistake. It is important to note that nothing in this bill will harm sea lion populations. They are thriving—thanks to the Marine Mammal Protection Act— with a population that now hovers in the 300,000 range.

NOAA has concluded that the California sea lions have reached their maximum carrying capacity. It is a remarkable success we want to continue. But with this success, we also need to recognize that these sea lions no longer need the same level of protections that they did when they first passed the Marine Mammal Protection Act in the early 1970s, when their numbers were only in the 70,000 range.

Now they are threatening, in non-historic areas, to move up the rivers, where they have no history, and eliminate our salmon. There is a 20 to 25 percent predation on salmon.

Our bill would allow the selective removal of problematic sea lions that are congregating at the Bonneville Dam, Willamette Falls, and some of the tributaries of key estuaries.

Research has shown that removing these sea lions before they habituate to these areas prevents additional animals recruiting to these areas and would result in having to remove fewer sea lions over time.

We have heard some arguments that we shouldn’t focus on sea lions, that we should take a comprehensive approach. My good colleague from Arizona said there is no silver bullet here. I agree. I agree.

We have been doing nonlethal hazing for more than 15 years that has been totally ineffective. Transport these sea lions to the coast from the middle of Oregon, and they are back in 5 days at the Willamette Falls.

Every entity involved in salmon management, from Tribes to fishermen to dam operators, has altered their behavior to protect salmon. Pacific Northwest ratepayers, through their electric bills, contribute more than $1 billion a year, the biggest fish recovery program in America, a third of their electric bill, to help fund the largest fish mitigation program.

This money goes toward the habitat restoration that we all agreed to; improvements to fish ladders, fish screens, turbines; improving hatcheries. It is our responsibility as Members of Congress to safeguard the public investment in improving these salmon runs.

This is not a radical bill. This is a thoughtful, narrow approach that is based on sound science, brought to us by the Departments of Fish and Wildlife of the three States in question and supported by Jay Inslee of Washington and Kate Brown of Oregon, Democratic Governors; Butch Otter of Idaho, a Republican Governor; Tribes; wildlife agencies; and biologists. Senators CANTWELL and RISCH have introduced a companion bill in the Senate.

Most importantly, the process will require the following: NOAA will still review the permit application and issue a request for public comment. NOAA will form a task force to review the application and make recommendations. NOAA will conduct a NEPA review.

We have a great many people doing incredible work.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, I yield the gentleman an additional 1 minute.

Mr. SCHRADE. Mr. Chair, I just want to thank everyone for their strong effort in this area: the Tribes; Liz Hamilton, Bob Rees, and our conservation community; Curt Melcher and his team at ODF&W; Shaun Clements and Ed Bowles; and our friends on the other side of the river at WDFW also. All these folks have been tremendous partners. I can’t thank them enough.

Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague from across the river, JAIME HERRERA BEUTLER. It has been a great partnership.
Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support our region and our efforts to protect and support our salmon. I ask for your help and to support this legislation today.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DeFazio).

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Chairman, for many, this is an emotional debate. I would concede the point that this is not a silver bullet.

What we are talking about in particular are a few species of salmon that are on the verge of extinction, and whether or not this bill passes will determine their future. It already extirpated a run at Ballard Locks.

We have a place in Oregon called Willamette Falls. 120 miles from the mouth of the Columbia River. Historically, there have been no sea lions there. There have been no changes in that structure in 100 years.

Yet, the passage of wild salmon, which numbered in the millions, has dropped down to 500 because of the predation from 40 sea lions hanging out, munking, basically, at the fish ladder.

Here is where sea lions are at. The optimal population is between this red line here. They actually have exceeded that blue line, which means they have recently exceeded and now are maybe dropping back to the maximum sustainable population.

We are talking about a few hundred problem sea lions, which then teach other animals where they can get a free lunch. That is really the key here. This is based in science. We have a probability of 89 percent of extinction of the Willamette winter steelhead that go over Willamette Falls because of the sea lions that hang out there.

They have tried everything: sonic guns, harassment, removal. They took them 300 miles away. They swim pretty good; they are back in 5 days. And they tell other sea lions along the way: Hey, come on, follow me. I know a great place to go.

If we were to remove just a few of these problem sea lions, it is very likely that it will be a long time before another set of sea lions learns to go 120 miles up the river to the Willamette Falls.

The CHAIR. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. DeFazio).

Mr. DeFAZIO. Mr. Chair, so the conditions are these that would have to be problem sea lions that have been marked; they have been removed; they have been harassed; they have come back; and they have to be 112 miles up the river. This is not a normal condition, that sea creatures are 112 miles up a freshwater river.

There are critical areas on the Columbia, up by the dams, up by the Willamette, and some of the tributaries, which are the most productive salmon grounds in the country where they are starting to hang out. And they are eating almost exclusively salmon, steelhead, and now sturgeon, which are also a threatened species.

As my colleague from Oregon said, NOAA will review the permit. We will have public comment. They will have a task force to review the application and make recommendations or modifications.

There will be a NEPA review. That was one of the critical elements. It was a problem with the earlier bill, and a provision that we added a NEPA review. NOAA will approve or deny the permit with conditions, and that will be monitored on an annual basis.

Again, the argument that, well, other sea lions are just going to take their place, has not been proven by science. In fact, there are only a couple of hundred that are these problem creatures and are going upstream. Ultimately, others will follow them and become habituated. If we can remove the worst of the problem ones, then perhaps we won't drop down. In fact, the recent estimates are we are down to 6 percent chance of survival—this is a little out of date—of the winter steelhead because of this year's predation.

There is another chart. I don't have it here. We probably have data that structure were built 100 years ago. That impeded the winter steelhead. There has been a fish ladder. Locks were built there for navigation. That hasn't changed in 100 years. So the populations were healthy at 5,000 to 10,000. Suddenly, now we are down to 512.

Something is happening. It is the sea lions.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chair, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Kilmer).

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of H.R. 2033, which would provide targeted relief to endangered salmon and steelhead in the Columbia River and its tributaries from the threat of predation by non-native sea lions.

Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague Ms. Herrera Beutler for her work on this bill, and Mr. Schrader from Oregon, and take this opportunity to highlight the many weeks of bipartisan negotiations, which included revisions from the National Marine Fisheries Service, our State and Tribal wildlife managers, and other key stakeholders that resulted in this bill.

It is because of that consensus that I am able to voice my support for this bill today. I am thankful for that because I care about salmon and protecting salmon. I care about fishing jobs, and I care about Tribal treaty rights, and I care about the other animals in our ecosystem that rely on a healthy salmon stock, like the endangered Southern Resident orca population that depends on spring chinook as a key food source. It is the identity of the Pacific Northwest that, in many ways, is defined by this iconic fish.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan compromise so that our State and Tribal wildlife managers have the tools they need to address this threat, responsibly and targeted way possible.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, I include the RECORD letters of support for this legislation from Trout Unlimited, the Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen’s Associations, and an additional list of supporters.

TRout UNLIMITED, June 26, 2018


House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

Dear Representative: We, the undersigned represent the nearly 10,000 members of Trout Unlimited in the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. Trout Unlimited is the country’s largest and oldest, coldwater conservation organization, with over 300,000 members and supporters nationwide.

TU has been deeply engaged in wild salmon and steelhead recovery efforts in the Columbia Basin for several decades, and it is our goal to restore healthy, fishable, naturally reproducing salmon and steelhead populations.

Many issues impact salmon and steelhead recovery efforts in the Columbia Basin.
Habitat degradation, hydropower operations, harvest and hatchery management issues are all significant factors. This legislation will help to provide resource managers with the necessary tools to protect species from predation by pinnipeds, a problem which has become increasingly significant over the last decade, and is particularly impactful at key locations, such as Willamette Falls.

Pinniped predation rates in the basin are significant. NMFS marine mammal biologists believe that sea lion predation accounts for 20% of Spring Chinook Salmon losses in the Columbia. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has completed a risk analysis that place the likelihood of extinction for wild chinook in the Willamette River at 90% due in part to pinniped predation at the falls in Oregon City.

H.R. 2083 would amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act to allow NOAA to issue permits allowing state agency representatives in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, as well as several area tribes to use lethal take of sea lions in a portion of the Columbia river or certain tributaries in order to protect fish from sea lion predation.

While we support a targeted approach to culling individual sea lions in specific areas to help reduce the impact to wild salmon and steelhead populations, we recognize that this action, if not at all implemented, will help recover salmon and steelhead populations. To rebuild wild salmon and steelhead we need to take a comprehensive, science-based approach that addresses other major factors in their decline. Restoring their habitat, improving hatchery operations and fine-tuning angling regulations must be part of the long-term solution. Many of these actions are underway, and we need to redouble these efforts.

We urge you to vote yes on H.R. 2083.

Sincerely,

TERRY TURNER, Oregon Council Chair.

BRAD THROSSEL, Idaho Council Chair.

PACIFIC COAST FEDERATION OF FISHERMEN’S ASSOCIATIONS,


DEAR REPRESENTATIVE: The Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen’s Associations (PCFFA) is the largest organization of commercial fishermen on the West Coast representing the interests of hundreds of family-owned commercial fishing operations who harvest and deliver fresh seafood to American consumers and for export. Collectively, we represent many thousands of family wage jobs and a West Coast commercial fishing industry that contributes billions of dollars to the U.S. economy.

On behalf of the hundreds of hard working commercial fishermen we represent, we write to express strong SUPPORT for H.R. 2083, the Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act. This bill would allow state and tribal wildlife managers to address sea lion predation on the Columbia, providing necessary tools to protect salmon in the Columbia River and its tributaries.

This bill provides an immediate, surgical solution to a significant problem in a highly impacted watershed. For the Columbia, a predation event is a daily occurrence, with losses exceeding 300,000 carcasses a year. During the last five years, the Columbia River has experienced significant cases of sea lion predation on the Columbia River and its tributaries. These losses have cost commercial fishing families billions of dollars in lost opportunity. While long-term solutions including dam removal and robust instream flow requirements will ultimately be required, immediate-term approaches like this bill are desperately needed. A targeted, designated culling of salmon predators on the Columbia is one such solution that will yield immediate results while long-term approaches can be fashioned. We therefore urge your support for this bill.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

NOAH OPPENHEIM, Executive Director.

American Sport Fishing Association; Association of Northwest Steelheaders; Coastal Conservation Association of Washington; State of Idaho; State of Oregon; State of Washington; Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife; Grant PUD; Northwest RiverPartners; Yakima Bait co.; Leisure Sales; North Point Personalized Wildlife; Northwest Sportsman Magazine; O’Loughlin Trade Shows; Island Creative Printing & Publishing; Active Outdoors; Stevens Marine; Day One Outdoors; LLC & CK; Eagle Cap Fishing Guides.

Skyley Freeman Sportfishing, LLC; Dick Nite Spoons, Inc.; Poulsen Cascade Tackle, LLC; Western Fishing Adventures for food; Linda & Bill Morse Outfitters LLC; Angler Innovations, Inc.; Smokehouse Products, LLC; D & G Bait, Inc.; Oregon, Rod, Reel & Tackle; Total Fisherman Guide Service; BPG Wealth; Jeff Moncrief; Lahr & Jensen’s; McKenzie River Guides Association; The Merifield Company; FISHENG PRODUCTS; Seasonal Marketing; Team Hookup Guide Services; THE HAMON’S; Maxima Fishing Line; Three Rivers Marine; Oregon Tackle Mfg; Northwest Guides and Anglers Association; Northwest Sportfishing Industry Association (NWIA); Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission; Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen’s Association; Bayside Guided Adventures; BS Fishing Tales Inc.—Brad’s; Pro-Cure Inc.; NW Fish Quest; Silver Horse Fishing Supplies, Inc.; Harry Brennahan’s Guide Service; Fisherman’s Marine and Outdoor; Jeff Robles & Associates; Hawken Fishing LLC; Morton and Associates; Ancient Mariner Guide Service; Robin Daft; Bob’s Sportfishing Goods.

Anderson & Anderson Engineering, LLC; Big Rock Sports; Big C Tackle; Fish-Field Inc.; Fish Marketing; LEO Flashers; On Target Outdoors, LLC; Gurnama Wholesale; Elko Clothing; Ilwaco Charter Association; Ilwaco Charter Association; Ilwaco Fishing Adventures; LEO Flashers; OLLIE DAMON’S; Mak-smedt & Associates; Jemama Dreams; Trucke’s 1-Stop; Tilla-mook Sport Fishing; Renaissance Marine Group, Inc.; North River Boats; Coho Steel; P&D Rod Racks; Baxter Industrial Analysis; Twisted Waters Guide Service.

Anderson’s Outdoors LLC; Jewell School District Guide Service; Rubber Resource, Inc.; United States Gypsum; Peck’s Guide Service; Winter Run Guide Service; Paradise Guide Service; NV Anglers; The Kennewick Anglers Association; Astoria Fishing Experience; Metro Aviation; Astoria Fishing Charters; The Guide’s Forecast; Grant’s Outdoors Adventures; Fish It All Guide Service LLC; Oregon River Trails Outfitter; Brandon’s Guide Service; Anglers Obsession; Austin’s Northwest Adventures; Fishouse Outdoor Company Guide.

Dick’s Fishing Adventures; Land and Wildlife; Bill Meyer Fishing; CT Sport Fishing; Brookings Fishing Charters; Sharkys Charters; BC Angling Supply; Frank Amato Publications; River Guide Service; Rogue River Trail Outfitters; Coho Design; NW Rios; Wild Salmon Center; Coastal Coalition of Fishers; Ilwaco Charter Association; Westport Charter Association; Reel Pure; Puget Sound Anglers; Coastal Trollers Association; Ilwaco Fish Company; Englund Marine Inc.; Sheldon Oyster Company; Excel Fishing and Charters.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Mr. NEWHOUSE).

NEWHOUSE. Mr. Chair, I am proud to be able to rise and speak on this bill. I am a proud cosponsor of H.R. 2083, the Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act, and I encourage all of my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support this legislation.

This bill was introduced on a bipartisan basis by members of the Pacific Northwest delegation to address the most significant and predation and the most alarming numbers of endangered salmon, steelhead, and other fish species in the Columbia River and its tributaries.

□ 1500

Over the past few decades, sea lion populations have increased tenfold, causing sea lions to expand their seasonal range. There is just too many of them for their traditional food sources.

Well, Mr. Chair, they have found that source. Sea lions swimming up to the Bonneville Dam are gorging themselves on endangered salmon not only for food, but, Mr. Chairman, there are so many of them, they are also doing it for sport. I have seen this myself while visiting a dam, where I saw what scientists and river managers regularly see: fish passing by—through those windows that you can watch the migrating salmon—with massive bite marks through their bodies. Most of the time, that leads to fatality for these fish.

A recent NOAA study found that sea lions consumed up to 45 percent of several stocks of returning adult salmon last year. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife found that winter steelhead will go extinct if sea lion predation on endangered salmon not only for food, but, Mr. Chairman, there are so many of them, they are also doing it for sport. I have seen this myself while visiting a dam, where I saw what scientists and river managers regularly see: fish passing by—through those windows that you can watch the migrating salmon—with massive bite marks through their bodies. Most of the time, that leads to fatality for these fish.

Unfortunately, Ranking Member GUILZAY and the minority of the House Natural Resources Committee have once again reverted to fear-mongering, just as they have done on other issues facing the Pacific Northwest. I have heard this legislation called the "Slaughter Seals and Sea Lions Act," and it claimed the legislation will authorize a "massive increase in annual permits to kill sea lions and seals." Nothing could be further from the truth.

This legislation demonstrates a targeted approach and a bipartisan, concerted effort over many years to come...
to a consensus on this serious issue. In fact, the bill places strict limits on sea lion removal that are one-tenth the amount NOAA states would have no impact on sea lion population.

I am disappointed in these outlawed and failed claims that the minority has propagated. The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakama Nation state: “We are saddened to see such an inaccurate, emotional, and nonscientific attack on legislation our region is desperate to see enacted.” And, Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to focus more on the species that is best for our fish species.

Fortunately, the wide-ranging coalition and bipartisan support behind this legislation speaks for itself: from the three respective Governors of the three States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho; to the Yakama, Nez Perce, Warm Springs, and Umatilla Tribes; to groups like the Pacific Power Council, Northwest River Partners, Trout Unlimited, and Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen’s Associations, this legislation is supported by environmental organizations, the fishing industry, power and utility interests, State and Tribal governments, and both Democratic and Republicans alike right here in the House and in the Senate.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to support this legislation we have worked so tirelessly on behalf of the Third Congressional District and all who have worked so tirelessly on the radical rhetoric. That is why I supported H.R. 3144 earlier this year to stop this sp ill and to provide the experts who manage our river system with the ability to do so in a manner that is best for our fish species.

For the minority of the House Natural Resources Committee called the bill the “Salmon Extinction Act”—more disappointing hyperbole. I would encourage the ranking member and his staff to focus more on the science and less on the radical rhetoric.

Mr. Chairman, just as my bipartisan colleagues support this legislation we consider today, I continue to plead for the science shining how dangerous spilling to the gas caps is.

Mr. Chairman, I urge all of my colleagues to vote “yes” on H.R. 2083.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Washington (Mr. Heck).

Mr. HECK. Mr. Chairman, I sincerely thank the ranking member for yielding.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of H.R. 2083.

You have heard a good number of arguments in favor of this bill today: the urgent threat posed by sea lions to endangered salmon and steelhead; the fundamental importance of salmon to the economy and culture of the Pacific Northwest and, especially, the native peoples who have depended on these stocks since time immemorial.

But I want to talk about another reason, which was mentioned earlier, and that is the threat of the orca. June happens to be National Orca Month in Washington State. The southern resident orcas are an iconic species for us. They reside principally in the Puget Sound, and they are dying. The very few Chinook salmon are eaten by sea lions and migrating there and are an important part of their food stock.

There are 75 resident orcas left, less than when they were put on the endangered species list, fewer orcas today than when they were listed. A large part of it is that they don’t have enough Chinook salmon to eat, and the reason for that is because the sea lions are eating them first.

I want to remind the Chamber these sea lions are not indigenous to the Columbia River. They have only been here a little more than three decades. They came here and found lunch and, along with it, put our orca at risk.

Our State resource managers estimate sea lions eat about 20 percent of the Columbia’s spring Chinook run—20 percent, one in five.

We all recognize saving these iconic orcas will take a comprehensive solution. I don’t deny that. And, of course, it isn’t an issue that will be solved. It is something this body can do today to save our orcas.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, with my compliments to the gentlewoman from the Third Congressional District and all who have worked so tirelessly on behalf of H.R. 2083.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRIJALVA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

H.R. 2083 authorizes the lethal taking of over 1,000 sea lions and an unknown amount of seals annually. Counter to what we have heard, the bill will not significantly aid in the recovery of salmon populations but needlessly targets seals and sea lions.

I think we have to put this piece of legislation in context to what this House has done and what the Natural Resources Committee has done: a pattern. It is another example of how my Republican colleagues view wildlife management policy in the 21st century. We have too many attacks on wildlife in this Congress.

Last year, Republicans released a bill to overturn the 2016 judicial decision to allow the shooting of cormorants without ever considering nonlethal management. The claimed rationale is to protect sports fishing and aquaculture, although scant science, evidence, or fact exists to prove that the birds aren’t significant impact fish populations.

In February of last year, this Chamber voted to allow the Fish and Wildlife Service to shoot bear cubs from a helicopter and gas wolf pups in their dens on Alaska National Wildlife Refuges to artificially inflate populations of moose and caribou prized by trophy hunters.

In the 115th Congress, Republicans have introduced dozens of bills and policy riders targeting the Endangered Species Act and species like the gray wolf, grizzly bears, greater sage-grouse, delta smelt, and Chinook salmon.

The Trump administration’s announcement that the Department of the Interior will now consider trophy imports on a case-by-case basis gave life to harmful bills in Congress that support trophy killing of elephants and lions in African countries for purported conservation purposes.

In the midst of all of the mass shootings in the country, committee Republicans tried to disguise an NRA-backed bill as a sportsmen’s bill, the SHARE Act, which would deregulate silencers and armor-piercing bullets. All these attacks on wildlife are rampant. They have not been backed in science, and they have not been supported by science or fact.

We all would like to see legislation that would tackle the real threats facing imperiled wildlife and, in this particular legislation, to do a study to assess that and then to talk about the kinds of efforts that could be undertaken to protect the salmon. But merely to do that without the science and the study I think is a mistake, and it fits into a pattern that is all too common and puts this legislation within the same context and the same pattern as the other pieces of legislation.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMMERS. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentlewoman from Washington (Ms. Herrera Beutler), who will talk, among other things, about the mitigation efforts that the ratepayers have been funding for the salmon.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Chairman, I include in the RECORD a letter of support from the Public Power Council and a letter of support from the States of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho Departments of Fish and Wildlife and the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.


To: Speaker Ryan, Minority Leader Pelosi, and Northwest Congressional Delegation.

Re: Support for H.R. 2083 and S. 1702—To reduce marine mammal predation on endangered Columbia River salmon.

We come together today to lend our strong and joint support for H.R. 2083 and S. 1702 bills that would reduce predation of endangered adult salmon and steelhead. The Public Power Council (PPC) is a not for profit association that represents about 100 consumer-owned electric utilities in the Pacific Northwest on issues regarding the Federal Columbia River Power System. The Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC) provides coordination and technical assistance to the tribes in regional, national, and international efforts to ensure...
that treaty fishing rights issues are protected in a way that guarantees the continuation and restoration of tribal fisheries into perpetuity.

In the past few decades, west coast sea lion populations have increased ten-fold. This growing population has expanded its search for food sources. In the Columbia and Willamette Rivers, river systems they had never before accessed. A recent NOAA Fisheries study estimates that pinnipeds consumed 3-1 of some historic populations of returning adult salmon in 2017. It is difficult to envision a successful recovery plan for fish listed under the Endangered Species Act without addressing this aggressive predation on the very adult fish that have benefitted from current efforts only to fall short in surviving a return to their spawning grounds.

H.R. 2083 and S. 1702, introduced in the first session of the 115th Congress, address this concern by building on existing authorities that allow some lethal take of sea lions near Bonneville Dam by appropriate tribal and state entities. Fisheries biologists estimate predation would greatly decrease by incorporating full management activity in areas of high predation between the mouth of the river up to the dam.

These bills are widely supported in the Northwest. In addition to this joint support from CRITFC and PCC, regional governors from both parties, along with other industries who rely on healthy salmon and steelhead, have come together to back these bills. We are hopeful the proposals will receive broad bipartisan support in the House of Representatives and Senate.

This situation continues to expand supporters of this legislation among diverse interests in the public, private, and nonprofit sectors. Our support represents that healthy salmon and steelhead runs are critical to the future of the Columbia River treaty tribes and utilities. This bill would give fisheries managers greater tools to appropriately reduce predation of these endangered fish. Again, we support H.R. 2083 and S. 1702 and urge their expeditious passage through Congress.

Sincerely,

SCOTT CORWIN,
Executive Director, Public Power Council.

JAIME A. PINKHAM,
Executive Director, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.


Hon. Speaker RYAN,

Hon. Leader PELOSI,

Hon. Chairman BISHOP,

Hon. Ranking Member GRIJALVA,

As directors of the co-managing agencies charged with conserving fish and wildlife in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, we are writing to express our support for H.R. 2083, the Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act, with amendments proposed by our agencies and the Columbia River treaty tribes. Passage of this legislation is critical to ensuring we can manage the ever-increasing issue of predation on salmon, sturgeon, and, Endangered Species Act (ESA)-listed salmon and steelhead in the Columbia Basin.

Our agencies are acutely aware of the many issues facing salmon, steelhead, and sturgeon in the basin. We continue to advocate for actions to the hydro-system, hatcheries, harvest, and habitat to support the recovery of this region’s iconic fish runs. However, if we avoid taking the hard step of managing sea lions in the basin, recovery will be all the more difficult for some stocks, while we are simply placed on a rapid pathway to extinction.

We have already seen this happen at Ballard Locks in Washington. Sea lions are not a scavenge, but managing predation is now an essential part of recovering fish runs in the Columbia.

As amended, H.R. 2083 ensures that we retain the strong protections of the Marine Mammal Protection Act (MMPA) and the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA), while allowing managers the flexibility to manage sea lions in the Columbia basin. The changes proposed in the bill will allow the MMPA and the ESA to work together toward both fish and sea lions.

H.R. 2083 provides managers flexibility to proactively remove sea lions that are foraging on ESA-listed salmon, steelhead, and sturgeon from the ocean. These are locations where sea lions did not historicallyforage. Over a decade of scientific research has shown that 1) the diet of sea lions at these locations is almost exclusively salmon, steelhead, and sturgeon and 2) once sea lions locate these areas, they return year after year. It only makes sense to recognize the body of science that has accumulated on this issue and adjust our management accordingly to prevent sea lions habituating to these areas.

Sea lion predation is not just an issue at the dams. Increasingly we are observing sea lions foraging in many of the undammed tributaries to the river. Many of these tributaries contain our healthiest salmon and steelhead populations and have large tracts of pristine habitat. These runs are critical to both the larger salmon and steelhead Evolutionary significant units (ESU). Without passage of H.R. 2083 we can do nothing to prevent sea lions gaining a foothold in these areas which, as we have seen at Willamette Falls and Ballard Locks, places the fish on a pathway to extirpation before action can be taken.

H.R. 2083 will have no impact on sea lion populations. National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) recently published a paper demonstrating California sea lions are at carrying capacity. Their population in the United States is projected to fluctuate between 250,000-300,000 individuals in the foreseeable future. Additionally, NOAA is required under the MMPA to calculate the Potential Biological Removal (PBR) level, or the number of animals that could be removed from the population without affecting its viability. For California sea lions, that number is currently 9,200. As a margin of safety, federal legislation caps the removals at no more than 10% of this number, for a total annual removal not to exceed 920. This is an extremely conservative number, 10% of the overall population. Moreover, in the Columbia River, there are only around 300 sea lions exhibiting the problem behavior, and they are all males. Thus, removal of these few animals will have no impact on the population.

H.R. 2083 ensures the process currently used to oversee permitting and program implementation stays intact. Before new permitting will there be a NEPA review, a public comment period, and a taskforce process.

After a permit is issued, the federally appointed taskforce is required to evaluate the program annually and make recommendations to NMFS to improve effectiveness.

H.R. 2083 does not expand the limit on the number of animals that may be lethally removed. Current law provides no limit to the number of sea lions removed from the population.

Sea lions populations ever decline, the number of animals States and Treaty Tribes can remove will be increased.

Our agencies are committed to ensuring our iconic salmon, steelhead, and sturgeon are conserved for current and future generations and that we have healthy and thriving populations.

We would be deeply grateful for your acknowledgment that the issue of silvered predators in the Columbia River must be addressed legislatively. We cannot thank you enough for your support on this issue.

Sincerely,

JOE STOHR,
Acting Director, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife.

CURTIS E. MELCHER,
Director, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

VIRGIL MOORE,
Director, Idaho Fish and Game.

JAIME A. PINKHAM,
Executive Director, Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission.

Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER. Mr. Chair, I want to speak to one piece. I keep hearing that this isn’t a silver bullet. No one is claiming that this is a silver bullet. This is the right direction to protect endangered salmon runs that are critical for commercial, recreational, and Tribal resource use. This is really iconic to the Pacific Northwest, and it is part of our heritage. It is something that we would like to pass on to our kids and our grandkids. Passing this bill today allows us to do that.

Ratepayers are so committed to this. In the States of Washington and Oregon, ratepayers who fund the Bonneville Power Administration and the dam—the hydro system—spend hundreds of millions of dollars a year. If you get it all together, it almost cracks $1 billion annually that is spent in mitigation efforts to protect the species that are impacted.

As ratepayers, we spend a lot of money to protect and support these runs because it is iconic and unique to our way of life. This is a critical thing for us. It is one of those places where you literally can stand on the shore of the Columbia River and you get this sense of loss salmon, and you watch them play with salmon. You can come across carcasses of salmon on the river with a single bite mark taken out.

I walked across and found a sturgeon longer than my arm with a single bite mark taken out of her stomach. Basi- of millions of dollars to protect these runs and bring them back into fuller health, to watch these animals not even eat a full meal but just play with them, it makes you sick. Mr. Chair-

So if you are someone who believes in protecting species and having a balanced ecosystem—this isn’t about picking one species over the other. This is literally us trying to restore some balance here. It is one of those things where you would have to fight hard to find a reason not to support this.
When very liberal Governors and very conservative Republican Governors come in and ask us to pass this legislation, it should cause you to stop and pause. This is one of those things that this body should be about, and today I do not go there to take up time. I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, I want to indicate that the proponents of the legislation on both sides of the aisle, I understand, are representing not only constituent interests, but what they see is a good piece of legislation.

Let me just end by saying that similar legislation has been proposed in previous Congresses, but this bill would allow more killing of seals and sea lions than all of those before it. When this version of the bill was introduced in 2015, it proposed an annual taking of 92 California sea lions. Under this legislation, it would increase by tenfold and would include the killing of Stellar sea lions and harbor seals. I am disappointed that the legislation before us today has gone in that direction.

Mr. Chairman, I urge a "no" vote, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Chairman, we have heard a lot of debate. This has been a good debate. I have been struck by the fact that every single speaker from the Northwest, on both sides of the aisle, has spoken in favor of this piece of legislation.

So let's take the side of the endangered species. We can do so on a limited and scientific basis, with the way that this bill has been crafted through a lot of compromise. In fact, before it even takes effect, there will be an environmental impact statement, which is a very lengthy process with lots of public comment, lots of judicial scrutiny, and so on.

So I find that very remarkable. Rarely do we have that kind of consensus, and yet we have that here with H.R. 2083.

Just to conclude, I would say that this is a commonsense piece of legislation. Unfortunately, the Federal Government sometimes has conflicting mandates. We have a law, on the one hand, that protects sea lions, but we have an endangered status of various salmon. These two are in conflict, unfortunately.

I find that very remarkable. Rarely do we have that kind of consensus, and yet we have that here with H.R. 2083.

I voted for this bill because I strongly support the recovery of wild native fish populations in the Columbia River and its tributaries. There is an immediate, serious risk to native steelhead, among other fish, that this bill seeks to reduce.

I, however, do not view this bill as a wise long-term strategy for salmon and steelhead recovery in the Columbia River Basin. While the detrimental impacts of sea lions need to be addressed, human-caused factors are the primary driver in the declining salmon and steelhead populations. Instead of focusing on sea lions—the only protected species with an important role in our ecosystem—let's actually confront the damage that we ourselves have caused. Pitting one treasured species against another does nothing to address the damage and obstacles that humans have forced upon this vital Pacific Northwest ecosystem.

This will not be easy. The impediments are many—the impacts from dams, habitat degradation, unprecedented climate disruption, and more. Regional partners have been working for years to address these issues, and thankfully our membership is our partner.

But we must do much, much more. Let's have a real conversation about the actual causes of salmon and steelhead decline and what we can do to meaningfully contribute to their recovery.

While this bill may reduce some short-term stressors, it is not a solution. Salmon and steelhead—iconic species in the Pacific Northwest—will only recover if we come together to face the facts and tackle the real issues that are our legacy—and our responsibility.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. Barton). All time for general debate has expired. Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

It shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the 5-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 115-79. That amendment in the nature of a substitute shall be considered for a period of 5 minutes.

The text of the amendment in the nature of a substitute is as follows:

H.R. 2083

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representitives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

Section 1. Short title.

This Act may be cited as the "Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act".

Section 2. Sense of Congress.

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(i) prevention of predation by pinnipeds, recovery of salmonid fish stocks listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), and detection and prevention of the future listings of fish stocks in the Columbia River under such Act are a vital priority; and

(ii) the Federal Government should continue to fund nonlethal and nonlethal removal of pinnipeds as well as deterrent measures for preventing such predation.
This simple amendment would narrow the scope of this bill to clarify our intent that the lethal take authority should be limited to sea lions, rather than all pinnipeds.

This small but important distinction will help to ensure this authority targets the animals that pose an imminent threat to our native ESA-listed salmon and steelhead stocks.

It will also help to align our bill with the Senate version that was recently introduced by Senators CANTWELL and Risch, hopefully ensuring that this bill gets across the finish line as quickly as possible.

That is absolutely critical, because some of our most vulnerable stocks face an imminent risk of extinction due to nonnative sea lion predation. So we must act now if we are going to save these runs.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to this amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment, as modified.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Chairman, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is modified.

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Chairman, salmon recovery is economically and culturally important to the country.

Recovery efforts must be rooted in science to address the most prevalent threats: fish passage at dams, pesticides, fishing pressures, interactions with hatchery fish, and habitat loss.

Currently, there is very little scientific evidence that sea lion predation has played a significant role in the overall decline of these salmon stocks.

My amendment would rectify this lack of scientific evidence by requiring the Secretary of the Interior study and report to Congress on the effects of lethal takings of sea lions on the recovery of salmon stocks in the Columbia River system.

If we are going to expand the lethal takings of sea lions, we should make sure it will help the salmon recover.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, we have no objection to this amendment, as modified.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Colorado is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of this amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chairman, we have no objection to this amendment, as modified.

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My amendment would rectify this lack of scientific evidence by requiring the Secretary of the Interior study and report to Congress on the effects of lethal takings of sea lions on the recovery of salmon stocks in the Columbia River system.

If we are going to expand the lethal takings of sea lions, we should make sure it will help the salmon recover.

Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, we have no objection to this amendment, as modified.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is modified.

Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Chairman, salmon recovery is economically and culturally important to the country.

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Mr. Chair, I urge adoption of my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LAMBORN. Mr. Chair, we have no objection to this amendment, as modified.

The Acting CHAIR. The amendment is modified.
BARTON. Acting Chair of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 2083) to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to reduce predation on endangered Columbia River salmon and other nonlisted species, and for other purposes, and, pursuant to House Resolution 961, he reported the bill back to the House with an amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment to the report reported from the Committee of the Whole?

If not, the question is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute, as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and the result of the vote was announced which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 288, nays 116, not voting 23, as follows: [Roll No. 294]

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEARS—288</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amash</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barrow</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boyle</td>
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<th>NAYS—116</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Michaud</td>
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<td>McNerney</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nadler</td>
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<tr>
<td>Napolitano, Neal</td>
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<td>Pallone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pascrell</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schleifer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scott (VA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Messes, DANNY K. Davis of Illinois, NORCROSS, CUMMINGS, AL GREEN of Texas, COHEN, MS. JACKSON LEE, and MR. DELANEY changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to allow for the taking of pinnipeds on the Columbia River and its tributaries to protect endangered and threatened species of salmon and other nonlisted fish species."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FOREIGN INVESTMENT RISK REVIEW MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2018

The SPEAKER pro tempore (MR. HOLDING). The unfinished business is the vote on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 5841) to modernize and strengthen the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to more effectively guard against the national security of the United States posed by certain types of foreign investment, and for other purposes, as amended, on which the yeas and nays were ordered.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 400, nays 2, not voting 25, as follows: [Roll No. 295]
So (two-thirds being in the affirmative, the vote was suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, on June 26, 2018, I was unavoidably detained and missed recorded votes 291 through 295. If I had been present, I would have voted 'yes' on rollcall No. 291, and voted 'no' on rollcall No. 295, On Ordering the Previous Question, Providing for Consideration of the Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act. The Clerk should be directed to enter these votes on the roll as I would have cast them.

On rollcall No. 291, I was unavoidably detained and missed recorded votes 291 through 295. Had I been present, I would have voted 'yes.'

On rollcall No. 295, I was unavoidably detained and missed recorded votes 291 through 295. Had I been present, I would have voted 'no.'

On rollcall No. 293, On Motion to Sue the Rules and Pass, as Amended, H.R. 6157, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; and the bill H.R. 2083, the Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act, I would have voted 'no.'

On rollcall No. 292, On Agreeing to the Resolution, Providing for Consideration of the bill H.R. 6157, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; and the bill H.R. 2083, the Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act, I would have voted 'no.'

On rollcall No. 294, On Passage, Final Passage of the Journal, I would have voted 'yea.'

On rollcall No. 295, On Motion to Sue the Rules and Pass, as Amended, H.R. 6157, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; and the bill H.R. 2083, the Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act, I would have voted 'no.'

On rollcall No. 296, On Motion to Amend the Constitution, I would have voted 'no.'

On rollcall No. 297, On Motion to Sue the Rules and Pass, as Amended, H.R. 6157, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes; and the bill H.R. 2083, the Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act, I would have voted 'no.'

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the modifications. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Ms. SCHUMACHER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed recorded votes 291 through 295. Had I been present, I would have voted 'yes' on rollcall No. 291, and voted 'no' on rollcall No. 295, On Ordering the Previous Question, Providing for Consideration of the Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act. The Clerk should be directed to enter these votes on the roll as I would have cast them.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the modifications. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained and missed recorded votes 291 through 295. Had I been present, I would have voted 'yes' on rollcall No. 291, and voted 'no' on rollcall No. 295, On Ordering the Previous Question, Providing for Consideration of the Endangered Salmon and Fisheries Predation Prevention Act. The Clerk should be directed to enter these votes on the roll as I would have cast them.

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The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the modifications. The result of the vote was announced as above recorded. A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted 'yea' on rollcall No. 294 and 'yea' on rollcall No. 295.
Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6157) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, with Mr. Poe of Texas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The CHAIR. Pursuant the rule, the bill is considered read the first time. General debate shall be confined to the bill and shall not exceed 1 hour equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Appropriations.

The gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), and the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from Texas.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Chair, I am pleased to bring the Defense Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2019 to the House floor for consideration.

Congress’ number one responsibility is to provide for the defense of this Nation. It is this bill that fulfills that most fundamental constitutional duty.

Last year, General Dunford, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff said: “The U.S. military's competitive advantage against potential adversaries is eroding. Over the last decade, sustained operational commitments, budgetary instability, and advances by our adversaries have threatened our ability to project power and we have lost our advantage in key warfighting areas.”

My approach to funding this bill is based on that statement. The priorities funded in this bill not only stop the erosion, but also enable our military to restore and increase the competitive advantage. This is all possible because of the bipartisan budget agreement which has allowed us to provide the necessary resources.

The fiscal year 2018 Defense Appropriation Act took the first step in rebuilding our military by addressing the toll taken on readiness, and began to make investments to improve our competitive advantage.

Building on the gains we made in 2018 and guided by the new National Defense Strategy, the bill before you is the next critical step to enable Secretary Mattis to build a more lethal, resilient, and rapidly innovating joint force that can defeat the adversaries we face today and those we will face in the future.

The bill also supports the Secretary’s efforts to work by, with, and through our allies and partners to help share the burden while protecting America’s interests around the world.

This bill reflects the advice the subcommittee received in hearings, briefings, and meetings with Secretary Mattis, Chairman Dunford, the leadership of the military services, the Intelligence Committee, and other national security experts.

The bill provides a total of $675 billion to the Department for fiscal year 2019. This is $19 billion above the fiscal year 2018 level and is consistent with total funding level in the House-passed authorization bill.

The bill provides full funding to address military personnel needs, including: full funding for an additional 16,400 active, guard and reserve soldiers, sailors, and airmen. And full funding for the 2.6 percent pay raise for our troops.

The bill provides critical funding to repair and improve our military readiness, including $1 billion over the request for training and equipping our troops, including the National Guard and Reserve, and for training, equipment, maintenance and spare parts, and base operations.

It includes $21 billion for depot maintenance to get our planes and ships back in working order.

For procurement, the bill provides adequate funding to modernize the force. Major investments include: increased funds for Strykers, Abrams tanks, Humvees, and other ground mobility vehicles.

And to maintain air superiority, we provide increases for key platforms such as the Joint Strike Fighter, Apaches, Lakotas, Ospreys, Black Hawks, and C-130s.

We maintain our commitment to the National Guard and Reserve components, providing $1.3 billion over the request, specifically for their equipment needs.

For shipbuilding, we fund 12 Navy ships, 2 more than requested.

To ensure our technological edge against our adversaries, $95 billion is included for research and development.

We keep our commitment to take care of our service members and their families by providing over $34 billion for defense health programs, including $752 million over the request for medical research.

To address growing concerns on and around our military bases, we include over $1.2 billion to address environmental remediation and restoration.

For ongoing global war on terrorism operations, the bill provides funding for additional intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance for the warfighter, and $250 million for Ukraine.

Given the serious challenges and significant resources at stake, the committee continues to exercise strong oversight over the Department to ensure that our constituents’ tax dollars are being spent wisely.

Mr. Chair, I want to thank my ranking member and partner, Mr. VISCLOSKY. His input has been invaluable.

The bill before us is better because of his involvement.

I also want to thank our full committee ranking member, Mrs. LOWEY, for her support for this important work done in this bill. Most importantly, I want to thank my full committee chairman and the previous subcommittee chairman, the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), for his leadership and his support.

Sadly, this is the last Defense Appropriation bill that the chairman will manage in Congress.

Throughout his service, he has shown an unwavering commitment to the needs of our military and intelligence communities. I will miss his wise counsel and steadfast commitment to the members of our military services.

I want to thank all Members for their participation and input as we put together this bill. The subcommittee received over 6,600 requests from Members. The bill incorporates their ideas and recommendations, and I thank them for their continued support.

I would like to personally thank our hardworking staff for helping make this bill possible. On our majority staff: Jennifer Miller, Walter Hearne, Brooke Boyer, B. G. Wright, Allison Deters, Collin Lee, Matt Bower, Jackie Ripke, Hayden Milberg, Bill Adkins, Sherry Young, and Barry Walker.


In closing, Mr. Chairman, the Defense Appropriations bill for fiscal year 2019 is a great bill that takes the next critical step in rebuilding our military.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and I reserve the balance of my time.
## TITLE I
### MILITARY PERSONNEL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>FY 2018 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2019 Request</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Military Personnel, Army</td>
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<td>43,870,542</td>
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<td>Total, Military Personnel, Permanent, indefinite authority</td>
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<td>Total, Military Personnel</td>
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## TITLE II
### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

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<th>Description</th>
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<td>284,837</td>
<td>271,570</td>
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<td>Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve</td>
<td>3,202,307</td>
<td>3,260,254</td>
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<td>7,294,170</td>
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<td>Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard</td>
<td>6,900,798</td>
<td>6,427,622</td>
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<td>United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces</td>
<td>14,538</td>
<td>14,662</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Restoration, Army</td>
<td>235,809</td>
<td>235,809</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Restoration, Navy</td>
<td>365,817</td>
<td>329,253</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Restoration, Air Force</td>
<td>352,549</td>
<td>296,808</td>
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<td>Environmental Restoration, Defense-Wide</td>
<td>19,002</td>
<td>19,002</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>+10,076</td>
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<td>Environmental Restoration, Formerly Used Defense Sites</td>
<td>248,673</td>
<td>248,673</td>
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<td>Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid</td>
<td>129,900</td>
<td>107,863</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooperative Threat Reduction Account</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>335,240</td>
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<tr>
<td>Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>-100,000</td>
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<td>Total, Title II, Operation and maintenance</td>
<td>188,245,583</td>
<td>199,469,036</td>
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<td>-1,917,894</td>
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## TITLE III
### PROCUREMENT

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
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<th>FY 2019 Request</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aircraft Procurement, Army</td>
<td>5,535,794</td>
<td>3,782,558</td>
<td>-1,753,236</td>
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<td>Missile Procurement, Army</td>
<td>3,196,910</td>
<td>3,353,777</td>
<td>+76,867</td>
<td>+281,275</td>
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<td>Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army</td>
<td>4,391,573</td>
<td>4,489,118</td>
<td>+97,545</td>
<td>+101,087</td>
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<td>Procurement of Ammunition, Army</td>
<td>2,548,740</td>
<td>2,234,761</td>
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<td>Other Procurement, Navy</td>
<td>6,298,416</td>
<td>7,999,592</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aircraft Procurement, Navy</td>
<td>19,967,380</td>
<td>20,107,195</td>
<td>+139,815</td>
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<td>Weapons Procurement, Navy</td>
<td>3,510,590</td>
<td>3,702,303</td>
<td>+191,713</td>
<td>+44,806</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps</td>
<td>804,335</td>
<td>973,556</td>
<td>+169,221</td>
<td>+32,053</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy</td>
<td>23,824,738</td>
<td>22,708,787</td>
<td>-1,115,951</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Procurement, Navy</td>
<td>7,941,018</td>
<td>9,014,355</td>
<td>+1,073,337</td>
<td>+1,927,520</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procurement, Marine Corps</td>
<td>1,942,737</td>
<td>2,647,599</td>
<td>+704,862</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aircraft Procurement, Air Force</td>
<td>18,504,556</td>
<td>17,118,921</td>
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<td>Missile Procurement, Air Force</td>
<td>2,207,747</td>
<td>2,591,982</td>
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<td>Space Procurement, Air Force</td>
<td>3,552,175</td>
<td>3,268,642</td>
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<td>Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force</td>
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<td>1,485,929</td>
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<td>Aircraft Procurement, Air Force</td>
<td>20,503,273</td>
<td>20,597,574</td>
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<td>Procurement, Defense-Wide</td>
<td>5,429,270</td>
<td>6,711,225</td>
<td>+1,281,955</td>
<td>+75,046</td>
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<td>National Guard and Reserve Equipment</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>FY 2018 Enacted</td>
<td>FY 2019 Request</td>
<td>Bill</td>
<td>Bill vs. Enacted</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defense Production Act Purchases</td>
<td>67,401</td>
<td>38,578</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joint Urgent Operational Needs Fund</td>
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<td><strong>Total, Title III, Procurement</strong></td>
<td>133,868,632</td>
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**TITLE IV**

**RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION**

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<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy</td>
<td>16,010,754</td>
<td>18,481,666</td>
<td>17,658,244</td>
<td>-352,510</td>
<td>-823,422</td>
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<td>Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force</td>
<td>37,428,078</td>
<td>40,178,343</td>
<td>40,039,500</td>
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<td>Defense-Wide</td>
<td>22,010,975</td>
<td>22,016,553</td>
<td>22,291,423</td>
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<td>+274,870</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense</td>
<td>210,900</td>
<td>221,009</td>
<td>221,009</td>
<td>10,109</td>
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<td><strong>Total, Title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation</strong></td>
<td>88,308,133</td>
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<td>91,218,284</td>
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**TITLE V**

**REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS**

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<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defense Working Capital Funds</td>
<td>1,665,596</td>
<td>1,542,115</td>
<td>1,542,115</td>
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<td><strong>Total, Title V, Revolving and Management Funds</strong></td>
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**TITLE VI**

**OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS**

<table>
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<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
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<td>Defense Health Program</td>
<td>31,521,850</td>
<td>32,145,395</td>
<td>31,758,947</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procurement</td>
<td>867,002</td>
<td>873,160</td>
<td>844,834</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research, development, test and evaluation</td>
<td>2,039,315</td>
<td>710,637</td>
<td>1,443,237</td>
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<td><strong>Total, Defense Health Program</strong></td>
<td>34,428,167</td>
<td>33,729,192</td>
<td>34,047,018</td>
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<td>Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation and maintenance</td>
<td>104,237</td>
<td>105,997</td>
<td>105,997</td>
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<tr>
<td>Procurement</td>
<td>104,237</td>
<td>105,997</td>
<td>105,997</td>
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<tr>
<td>Research, development, test and evaluation</td>
<td>639,414</td>
<td>886,726</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense</strong></td>
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<td>993,816</td>
<td>993,816</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense:</td>
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<td></td>
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<td><strong>Total, Title VI, Other Department of Defense Programs</strong></td>
<td>36,646,600</td>
<td>35,839,806</td>
<td>36,224,921</td>
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**TITLE VII**

**RELATED AGENCIES**

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<th>FY 2019 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund</td>
<td>514,000</td>
<td>514,000</td>
<td>514,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Intelligence Community Management Account (ICMA)</td>
<td>537,600</td>
<td>539,124</td>
<td>512,424</td>
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<td>-26,700</td>
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<td><strong>Total, Title VII, Related agencies</strong></td>
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<td>1,053,124</td>
<td>1,026,424</td>
<td>-25,176</td>
<td>-26,700</td>
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### TITLE VIII

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

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<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2018 Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. FY 2019 Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Additional transfer authority (Sec.8005)</td>
<td>(4,250,000)</td>
<td>(5,000,000)</td>
<td>(4,250,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FFRDC (Sec.8023)</td>
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<td>-179,000</td>
<td>-48,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rescissions (Sec.8039)</td>
<td>-942,242</td>
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<tr>
<td>National grants (Sec.8045)</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>44,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy Judgment Fund</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O&amp;M, Defense-wide transfer authority (Sec.8049)</td>
<td>(30,000)</td>
<td>(30,000)</td>
<td>(30,000)</td>
<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development Trust Fund (O&amp;M, Navy transfer authority)</td>
<td>(1,000)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revised economic assumptions (Sec.8071)</td>
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<td>-5,000</td>
<td>-1,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fisher House O&amp;M Army Navy Air Force transfer authority (Sec.8086)</td>
<td>(11,000)</td>
<td>(11,000)</td>
<td>(11,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Defense Health O&amp;M transfer authority (Sec.8090)</td>
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<td>(113,000)</td>
<td>(113,000)</td>
<td>(-2,519)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Revised fuel costs (Sec.8111)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Public Schools on Military Installations (Sec.8118)</td>
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<td>270,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Working Capital Fund, Army excess cash balances (Sec.8122)</td>
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<td>-50,000</td>
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<td>-50,000</td>
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<td>-899,022</td>
<td>115,800</td>
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</table>

#### OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS/GLOBAL WAR ON TERRORISM (GWOT)

**Military Personnel**

| Military Personnel, Army (GWOT) | 2,683,694 | 2,029,154 | 2,929,154 | +245,460 | --- |
| Military Personnel, Navy (GWOT) | 377,857 | 385,461 | 385,461 | +7,604 | --- |
| Military Personnel, Marine Corps (GWOT) | 103,979 | 109,232 | 109,232 | +5,253 | --- |
| Military Personnel, Air Force (GWOT) | 914,119 | 964,508 | 964,508 | +50,389 | --- |
| Reserve Personnel, Army (GWOT) | 24,942 | 37,007 | 37,007 | +12,065 | --- |
| Reserve Personnel, Navy (GWOT) | 9,091 | 11,100 | 11,100 | +2,009 | --- |
| Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps (GWOT) | 2,329 | 2,380 | 2,380 | +52 | --- |
| Reserve Personnel, Air Force (GWOT) | 20,560 | 21,076 | 21,076 | +507 | --- |
| National Guard Personnel, Army (GWOT) | 184,589 | 195,283 | 195,283 | +10,694 | --- |
| National Guard Personnel, Air Force (GWOT) | 5,004 | 5,460 | 5,460 | +456 | --- |
| Total, Military Personnel (OCO/GWOT) | 4,326,172 | 4,660,661 | 4,660,661 | +334,489 | --- |
## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2019 (H.R. 6157)

(Amounts in thousands)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2018 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2019 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operation and Maintenance</td>
<td>Operation and Maintenance, Army (GWOT)</td>
<td>17,352,994</td>
<td>18,210,500</td>
<td>18,125,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation and Maintenance, Navy (GWOT)</td>
<td>6,449,404</td>
<td>4,757,155</td>
<td>4,757,155</td>
<td>-1,692,249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (GWOT)</td>
<td>1,401,536</td>
<td>1,121,900</td>
<td>1,121,900</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (GWOT)</td>
<td>10,873,695</td>
<td>9,285,789</td>
<td>9,285,674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide (GWOT)</td>
<td>7,575,195</td>
<td>8,549,906</td>
<td>8,183,902</td>
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<tr>
<td>(Coalition support funds) (GWOT)</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>(900,000)</td>
<td>(+900,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve (GWOT)</td>
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<td>41,887</td>
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<td>Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve (GWOT)</td>
<td>23,980</td>
<td>25,637</td>
<td>25,637</td>
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<td>Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve (GWOT)</td>
<td>3,367</td>
<td>3,345</td>
<td>3,345</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve (GWOT)</td>
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<td>60,500</td>
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<td>Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard (GWOT)</td>
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<td>110,729</td>
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<td>Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard (GWOT)</td>
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<td>15,870</td>
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<td>Subtotal, Operation and Maintenance</td>
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<td>42,183,220</td>
<td>41,705,009</td>
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<td>Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (GWOT)</td>
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<td>5,199,450</td>
<td>5,199,450</td>
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<td>Counter-ISIL Train and Equip Fund (GWOT)</td>
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<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
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<td>Total, Operation and Maintenance (OCO/GWOT)</td>
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<td>48,782,670</td>
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<td>-2,013,370</td>
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</tbody>
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### Procurement

| Aircraft Procurement, Army (GWOT) | 420,086 | 363,363 | 347,563 | -72,523 | -15,800 |
| Missile Procurement, Army (GWOT) | 709,283 | 1,802,351 | 1,770,270 | +1,000,087 | +32,081 |
| Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles | | | |
| Army (GWOT) | 1,191,139 | 1,107,183 | 1,102,108 | -59,031 | -5,075 |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Army (GWOT) | 191,836 | 309,525 | 309,525 | +117,689 | - |
| Other Procurement, Army (GWOT) | 405,575 | 1,382,047 | 1,364,345 | +988,770 | +17,702 |
| Aircraft Procurement, Navy (GWOT) | 157,300 | 80,119 | 232,119 | +711,819 | +152,000 |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Navy (GWOT) | 130,994 | 14,134 | 14,134 | -116,860 | - |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Navy and Marine Corps (GWOT) | 233,406 | 246,574 | 246,012 | +12,606 | -529 |
| Other Procurement, Navy (GWOT) | 239,359 | 187,173 | 182,260 | -57,099 | -4,913 |
| Procurement, Marine Corps (GWOT) | 64,307 | 58,023 | 58,023 | -6,284 | - |
| Aircraft Procurement, Air Force (GWOT) | 503,938 | 1,018,888 | 960,248 | +462,310 | +52,840 |
| Missile Procurement, Air Force (GWOT) | 481,700 | 493,526 | 493,526 | +11,826 | - |
| Other Procurement, Air Force (GWOT) | 2,256 | --- | --- | -2,256 | - |
| Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force (GWOT) | 551,509 | 1,421,516 | 1,421,516 | +870,007 | - |
| Other Procurement, Air Force (GWOT) | 3,324,590 | 3,725,944 | 3,665,336 | +340,746 | -60,608 |
| Procurement, Defense-Wide (GWOT) | 517,041 | 572,135 | 572,135 | +55,094 | - |
| National Guard and Reserve Equipment (GWOT) | 1,300,000 | --- | --- | -1,300,000 | - |
| Total, Procurement (OCO/GWOT) | 10,424,310 | 12,782,488 | 12,745,120 | +2,320,801 | +477,348 |
## DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2019 (H.R. 6157)

*(Amounts in thousands)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2018 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2019 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<td>Research, Development, Test and Evaluation</td>
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<td>Research, Development, Test &amp; Evaluation, Army (GWOT)</td>
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<td>325,104</td>
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<td>Additional transfer authority (GWOT) (Sec.9002)</td>
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<td>(4,500,000)</td>
<td>(2,250,000)</td>
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<td>Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (GWOT) (Sec.9013)</td>
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### OTHER APPROPRIATIONS

**DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE MISSILE DEFEAT AND DEFENSE ENHANCEMENTS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2018**

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<th>FY 2019 Request</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<td>Operation and Maintenance, Navy (emergency)</td>
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<td><strong>Total, Title II, Operation and maintenance (emergency)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<th>Procurement</th>
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<th>FY 2019 Request</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Missile Procurement, Army (emergency)</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Research, Development, Test and Evaluation</th>
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<th>FY 2019 Request</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army (emergency)</td>
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<td>Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide (emergency)</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Total, FY 2018 Missile Defeat and Defense Enhancements (emergency) (PL 115-96)</th>
<th>FY 2018 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2019 Request</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tr>
<td>4,485,844</td>
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### DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, FY 2019 (H.R. 6157)

**[Amounts in thousands]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FY 2018 Enacted</th>
<th>FY 2019 Request</th>
<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE--MILITARY PROGRAMS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Operation and Maintenance, Army (emergency)</td>
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<td>Operation and Maintenance, Navy (emergency)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps (emergency)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Operation and Maintenance, Air Force (emergency)</td>
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<td>Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide (emergency)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td><strong>Total, Operation and Maintenance (emergency)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>PROCUREMENT</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Procurement, Navy (emergency)</td>
<td>18,000</td>
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<td>-18,000</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Defense Working Capital Funds (emergency)</td>
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<td><strong>OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS</strong></td>
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<td>Defense Health Program: Operation &amp; Maintenance (emergency)</td>
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<td><strong>Total, FY 2018 Department of Defense (emergency)</strong></td>
<td>434,245</td>
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<tr>
<td>(PL 115-123, Div. B, Subdivision 1, Title III)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total, Other Appropriations</strong></td>
<td>4,920,089</td>
<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Grand Total, Bill</strong></td>
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<td>667,527,010</td>
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<td>Appropriations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Global War on Terrorism (GWOT)</td>
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<td>(66,456,216)</td>
<td>(+725,116)</td>
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<td>Rescissions</td>
<td>(-942,242)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rescissions (GWOT)</td>
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<td>(Transfer Authority)</td>
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<td>5,154,000</td>
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<td>(Transfer Authority) (GWOT)</td>
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<td>4,500,000</td>
<td>2,250,000</td>
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### Congressional Budget Recap

Scorekeeping adjustments:

- **Lease of defense real property (permanent) (CBO estimate)**: 
  - FY 2018: 38,000
  - FY 2019 Request: 36,000
  - Bill: 36,000
  - Bill vs. Enacted: -2,000

- **Disposal of defense real property (permanent)**: 
  - FY 2018: 8,000
  - FY 2019 Request: 8,000
  - Bill: 8,000
  - Bill vs. Enacted: ---

- **DOD-VA Joint Incentive Fund (permanent)**: 
  - Defense function: 
    - FY 2018: 15,000
    - FY 2019 Request: 15,000
    - Bill: 15,000
    - Bill vs. Enacted: ---
  - Non-defense function: 
    - FY 2018: 15,000
    - FY 2019 Request: 15,000
    - Bill: 15,000
    - Bill vs. Enacted: ---

- **DOD-VA Medical Facility Demonstration Fund**:
  - Defense function: 
    - FY 2018: 115,519
    - FY 2019 Request: 113,000
    - Bill: 113,000
    - Bill vs. Enacted: +2,519
  - Non-defense function: 
    - FY 2018: 115,519
    - FY 2019 Request: 113,000
    - Bill: 113,000
    - Bill vs. Enacted: +2,519

- **O&M, Defense-wide transfer to Department of the Interior**:
  - Defense function: 
    - FY 2018: ---
    - FY 2019 Request: -110,800
    - Bill: ---
    - Bill vs. Enacted: ---
  - Non-defense function: 
    - FY 2018: ---
    - FY 2019 Request: 110,800
    - Bill: ---
    - Bill vs. Enacted: ---

- **Navy transfer to John C. Stennis Center for Public Service Development Trust Fund**:
  - Defense function: 
    - FY 2018: -1,000
    - FY 2019 Request: ---
    - Bill: ---
    - Bill vs. Enacted: +1,000
  - Non-defense function: 
    - FY 2018: 1,000
    - FY 2019 Request: ---
    - Bill: ---
    - Bill vs. Enacted: -1,000

- **Tricare accrual (permanent, indefinite authority)**:
  - FY 2018: 8,145,000
  - FY 2019 Request: 7,533,090
  - Bill: 7,533,090
  - Bill vs. Enacted: -611,910

- **DOD Acquisition Workforce Development Fund transfer proviso**:
  - FY 2018: -500,000
  - FY 2019 Request: ---
  - Bill: ---
  - Bill vs. Enacted: +500,000

- **Less emergency appropriations**:
  - FY 2018: -4,920,089
  - FY 2019 Request: ---
  - Bill: ---
  - Bill vs. Enacted: +4,920,089

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**Total, scorekeeping adjustments:**

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### Recapitulation

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<th>Bill</th>
<th>Bill vs. Enacted</th>
<th>Bill vs. Request</th>
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<td>133,367,397</td>
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<td>Title II - Operation and Maintenance</td>
<td>168,245,583</td>
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<td>197,551,742</td>
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<td>Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation</td>
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<td>Title IX - Global War on Terrorism (GWOT)</td>
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<td>68,078,580</td>
<td>68,079,000</td>
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<td>+420,000</td>
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<td>Total, Department of Defense</td>
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1/ Included in Budget under Operation and Maintenance
2/ Included in Budget under Procurement
3/ Includes contributions to Department of Defense Medicare-Eligible Retiree Health Care Fund

(Sec. 725, P.L. 108-375)
Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. VISCLOSKY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to start by expressing my appreciation for how Chairwoman GRANGER has conducted the business of this subcommittee. Her abiding priority has remained the safety, effectiveness, and efficiency of every man and woman in uniform. Additionally, she has taken a thoughtful and bipartisan approach to our work. She has been transparent, considerate of every Member’s request in this body, and is a fierce defender of the oversight responsibilities and constitutional prerogatives of the Congress.

I would also like to express my gratitude to Chairman FRELINGHUYSEN, Ranking Member LOWEY, and the other members of the subcommittee for their efforts. This hearing would not have happened without the incredibly skilled staff that the chairwoman has just enumerated, and I will join her in thanking them for their outstanding work.

It would also be remiss if I did not also use a portion of my time to recognize that this will be the last time I will manage time on a Defense appropriations bill with my very good friend, Chairman RODNEY FRELINGHUYSEN, on the floor with us. He is aconsummate gentleman, decent to his core, a tireless advocate for the people he represents, and always working for the best interest of our Nation and those wearing its uniform. He will be sorely missed, and this body will be lesser without him. I thank him for his service, and I thank him deeply for his friendship.

With regards to the matters before us, I would like to begin by calling attention of great importance to me: the full integration of women in the military. Female servicemembers are invaluable to the defense of our Nation. For the majority of the time that they have been allowed in the military, women have had to assimilate into a culture established by men for men. This is not the best way to maximize the effectiveness of our armed services.

While I appreciate the opening of combat career fields to women and the Department’s emerging effort to ensure that combat equipment is designed and fitted for female servicemembers, I would submit that these are immediate-term solutions.

Bluntly, the rate at which women leave the service is detrimental to its readiness. Some of the reasons for their departures are glaringly obvious and will be difficult to overcome because they will require cultural and significant policy changes. But I am pleased that the Army’s current Women’s Integration Plan for FY2019 now authorizes the establishment of a female retention baseline and developed ways to improve female retention. Initiatives like these will help the Appropriations Committee to better focus funding where it can be most effective.

Specific to the bill, the chairwoman has provided an accurate summary, but there are a few areas I would like to highlight. This bill increases funding by almost $200 million above the budget request for several important environmental cleanup accounts. The subcommittee under Chairwoman GRANGER and previously under Chairwoman FRELINGHUYSEN has been very proactive on emergency environmental issues, including those caused by firefighting chemicals. Those living on or near military facilities and everyone throughout our country should not have to worry about access to clean drinking water.

Oversight of the management and expenditure of $674 billion is a core function of this subcommittee. As such, this bill contains several cuts to accounts that have large, unobligated balances or have under executed. The funds generated by those cuts have been invested in programs and initiatives that provide more benefit to our country and the warfighter. Unlike the recently passed and much-ballyhooed rescission bill, these are actions of real substance that will benefit the taxpayer.

I believe good oversight is fostered by constructive and informed dialogue between the subcommittee and the agencies. Oversight cannot be effective when proposals are presented at the last minute with the intention of forcing a decision. Oversight cannot be effective when complex changes to a program are first communicated to the legislative branch through the media. I have great respect for the service secretaries and chiefs, but there needs to be an improvement in the timeliness and quality of communication. The committee report contains several sections encouraging the department as a whole and with a special focus on the Army to adhere to congressional direction, increased transparency for budget exhibits, and improve the quality and timeliness of communication.

I am cautiously optimistic that the bipartisan budget agreement, which provided relief from the Budget Control Act, will provide a pathway for the Congress and the agencies to work in a somewhat timely manner. However, the next two fiscal years present daunting obstacles to make it even more important to complete our work as soon as possible.

Most obvious is the return of the BCA caps for fiscal year 2020, which if left unchanged will require the department’s base funding to be reduced by $71 billion from the level provided in this bill. A reduction of that magnitude would cause great disruption. Inexplicably, multiple Congresses have managed to alleviate the budget caps for 7 of 8 years, but only after significant and protracted political theater. I know the senior leaders in the Pentagon are not taking chances and have begun to identify programs to cut in 2020 that will carry the least associated risk for the warfighter if these caps are not adjusted.

Additionally, senior military leaders have testified that arresting the erosion of our military’s competitive advantage requires real budget growth of at least 3 percent above inflation through 2023, and that increasing that competitive advantage would require even higher growth. I agree with the assessment that we need to make smart investments. I believe a growth rate of that magnitude is sustainable. Unless we act responsibly on the revenue side of the budget and address entitlements in a meaningful fashion, the money will not be there.

While we are on the floor today debating the funding for the DOD bill, we must consider that our competitive advantage in defense also requires other investments that we do not immediately equate with military matters. As only 29 percent of Americans aged 17 to 24 qualify for military service, investments in our youth, difficulties in education, and public health are equally important.

Since fiscal year 2016, the annual funding level for the Department of Defense has increased by $100 billion. To put this into context, a $100 billion increase is larger than the annual budget for the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of Education, and the Department of Transportation. It is greater than the combined annual budgets of the Department of Homeland Security and the Department of the Interior. Finally, I remain concerned that while we have seen signs of long-awaited, long-term planning and strategy documents generated by the Pentagon and the White House over the last 500 days, the bulk of our ongoing military operations continue to be authorized by legislation from years ago. There have been four Presidential elections and eight congressional elections since 2001 and its Authorization for Use of Military Force. I am disappointed that the Rules Committee did not make in order any amendments to the National Defense Authorization Act. It is my hope that this Congress cannot muster the will to even talk about this important issue.

Mr. Chairman, in closing, I again, thank the chairwoman for her great effort and her true partnership, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 6 minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN), who is the chairwoman of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the gentlewoman for the time and rise in strong support of her bill, the Defense appropriations
I congratulate the chairman, Ms. GRANGER, and Mr. VISCLOSKY for putting forward an excellent bill on behalf of our Nation.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 minutes to the gentlewoman from New York (Mrs. LOWEY), the ranking member of the committee, Mrs. LOWEY.

Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I, too, want to thank Chairwoman GRANGER, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and Mr. VISCLOSKY for the coordinated, collegial approach in producing this very outstanding bill. Of course, the entire staff on the House side of the aisle, I thank them for their important work. We couldn’t do it without them, for sure.

The bill does reflect the collegial and bipartisan tradition of the Defense Subcommittee, providing ample funding for the needs of our armed services and intelligence community.

There are a number of provisions I would like to highlight:

Servicemembers receive a 2.6 percent pay raise, although I am concerned their civilian counterparts who work side-by-side with uniformed personnel will not see any increase; $752 million is dedicated to congressionally directed medical research programs that are so critical and lead to breakthroughs on cancer, PTSD, Parkinson’s, and more; $8.4 is directed to bolster cybersecurity initiatives, $100 million above the enacted level; and, $500 million, the full amount in the MOU, is invested in the Israeli Missile Defense Cooperative program.

The committee has taken its oversight responsibilities seriously to encourage greater efficiency, improve transparency, strengthen communication, and ensure the Department of Defense adheres to congressional direction.

Unlike other spending measures considered this year, this bill is the product of an inclusive process that invests in bipartisan priorities and is free of poison pill riders. It was written within the funding levels agreed upon in the most recent budget agreement, skipping OCO-to-base gimmicks previously employed to skirt the capped funding levels.

Mr. Chairman, I urge its support.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WOMACK), a member of the Defense Subcommittee.

Mr. WOMACK. Mr. Chairman, I am proud today to rise in support of H.R. 6157, the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for fiscal year 2019. I want to congratulate Chairwoman GRANGER, Ranking Member VISCLOSKY, and every member of our subcommittee for their commitment in providing for the common defense. I am honored by the opportunity to work with them to fulfill our duty to our Nation and our warfighters.

Earlier this year, Mr. Chairman, this body and our President made a strong commitment to our military by passing necessary funding increases to meet our growing global threats. I am happy to report that this bill builds on that momentum by rebuilding readiness and giving our troops the equipment they need to combat near-peer threats.

Most importantly, this bill supports our warfighters through investments in training, recruitment, and retention, while providing them a much-deserved pay raise.

I am particularly pleased that the bill prioritizes funding for the total force. Mr. Chairman, as a 30-year veteran of the National Guard, I know firsthand the important role the National Guard and Reserve forces play in our national defense. They are no longer simply a strategic reserve. They operate side-by-side with members of the Active component every day, and this bill makes sure that they go into the fight with necessary training and equipment.

This is a good bill, Mr. Chairman, and I am proud to see it makes significant investments in Arkansas’ defense industry and acknowledges the important role these Arkansas businesses play in supplying our Armed Forces.

With an ally in the White House, we can work with our colleagues in the Senate to provide our defenders what they need and deserve, and that is our unyielding support.

I call on my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to make a statement of strength today and to show our enemies that, regardless of our disagreements, we will always support our men and women who willingly go into harm’s way to defend America’s freedom.
I urge a ‘yes’ vote on the bill.

Mr. VISCLOSky. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota (Ms. McCOLLUM), the ranking member of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. McCOLLUM. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairwoman GRANGER, Ranking Member VISCLOSky, and the staff for their hard work on this legislation.

The FY19 defense bill funds to the level set in the bipartisan budget agreement, providing robust investments in the Department of Defense. I believe we have achieved a bipartisan product that will improve the readiness of our servicemembers, to ensure that they have the training and the equipment necessary to do their jobs and come home safely.

Additionally, this bill makes serious investments in environmental cleanup by funding the environmental remediation accounts at almost $230 million over the President’s request. This is a commitment that will ensure communities living on or around our military installations have access to clean drinking water.

In Minnesota, this fund has been critical to cleaning up the Twin Cities Army Ammunition Plant. It is a site in my district. That restoration has made community and business development possible on what was once deeply polluted land.

But I do want to mention one longstanding concern I have regarding the amount of money that we are set to spend on the Pentagon’s Nuclear Posture Review over the next decade. We already have a credible nuclear deterrent, spending more than $1 trillion on the nuclear triad and billions more on low-yield nuclear weapons we don’t need.

It does not make a lot of budgetary sense to move forward on this program. The American people don’t see the sense in this either. That is why I don’t support this program.

Again, I want to thank the chair and the ranking member for their work.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida (Mr. RUTHERFORD), a member of Appropriations Committee.

Mr. RUTHERFORD. Mr. Chairman, I rise today as a proud member of the House Appropriations Committee in strong support of H.R. 6157, the fiscal year 2019 Defense Appropriations bill.

This legislation makes critical investments in restoring our military’s readiness, supports our men and women in uniform with the largest pay increase in 9 years, and furthers Congress’ commitment to making America safer and stronger.

I also want to thank Chairwoman GRANGER and her staff for including funding for several programs that are important not only to our Nation, Mr. Chairman, but also to my district in northeast Florida. This includes the procurement of 6 E-2D Advanced Hawkeyes, 10 P–8A Poseidon aircraft, 24 F/A-18 Super Hornets, 3 MQ-4C Triton unmanned aerial vehicles, and funding for the Air Force’s potential purchase of a light attack aircraft.

As a representative of Naval Station Mayport, which is the East Coast homeport of the littoral combat ship, I am especially proud to see the committee reject the Navy’s request of only one LCS for this fiscal year. Procuring three of these small surface combatants, in addition to funding two LCS training facilities at Mayport in the FY18 National Defense Authorization Act, will ensure that the Navy has the personnel on the ground to support its operations.

Another issue that the Appropriations bill we passed earlier this year, is proof of Congress’ continued support of this program and to the health of our Nation’s shipyards. Both are essential to the future of our Navy and to our national security.

As we continue to see global threats on the rise and our peer adversaries invest more and more in their own capabilities, I believe we have the responsibility to give our brave men and women the tools they need to protect this Nation. This bill builds on the progress we made in fiscal year 2018 to do just that.

Again, I would like to thank Chairwoman GRANGER, Chairman FEELING, and Ranking Member VISCLOSky for their hard work on this very important piece of legislation, which I hope the President can sign before the end of this fiscal year.

Mr. VISCLOSky. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 messages to the gentleman from Ohio (Ms. KAPTUR), ranking member of the Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies Subcommittee.

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Chairman, I thank the ranking member for yielding, and I wish to congratulate Chair GRANGER and Ranking Member VISCLOSky for their tireless efforts to produce this bill to meet several unsettled security threats facing our Nation. The content of this bill addresses difficult, shifting challenges.

With a National Defense Strategy delivered just months ago, this bill defends America against the revisionist powers of Russia and China and numerous rogue regimes throughout the world. It rebuilds our military from a deteriorated state resulting from nearly two decades of constant conflict.

This bill faces these challenges head-on and provides an unprecedented $675 billion to ensure our Nation is ready to deter all enemies, foreign and domestic.

The funds will go a long way to strengthen troop levels, bolster cybersecurity, and space operations capability, gird our commitment to our allies and partners in NATO, check sovereign threats to nations like Ukraine, and numerous other priorities.

Most importantly, after 17 years of war and conflict, this bill prioritizes the health of our servicemembers, providing $54 billion for the Defense Health Program. It increases funding for defense health research in the areas of mental health, traumatic brain injury, opioid abuse and pain management, and a host of other critical health research efforts.

While I am supportive of this bill, and trust Secretary Mattis to lead us ethically with the utmost integrity, recent news reports that seek to utilize Department of Defense assets on the domestic front raise cause for concern.

I am apprehensive about the news that our military was asked to house undocumented adults and children as they await court proceedings.

In conclusion, I am sure today to urge my colleagues to support the defense bill. This legislation provides funds for much-needed technological advancements; strengthens the physical and mental health of our servicemembers; and reinforces our military strength for the future through major investments in readiness, force, and defense medicine.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Nebraska (Mr. BACON).

Mr. BACON. Mr. Chairman, I want to thank the chairwoman and the ranking member for their leadership on this bill.

I stand in support of the fiscal year 2019 Defense Appropriations bill. It funds our critical defense needs. It is a great investment in our men and women in uniform. It is going to give them the tools they need to receive. It starts restoring or military’s health.

A year ago, we heard about half the Navy aircraft not being able to fly because of maintenance issues. Out of 58 combat brigades, only five are ready to fight tonight. Our bases are getting only one-third of the time they used to get 20 years ago. All of this is unacceptable. We have had 80 fatalities during routine operations.

We restored military spending by 10 percent last year. This bill maintains that and keeps up with inflation. It is a great bill that is going to help restore our military.

There are two points I would like to make with this bill.

First, I want to thank the chairwoman for what she and the committee are doing with the OC-135. The OC-135 open skies aircraft flies out of Offutt Air Force Base. It is 57 years old. It supports the open skies mission when we overlay Russia.

It has one of the worst maintenance rates in the United States Air Force. It frequently breaks down in Russia, putting them in very awkward, hostile situations with Russians and the pilots.

So I thank the Appropriations Committee for getting this funding process started to replace these aircraft. The Air Force wants it. It is the right thing to do.

Secondly, this body has made great strides to get our bases in Europe independent from Russian gas. Our bases are there to deter the Russians. Yet, some of those bases are dependent on Russian gas. It doesn’t make sense.

In the conclusion, Mr. Chairman, we are going to turn that gas off and put our men and women in uniform in a terrible situation.
We have made strides to force our military to find alternative sources of power. But I understand that a colleague on the other side of the aisle wants to submit an amendment removing those restrictions, so, once again, we are reminded that the war against Russian gas is not wrong. I thank the chairwoman for opposing the Huffman amendment. I do, too.

This is a great appropriations bill. I stand in support.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. CUELLAR), a member of the Committee on Appropriations as well as the Subcommittee on Defense Appropriations.

Mr. CUELLAR. Mr. Chair, I thank Chairwoman GRANGER for producing a bill that provides the resources necessary for our military to perform the critical missions it needs to accomplish.
Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chairman. I thank my dear friend from Indiana and his staff and thank the majority manager and her staff for their leadership on this bill.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of section 8129, particularly, of this bill. This section, Mr. Chairman, would finally allow the Secretary of Defense, in the event of a government shutdown, to make military death gratuity payments to families of fallen service members.

I commend the committee for including this long overdue provision, which was my number one priority request to the committee and the subject of bipartisan legislation I have introduced in every Congress. I was pleased to colead that with my friend Tom Rooney of Florida.

It was shameful that Congress previously would allow the government to shut down and allow grieving families of fallen service members to go without this small, impartial measure of our appreciation and gratitude for their loved one’s ultimate service. Sadly, that is what happened in the shutdown of October 2013 and the subsequent shutdown of January 2018. We must ensure that it never happens again.

Mr. Chair, I thank my colleagues for their leadership. I thank the committee for righting this wrong. I am proud to have co-authored the bill that allowed us to get to this point.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. VISCOLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Chair, I rise today in support of Section 8129 of this bill.

This section would allow the Secretary of Defense, in the event of a government shutdown, to make military death gratuity payments to families of fallen service members.

I commend the Committee for including this long overdue provision, which was my number one priority request to the Committee and the subject of bipartisan legislation I have introduced with my courageous Representative Tom Rooney of Florida.

It is shameful that Congress would allow the government to shut down and allow grieving military families to go without this small and partial measure of our gratitude for their loved one’s service.

Sadly, that is what happened in October 2013 and January 2018.

We must ensure that it never happens again.

Thank you again to the Chairman and Ranking Member for being responsive to the more than 200 members who have cosponsored the Families of Fallen Servicemembers First Act (H.R. 1928) and the two dozen veterans organizations who have endorsed the bill.

But most importantly, thank you for caring for our military families.

Mr. CALVERT. Mr. Chair, I rise in strong support of the FY2019 Defense Appropriations bill. I cochair the Appropriations Defense Full Committee and Ranking Member LOWEY, Subcommittee Chairwoman GRANGER and Ranking Member VISCOLOSKY for their leadership on this bill. I would also like to thank our dedicated professional staff who tirelessly worked on this bill.

I have served on the House Defense Appropriations Subcommittee for many years and providing for our men and women in uniform is a privilege and an honor.

This bill provides vital funding for our Armed Services, including a 2.6 percent pay raise. This bill is an investment in our future superiority on land, air and at sea. Whether it is the procurement of next-gen platforms or systems, the recruitment and retention of our best and brightest, or investment in cutting-edge technology—this bill is a down payment on our future force.

Earlier this year, Secretary Mattis released the National Defense Strategy. As we all know, our Secretary of Defense is focused on readiness and lethality. This bill meets the demands of the Department to restore our readiness in readiness, buy the equipment that will maintain our military superiority, and provide for the health and welfare of our men and women in uniform.

We are at a unique time in history that demands U.S. leadership throughout the world. As we know, too well, a power vacuum breeds instability and extremism.

A strong U.S. military, with our allies, creates stability. After too many years of a budget driven strategy, this bill reflects the investment needed to maintain and secure U.S. interests around the world. The investment we make here today—about 16 percent of our entire federal budget—has dividends down the road for many years.

The security of our nation, and the peace of the world, depends on a strong U.S. military. As we work with Congress and today I urge all Members to vote in support of the FY2019 Defense Appropriations bill. The Senate is doing their work and expects to mark up their defense bill in the full committee later this week.

The last time the House passed a stand-alone Defense Appropriations Conference Report that was signed into law before the end of the fiscal year was September 2009. Let’s turn the page on CRs that cripple the Department and return to regular order.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, to my colleagues who crafted this bill, to our military leadership and to the men and women of the United States military, I urge passage of this bill.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I want to thank Chairwoman GRANGER and Ranking Member VISCOLOSKY for shepherdling H.R. 6157, the “Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2019,” to the floor and for their devotion to the men and women of the Armed Forces who risk their lives to keep our nation safe.

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chair, I want to thank Chairwoman GRANGER and Ranking Member VISCOLOSKY for shepherdling H.R. 6157, the “Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2019,” to the floor and for their devotion to the men and women of the Armed Forces who risk their lives to keep our nation safe.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 12 recognizes that these soldiers are first and foremost, human, who live their experiences.

Ask a veteran of Vietnam, Iraq, or Afghanistan about the frequency of nightmares they experience, and one will realize that serving in the Armed Forces leaves a lasting impression, whether good or bad.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 12 will help ensure that “no soldier is left behind” by addressing the urgent need for more outreach toward hard to reach veterans suffering from PTSD, especially those who are homeless or reside in underserved urban and rural areas, who suffer from Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD).

Mr. Chair, along with traumatic brain injury, PTSD is the signature wound suffered by the brave men and women fighting in Afghanistan, Iraq, and far off lands to defend the values and freedom we hold dear.

For those of us whose daily existence is not lived in harm’s way, it is difficult to imagine the horrific images that American servicemen and women deployed in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other theaters of war see on a daily basis.

In an instant a suicide bomber, an IED, or an insurgent can obliterate your best friend and right in front of your face.

Yet, you are trained and expected to continue on with the mission, and you do, even though you may not even have reached your 20th birthday.

But there always comes a reckoning. And it usually comes after the stress and trauma of battle is over and you are alone with your thoughts and memories.

And the horror of those desperate and dangerous encounters with the enemy and your own mortality come flooding back.

PTSD was first brought to public attention in relation to war veterans, but it can result from a variety of traumatic incidents, such as torture, being kidnapped or held captive, bombings, or natural disasters such as floods or earthquakes.

People with PTSD may startle easily, become emotionally numb (especially in relation to people with whom they used to be close), lose interest in things they used to enjoy, have trouble feeling affectionate, be irritable, become more aggressive, or even become violent.

They avoid situations that remind them of the original incident, and anniversaries of the incident are often very difficult.

Most people with PTSD repeatedly relive the trauma in their thoughts during the day and in nightmares when they sleep.

These are called flashbacks; a person having a flashback may lose touch with reality and believe that the traumatic incident is happening all over again.

Mr. Chair, the fact of the matter is that most veterans with PTSD also have other psychiatric disorders, which are a consequence of PTSD.

These veterans have co-occurring disorders, which include depression, alcohol and/or drug abuse problems, panic, and/or other anxiety disorders.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 12 recognizes that these soldiers are first and foremost, human, who live their experiences.

Ask a veteran of Vietnam, Iraq, or Afghanistan about the frequency of nightmares they experience, and one will realize that serving in the Armed Forces leaves a lasting impression, whether good or bad.

Jackson Lee Amendment No. 12 will help ensure that “no soldier is left behind” by addressing the urgent need for more outreach toward hard to reach veterans suffering from PTSD, especially those who are homeless or reside in underserved urban and rural areas of our country.

I urge all Members to support Jackson Lee Amendment No. 12.

The CHAIR. All time for general debate has expired.

Pursuant to the rule, the bill shall be considered for amendment under the 5-minute rule.

H5720 CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE June 26, 2018
An amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 115-77 shall be considered as adopted, and the bill, as amended, shall be considered as an original bill for the purpose of further amendment under the 5-minute rule and shall be considered as read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6197

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

The following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, as authorized by law, to the Department of Defense and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I

MILITARY PERSONNEL

For pay, allowances, individual clothing, subsistence, interest on deposits, gratuities, permanent change of station travel (including all expenses thereof for organizational movements), and expenses of temporary duty travel between permanent duty stations, for members of the Army on active duty (except members of reserve component provided for elsewhere), cadets, and aviation cadets; for members of the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps; and for payments pursuant to section 156 of Public Law 97-37, as amended (42 U.S.C. 402 note), and to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $43,093,752,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Navy Reserve on active duty under section 1021I of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $4,848,947,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Marine Corps platoon leaders, or while serving on active duty under section 1021I of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $2,055,221,000.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air Force Reserve on active duty under sections 1021I, 10302, and 8038 of title 10, United States Code, or while serving on active duty under section 12301(d) of title 10, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing reserve training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $1,853,526,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Army National Guard while on duty under sections 1021I, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $89,785,000.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

For pay, allowances, clothing, subsistence, gratuities, travel, and related expenses for personnel of the Air National Guard on duty under sections 1021I, 10302, or 12402 of title 10 or section 708 of title 32, United States Code, or while serving on duty under section 12301(d) of title 10 or section 502(f) of title 32, United States Code, in connection with performing duty specified in section 12310(a) of title 10, United States Code, or while undergoing training, or while performing drills or equivalent duty or other duty, and expenses authorized by section 16131 of title 10, United States Code; and for payments to the Department of Defense Military Retirement Fund, $3,707,240,000.

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Army and the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, $48,963,337,000: Provided, That not to exceed $12,478,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Navy and the Marine Corps, as authorized by law, $41,465,107,000: Provided, That not to exceed $7,699,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of the Navy, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE-WIDE

(Including Transfer of Funds)

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (other than the military departments), as authorized by law, $35,678,402,000: Provided, That not more than $1,000,000,000 of such funds shall be available for the Combatant Commander Initiative Fund authorized under section 166a of title 10, United States Code: Provided further, That not to exceed $30,000,000 can be used for emergencies and extraordinary expenses, to be expended on the approval or authority of the Secretary of Defense, and payments may be made on his certificate of necessity for confidential military purposes: Provided further, That the funds provided under this heading, not less than $42,300,000 shall be made available for the Procurement Technical Assistance Cooperative Agreement Program, of which not less than $4,500,000 shall be available for centers defined in 10 U.S.C. 2411(a)(4): Provided further, That none of the funds otherwise made available by this Act may be used to plan or implement the consolidation of a budget or appropriations liaison office of the Office of the Secretary of the Army, the office of the Secretary of the Navy or the Marine Corps, or the office of the Secretary of a military department, or the service headquarters of one of the Armed Forces into a legislative affairs or legislative liaison office: Provided further, That if any amount of the funds otherwise made available by this Act are used to plan or implement the consolidation of a budget or appropriations liaison office of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, and the funds are necessary for the conduct of the new office: Provided further, That none of the funds otherwise made available by this Act may be used to plan or implement the consolidation of a budget or appropriations liaison office of the Office of the Secretary of the Army, the office of the Secretary of the Navy, or the office of the Secretary of the Air Force.
purchased with operation and maintenance funds shall not apply to the funds described in the preceding proviso: Provided further, That the funds provided under this heading, $496,264,000, of which not to exceed $5,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, shall be available to provide support and assistance to foreign security forces or other groups or individuals available to facilitate counterterrorism, crisis response, or other Department of Defense security cooperation programs: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE
For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Army Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $2,877,402,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE
For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Navy Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $1,019,966,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE
For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Marine Corps Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $211,234,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE
For expenses, not otherwise provided for, necessary for the operation and maintenance, including training, organization, and administration, of the Air Force Reserve; repair of facilities and equipment; hire of passenger motor vehicles; travel and transportation; care of the dead; recruiting; procurement of services, supplies, and equipment; and communications, $3,122,334,000.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD
For expenses of training, organizing, and administering the Army National Guard, including medical and hospital treatment and related expenses in non-Federal hospitals; maintenance, operation, and repairs to structures and facilities; hire of passenger motor vehicles; personnel services in the National Guard Bureaus; travel expenses (other than mileage), as authorized by law for Army personnel on active duty, for Army National Guard division, regimental, and battalion commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau; supplying and equipping the Army National Guard as authorized by law; and expenses of repair, modification, maintenance, and issue of supplies and equipment, including those furnished from stocks under the control of agencies of the Department of Defense; travel expenses (other than mileage) on the same basis as authorized by law for Army personnel on active Federal duty for Air National Guard commanders while inspecting units in compliance with National Guard Bureau regulations when specifically authorized by the Chief, National Guard Bureau, $6,438,162,000.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE ARMED FORCES
For salaries and expenses necessary for the United States Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, $14,562,000, of which not to exceed $5,000 may be used for official representation purposes.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, ARMY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For the Department of the Army, $235,809,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Army, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, NAVY
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For the Department of the Navy, $365,883,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Navy, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Navy, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, MARINE CORPS
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For the Marine Corps, $84,216,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris of the Department of the Marine Corps, or for similar purposes, transfer the funds made available by this appropriation to other appropriations made available to the Department of the Marine Corps, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, FORMERLY USED DEFENSE SITES
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)
For the Department of the Army, $234,673,000, to remain available until transferred: Provided, That the Secretary of the Army shall, upon determining that such funds are required for environmental restoration, reduction and recycling of hazardous waste, removal of unsafe buildings and debris at sites formerly used by the Department of the Army, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred: Provided further, That upon a determination that all or part of the funds transferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred back to this appropriation: Provided further, That the transfer authority provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act.

OVERSEAS HUMANITARIAN, DISASTER, AND CIVIC AID
For expenses relating to the Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster, and Civic Aid programs of the Department of Defense, to be merged with and to be available for the same purposes and for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred, $251,515,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020.

COOPERATIVE THREAT REDUCTION ACCOUNT
For assistance, including assistance provided by contract or by grants, under programs and activities of the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Program authorized under the Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Act, $355,240,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE ACQUISITION WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT FUND
For the Department of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund, $400,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020: Provided, That no other amounts may be transferred to the Defense Workforce Development Fund, or deposited into the Fund, in fiscal year 2019 pursuant to section 1705(d) of title 10, United States Code.
For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories thereof; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $4,590,205,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY**

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of equipment, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories thereof; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $4,103,942,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY**

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories thereof; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $2,107,195,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**PROCUREMENT OF VARIOUS WEAPONS AND TRacked COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY**

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of weapons and tracked combat vehicles, including ordnance, ground handling equipment, spare parts, and accessories thereof; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $1,074,362,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY AND NAVY**

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition, and accessories thereof; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $9,093,835,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY**

For expenses necessary for the construction, acquisition, or conversion of vessels as authorized by title 10, United States Code, and the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, including spare parts, and accessories thereof; specialized equipment; and the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $3,555,587,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY**

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft, equipment, including ordnance, spare parts, and accessories thereof; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $7,683,632,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE**

For construction, procurement, production, modification, and modernization of aircraft and equipment, including armor and armament, special purpose handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories thereof; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes including rents and transportation of things, $17,118,921,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, MARINE CORPS**

For construction, procurement, production, and modification of ammunition and accessories thereof; specialized equipment and training devices; expansion of public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway; and other expenses necessary for the foregoing purposes, $973,556,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY**

For procurement, production, and modernization of support equipment and materials not otherwise provided for, Navy ordnance (except ordnance for new aircraft, new ships, and ships authorized for conversion); the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $5,090,255,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS**

For expenses necessary for the procurement, manufacture, and modification of missiles, armor, and armament, and materials not otherwise provided for, special purpose handling equipment, and training devices, spare parts, and accessories thereof; specialized equipment; expansion of public and private plants, including the land necessary therefor, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title; and procurement and installation of equipment, appliances, and machine tools in public and private plants; reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $9,092,855,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.
**MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE**

For construction, procurement, and modification of missiles, rockets, and related equipment, including spare parts and accessories therefor; ground handling equipment, and training devices; expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title: reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $6,711,225,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT ACCOUNT**

For procurement of rotary-wing aircraft; combat, tactical and support vehicles; other weapons systems; contractor-owned components of the Armed Forces, $1,300,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021. Provided, That the Chiefs of National Guard and Reserve Components shall not later than 30 days after enactment of this Act, individually submit to the congressional defense committees the modernization priority assessment for the National Guard and Reserve component. Reserve component: Provided further, That none of the funds made available by this paragraph may be used to procure manned fixed wing aircraft, or procure or modify missiles, munitions, or ammunition.

**DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES**

For activities by the Department of Defense pursuant to sections 108, 301, 302, and 303 of the Defense Production Act of 1950 (50 U.S.C. 4531, 4532, and 4533), $68,578,000, to remain available until expended.

**RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DOD**

For expenses necessary for basic and applied research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $10,108,108,000 (reduced by $5,000,000) (increased by $5,000,000), to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020.

**RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY**

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $17,636,244,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph which are not obligated on or before December 31, 2020 may be used to meet unique operational requirements of the Special Operations Forces.

**RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY**

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $40,939,500,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY**

For expenses necessary for basic and applied scientific research, development, test and evaluation, including maintenance, rehabilitation, lease, and operation of facilities and equipment, $47,618,000,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021: Provided, That funds appropriated in this paragraph which are not obligated on or before November 22, 2020 may be used to meet unique operational requirements of the Special Operations Forces.

**OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE**

For procurement and modification of equipment (including ground guidance and electronic control equipment, and ground electronic and communications equipment) and supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; lease of passenger motor vehicles; and expansion of public and private plants, Government-owned equipment and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title: reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $20,597,574,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE**

For expenses of activities and agencies of the Department of Defense (not including military departments) necessary for procurement, production, and modification of equipment, supplies, materials, and spare parts therefor, not otherwise provided for; the purchase of passenger motor vehicles for replacement only; expansion of public and private plants, equipment, and installation thereof in such plants, erection of structures, and acquisition of land, for the foregoing purposes, and such lands and interests therein, may be acquired, and construction prosecuted thereon prior to approval of title: reserve plant and Government and contractor-owned equipment layaway, $6,711,225,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021.

**DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE**

For expenses provided herein for the Defense Rapid Innovation Program to appropriations for research, development, test and evaluation to accomplish the purpose provided herein: Provided further, That this transfer authority is in addition to any other transfer authority available to the Department of Defense: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 30 days prior to making transfers from this appropriation, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such transfer.

**DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS**

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, in connection with the working capital funds for the Defense Working Capital Funds, $1,542,115,000.

**DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM**

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, for medical and health care programs of the Department of Defense as authorized by law, $34,947,018,000, of which $31,578,947,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed one percent shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020, and of which up to $15,211,001,000 may be available for construction entered into under the TRICARE program; of which $944,834,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021, shall be for procurement; and of which $1,443,237,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020, shall be for research, development, test and evaluation: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, of the amount made available under this heading for research, development, test and evaluation, not less than $8,000,000 shall be available for HIV prevention educational activities undertaken in connection with United States military training, exercises, and humanitarian assistance activities conducted primarily in African nations: Provided further, That of the funds provided under this heading for research, development, test and evaluation, not less than $752,600,000 shall be made available to the United States Army Medical Research and Materiel Command to carry out the congressionally directed medical research programs.

**CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE**

For expenses, not otherwise provided for, in connection with the destruction of the United States stockpile of lethal chemical agents and munitions in accordance with the provisions of section 1412 of the Department of Defense Authorization Act, 1986 (50 U.S.C. 1521), and for the destruction of other chemical warfare materials that are not in the chemical weapon stockpile, $993,816,000, of which $105,997,000 shall be for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed one percent shall remain available for obligation until September 30, 2021, of which $1,091,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, consisting of $1,200,000 for activities on military installation and $35,000 for transportation of things, $2,591,982,000, to remain available for obligation until September 30, 2020, of which $1,091,000 shall be for the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program to assist State and local governments;
and $886,728,000, to remain available until Sep-
tember 30, 2020, shall be for research, develop-
ment, test and evaluation, of which $80,283,000
shall only be for the Assembled Chemical Weap-
onal Agents

DRUG INTERDICTON AND COUNTER-DRUG
ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE
(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

For drug interdiction and counter-drug activi-
ties of the Department of Defense, for transfer to
appropriations available to the Department of De-
fense for military personnel of the reserve
components serving under the provisions of title
10 and title 32, United States Code; for operation
and maintenance, procurement; and payments for
research, development, test and evaluation, $834,814,000, of which
$530,285,000 shall be for counter-narcotics support; $121,900,000 shall be
for the drug demand reduction program; $197,353,000 shall be for the National Guard
counter-drug program; and $5,276,000 shall be for the
National Guard counter-drug schools pro-
gram. Provided, that the funds appropriated under this heading shall be available for obliga-
tion for the same time period and for the same purpose as the appropriation to which
transferred. Provided further, That upon a deter-
mination that all or part of the funds trans-
ferred from this appropriation are not necessary for the purposes provided herein, such amounts may be transferred to any other appropriation;
Provided further, That the transfer authority
provided under this heading is in addition to any other transfer authority contained
elsewhere.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

For expenses and activities of the Office of the
Inspector General in carrying out the provisions of the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amend-
ed, $129,271,000, of which $237,611,000 shall be
for operation and maintenance, of which not to exceed $700,000 is available for emergencies and
extraordinary expenses to be expended on the
approval of the Inspector General; and payments may be made on the Inspector General’s certificate of necessity for confidential
military purposes; of which $90,000, to remain
available until September 30, 2021, shall be for procurement; and of which
$1,602,000, to remain available until September 30, 2020, shall be for research, development, test
and evaluation.

TITILE VII
RELATED AGENCIES
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY RETIREMENT
AND DISABILITY SYSTEM FUND

For payment to the Central Intelligence Agen-
cy Retirement and Disability System Fund, to
maintain and provide Federal benefits con-
tinuing the operation of the Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System,
$314,900,000.

INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT
ACCOUNT

For necessary expenses of the Intelligence
Community Management Account, $512,424,000.

TITILE VIII
GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 8001. No part of any appropriation con-
tained in this Act shall be used for publicity or
propaganda purposes not authorized by the
Congress.

SEC. 8002. During the current fiscal year, pro-
visions of law prohibiting the payment of con-
pensation to, or employment of, any person not
a citizen of the United States shall not apply to
personnel of the Department of Defense: Pro-
vided, That salaries increases granted to direct
and indirect hire foreign national employees of
the Department of Defense funded by this Act
shall not be at a rate in excess of the percentage
computed under the provisions of section 5332 of
the Department of Defense funded by this Act
shall not be at a rate in excess of the percentage
increase for civilian personnel of the
Department of Defense whose pay is
computed under the provisions of section 5332 of
the United States Code, or at a rate in excess
of the percentage increase provided by the appro-
priate host nation to its own employees,
whichever is higher: Provided further, That this section shall not apply to the Department of Defense foreign service
national employees serving at United States
diplomatic missions whose pay is set by the Department of State under the For-
designed to, and entitled to, such a contract.
Provided further, That the limitations of this provision shall not apply to foreign national employees of the Department of Defense in
the Department of State, the Office of the
Provided, That no part of any appropriation con-
tained in this Act shall remain available for ob-
gangement beyond the current fiscal year, unless
expressly so provided herein.

SEC. 8004. No more than 20 percent of the
appropriations in this Act which are limited for
obligation during the current fiscal year shall be
for items of special congressional interest
and evaluation.

Provided, That this section shall not apply to
obligations for support of active duty training
or the Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

(TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8005. Upon determination by the Sec-
retary of Defense that such action is necessary
in the defense interest, with the appro-
val of the Office of Management and Budget,
transfer not to exceed $4,250,000,000 of working
capital funds of the Department of Defense or
other agencies of the federal government to the
Department of Defense for military functions (except
military construction) between such appropria-
tions or funds or any subdivision thereof, to be
merged with and to be available for the same
purposes, and for the same time period, as the
appropriation or fund to which transferred:
Provided, That such authority to transfer may
not be used unless for higher priority items,
based on unforeseen military requirements, than
those for which originally appropriated and in
no case shall the item for which funds are re-
quested have been denied by the Congress:
Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense
shall notify the Congress promptly of all trans-
fers made pursuant to this authority or any
other authority in this Act: Provided further,
That no part of the funds in this Act shall be
available to prepare or present a request to the
Committees on Appropriations for reprogram-
moving of funds, unless for higher priority items,
Based on unforeseen military requirements, than
those for which originally appropriated and in
no case shall the item for which funds were re-
quested have been denied by the Congress:
Provided further, That a request for multiple
reprogrammings of funds using authority pro-
vided in this section shall be made prior to June
30, 2019: Provided further, That transfers among military personal appropriations shall not be
taken into account for purposes of the limitation on the amount of funds that may be transferred under this section.

SEC. 8006. (a) With regard to the list of spe-
cific programs, projects, and activities (and the
amounts requested therefore) in the table
described in subsection (b) which contains
budget activities, program, project, and activity as detailed in the Budget
appropriation both by budget activity and program,
and the fiscal year enacted level;
ments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate,
and the fiscal year enacted level;
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and the fiscal year enacted level;
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and the fiscal year enacted level;
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and the fiscal year enacted level;
ments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate,
procurement contracts for any systems or component thereof if the value of the multyear contract would exceed $500,000,000 unless specifically provided in this Act: Provided further, That no such multyear contract shall be terminated without 30-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees: Provided further, That the execution of multyear authority shall be consistent with a present value analysis to determine lowest cost compared to an annual procurement: Provided further, That none of the funds provided in this Act may be used for a procurement action for a current fiscal year or a fiscal year thereafter.

SEC. 8011. Within the funds appropriated for the operation and maintenance of the Armed Forces, funds may be appropriated pursuant to section 401 of title 10, United States Code, for humanitarian and civic assistance costs under chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code. Such funds may also be obligated for humanitarian and civic assistance costs incidental to authorized operations and pursuant to authority granted in section 401 of chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code: Provided further, That funds obligated pursuant to this section shall not be included in the total dollar amount otherwise authorized in section 2592(c) of title 10, United States Code, for humanitarian and civic assistance costs under chapter 20 of title 10, United States Code, for any fiscal year.

SEC. 8012. (a) During the current fiscal year, the civilian personnel of the Department of Defense may not be managed on the basis of any end-strength, and the management of such personnel during that fiscal year shall not be subject to the limitations of sections 213 and 214 of title 10, United States Code, as if such personnel were employees of the United States in a nonreimbursable, for civilian patients from American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Palau, and Guam.

SEC. 8013. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to demilitarize or dispose of M-1 Carbines, M-1 Garand rifles, or other small arms and ammunition components or ammunition that are not otherwise prohibited under applicable law and which, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components are certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.

SEC. 8014. No more than $500,000 of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be available to support the single relocation of an organization, unit, activity or function of the Department of Defense into or within the National Capital Region. Provided, That none of the funds made available under this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the congressional defense committees that such a relocation is required in the best interests of the Government.

SEC. 8015. Funds appropriated in title III of this Act for the Department of Defense Mentor-Protege Program may be transferred to any other appropriation contained in this Act solely for the purpose of implementing a Mentor-Protege Program as determined by the Secretary of the Army.

SEC. 8016. None of the funds in this Act may be available for the purchase by the Department of Defense (and its departments and agencies) of welded shipboard anchor and mooring chain 4 inches in diameter and under unless the anchor and mooring chain are manufactured in the United States from components which are substantially manufactured in the United States: Provided, That for the purpose of this section, the term "manufactured" includes cutting, welding, assembling, heat treating, quality control, testing of chain and welding (including the forging and shot blasting process): Provided further, That for the purpose of this section, substantially all of the components of anchor and mooring chain shall be considered to be produced or manufactured in the United States if the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured in the United States exceeds the aggregate cost of the components produced or manufactured outside the United States: Provided further, That when an adequate alternative is available to meet Department of Defense requirements on a timely basis, the Secretary of the Service responsible for the procurement may waive this restriction on a case-by-case basis by certifying in writing to the Committees on Appropriations that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capability for national security purposes.

SEC. 8017. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense may be used to demilitarize or dispose of M-1 Carbines, M-1 Garand rifles, or other small arms and ammunition components or ammunition that are not otherwise prohibited under applicable law and which, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components are certified by the Secretary of the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.

SEC. 8018. No more than $500,000 of the funds appropriated or made available in this Act shall be available for the purchase or lease of any aircraft, any aircraft-related equipment, any weapon system, any weapon system component, or any weapon system component manufacturing equipment, unless the small arms ammunition or ammunition components are certified by the Army or designee as unserviceable or unsafe for further use.

SEC. 8019. Of the funds made available in this Act, $23,000,000 shall be available for incentive payments to support the Civil Air Patrol in the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544): Provided, That a prime contractor or a subcontractor at any tier that makes a subcontract that would exceed $500,000,000 shall be considered a contractor for the purposes of being awarded additional compensation under section 504 of the Indian Financing Act of 1974 (25 U.S.C. 1544) whenever the prime contract or subcontract amount is over $500,000 and involves the expenditure of funds appropriated by an Act making appropriations for the Department of Defense for a fiscal year: Provided further, That notwithstanding section 1906 of title 41, United States Code, this section shall be applicable to any Department of Defense procurement or acquisition of goods or services, including any contract and any subcontract at any tier for acquisition of commercial items produced or manufactured, in whole or in part, by any small business owned and controlled by an individual or individuals defined under section 2421(9) of title 25, United States Code.

SEC. 8020. Funds appropriated by this Act for the Defense Media Activity shall not be used for any national or international political or psychological activities.

SEC. 8021. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense is authorized to incur obligations of not to exceed $500,000,000 for purposes specified in section 2339(c) of title 10, United States Code, in anticipation of receipt of contributions, only from the Government of Kuwait, under that section: Provided, That, upon receipt of such contributions, the Government of Kuwait shall be credited to the appropriations or fund which incurred such obligations: Provided further, That funds available in this Act, not less than $46,100,000 shall be available for the Civil Air Patrol Corporation, of which—

(1) $33,600,000 shall be available from "Operation and Maintenance, Air Force" to support Civil Air Patrol Corporation operation and maintenance, readiness, counter-drug activities, and drug demand reduction activities involving youth programs;

(2) $19,800,000 shall be available from "Aircraft Procurement, Air Force"; and

(3) $700,000 shall be available from "Other Procurement, Air Force" for vehicle procurement.

SEC. 8022. The Secretary of the Air Force shall waive reimbursement for any funds used by the Civil Air Patrol for counter-drug activities in support of Federal, State, and local government agencies.

SEC. 8023. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act are available to establish a new Department of Defense (department) federally funded research and development center (FFRDC), either as a new entity, or as a separate entity administered by an organization managing another FFRDC, or as a nonprofit corporation under the auspices of other FFRDCs and other nonprofit entities.
(b) No member of a Board of Directors, Trustees, Overseers, Advisory Group, Special Issues Panel, Visiting Committee, or any similar entity of a defense FFRDC, and no paid consultant to any defense FFRDC, whose services are provided through a technical advisory capacity, may be compensated for his or her services as a member of such entity, or as a paid consultant by more than $50,000 during any fiscal year. That a member of any such entity referred to in this paragraph shall serve at the discretion of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

SEC. 8026. During the current fiscal year, the Department of Defense may acquire new facilities, depot maintenance and repair of aircraft, vehicles and vessels as well as the production of components and other Defense-related articles, through competition between Department of Defense depot maintenance activities and private firms. Provided, That the Senior Acquisition Executive of the Department of Defense or Defense Agency concerned, with power of delegation, shall certify that successful bids include comparable estimates of all direct and indirect costs of the domestic and foreign profit and nonprofit contractor. Provided, further, That the Office of the Secretary of the Air Force shall certify the Air Force's blanket waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

SEC. 8027. (a)(1) If the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the United States Trade Representative, determines that a foreign country under the defense procurement described in paragraph (2) has violated the terms of the agreement by discriminating against certain types of products produced in the United States that are covered by the agreement, the Secretary of Defense shall rescind the Secretary's blanket waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

(b) An agreement referred to in paragraph (1) is any reciprocal defense procurement memorandum of understanding between the United States and a foreign country pursuant to which the Secretary of Defense has prospectively waived the Buy American Act for certain products in that country. Provided, That adequate domestic supplies are not available under the control of the Department of Defense in any Government-owned facility or property made available in this Act shall be used to procure Defense-related articles, through competition between Department of the Army titled "Army Senior Reserve Officer's Training Corps program in accordance with the information paper of the Department of the Army issued under section 2 of the Federal Joint Travel Regulations pursuant to the Federal Joint Travel Specifications, including training and technical assistance, departmental numbers 1215.08, dated June 26, 2006; or paragraph (2) has violated the terms of the agreement, the Secretary shall rescind the Secretary's blanket waiver of the Buy American Act with respect to such types of products produced in that foreign country.

SEC. 8028. During the current fiscal year, amounts contained in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facilities Investment Recovery Account established by section 2921(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 (Public Law 102–540; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall be available until expended for the purposes specified by section 2921(c)(2) of that Act. Provided, That the Department of Defense or any other entity of the United States is a party.

SEC. 8029. During the current fiscal year, amounts contained in the Department of Defense Working Capital Fund authorized by section 2921(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 (Public Law 102–540; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall be available until expended for the purposes specified by section 2921(c)(2) of that Act. Provided, That an agreement referred to in paragraph (1) of the Buy American Act was waived pursuant to any agreement described in subparagraph (a)(2), the Trade Agreement Act of 1979 (19 U.S.C. 2501 et seq.), or any international agreement to which the United States is a party.

(c) For purposes of this section, the term "Buy American Act" means chapter 33 of title 41, United States Code.

SEC. 8030. During the current fiscal year, amounts contained in the Department of Defense Overseas Military Facilities Investment Recovery Account established by section 2921(c)(1) of the National Defense Authorization Act of 1991 (Public Law 102–540; 10 U.S.C. 2687 note) shall be available until expended for the purposes specified by section 2921(c)(2) of that Act. Provided, That the Secretary of Defense or any other entity of the United States is a party.

SEC. 8031. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for Department of Defense under the heading "Operation Walking Shield Program" may be used to procure or acquire new inventory item for the purpose of acquiring a new inventory item for sale or anticipated sale during the current fiscal year or a subsequent fiscal year to a Department of Defense-privately owned company, and no paid consultant to the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds if such an item would not have been chargeable to the Department of Defense Business Operations Fund during fiscal year 1994 and if the purchase of such an investment item would be chargeable during the current fiscal year to appropriations made to the Department of Defense for procurement, or fiscal year 2020 Department of Defense budget shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress on the basis that any equipment which was classified as an end item and funded in a procurement appropriation in this Act shall be budgeted for in a proposed fiscal year 2020 procurement appropriation and not in the supply management business area or any other area or category of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8032. The Secretary of Defense shall issue regulations to prohibit the sale of any tobacco or tobacco-related products in military resale stores in the United States and possessions at a price below the most competitive price in the local community. Provided, That such regulations shall direct that the prices of tobacco or tobacco-related products in overseas military retail outlets shall be within the range of prices established for military retail system stores located in the United States.

SEC. 8033. (a) During the fiscal year, none of the appropriations or funds available to the Department of Defense Working Capital Fund shall be used for the purpose of acquiring an investment item for the purpose of acquiring a new inventory item for sale or anticipated sale during the current fiscal year or a subsequent fiscal year to a Department of Defense-privately owned company, and no paid consultant to the Department of Defense Working Capital Funds if such an item would not have been chargeable to the Department of Defense Business Operations Fund during the current fiscal year or a subsequent fiscal year to an appropriation made to the Department of Defense for procurement.

(b) The fiscal year 2020 budget request for the Department of Defense as well as all justification material and other documentation supporting the fiscal year 2020 Department of Defense budget shall be prepared and submitted to the Congress on the basis that any equipment which was classified as an end item and funded in a procurement appropriation in this Act shall be budgeted for in a proposed fiscal year 2020 procurement appropriation and not in the supply management business area or any other area or category of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8034. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Central Intelligence Agency shall remain available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year or otherwise credited to the Central Intelligence Agency Central Services Working Capital Fund during this or any prior or subsequent fiscal year. Provided, That funds appropriated for the Reserve for Contingencies, which shall remain available until September 30, 2020: Provided, That funds appropriated, transferred, or otherwise credited to the Central Intelligence Agency Central Services Working Capital Fund during this or any prior or subsequent fiscal year shall remain available until expended:

SEC. 8035. Of the funds appropriated to the Department of Defense under the heading "Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide", not less than $12,000,000 shall be available only for the mitigation of environmental impacts, including training and technical assistance to tribes, related administrative support, and training with respect to understanding environmental damage, and developing a system for prioritization of mitigation and cost to complete estimates for mitigation, on Indian lands received from Department of Defense.

SEC. 8036. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act may be expended by an entity of the...
Department of Defense unless the entity, in expending the funds, complies with the Buy American Act. For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘Buy American Act’ means chapter 83 of title 41, United States Code.

(b) If the Secretary of Defense determines that a person has been convicted of intentionally affixing a label bearing a ‘Made in America’ inscription to any product sold in or shipped to the United States that is not made in America, the Secretary shall determine, in accordance with section 2410 of title 10, United States Code, whether the person should be debarred from contracting with the Department of Defense.

(c) In the case of any equipment or products purchased with appropriations provided under this Act, the Department of Defense may, unless—

(1) the conversion is based on the result of a base-year, case-by-case basis, upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense, that the result of an investigation under the authority of section 8039 of this Act, the Small Business Innovation Research Program, or as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended;”

“SEC. 8039. Of the funds appropriated in Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, the following funds are hereby rescinded:

(a) $2,500,000,000 of the funds available for the National Guard and Reserve; and

(b) $400,000,000,000 of the funds available as a military function of the Department of Defense, for the performance of any activity or function of the Department of Defense under the authority provided by this Act, shall be used to support activities for military technicians (dual status), subject to the authorized personnel ceilings, provided that any such funds may be used to reduce the authorized personnel ceilings, freeze, or reduce civilian personnel ceilings, and that such acquisition must be made in order to acquire capabilities for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8040. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act may be expended for procurement of any weapon or weapon system that is not made in the United States, except as specifically provided in an appropriations Act.

SEC. 8041. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense for any fiscal year for drug interdiction or counter-drug activities may be transferred to any other department or agency of the United States except as specifically provided in an appropriations Act.

SEC. 8042. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this Act for military technicians (dual status), as defined in section 103 of title 41, United States Code, shall be used to support activities for military technicians (dual status), subject to the authorized personnel ceilings, and that such acquisition must be made in order to acquire capabilities for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8043. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for the procurement of ball and roller bearings other than those produced by a domestic source and of domestic origin: Provided, That the Secretary of the Department of Defense responsible for such procurement may use restrictions on a case-by-case basis for the procurement of ‘commercial items’ as defined by section 103 of title 41, United States Code, upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that such an acquisition must be made in order to acquire capabilities for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8044. None of the funds in this Act may be used to purchase any supercomputer which is not manufactured in the United States, unless the Secretary of the Department of Defense determines that no supercomputer available from United States manufacturers is capable of meeting the requirements of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8045. None of the funds in this Act may be used to purchase or otherwise make available elsewhere in the United States: Provided, That the Secretary of the Department of Defense shall make grants in the amounts specified as follows: $20,000,000 to the United Service Organizations and $24,000,000 to the Red Cross.

SEC. 8046. None of the funds in this Act may be used to purchase any research, development, test and evaluation program and related technology transfer program set-asides shall be taken proportionately from all programs, projects, or activities to the extent they contravene the extramural projects requirements for the military technicians (dual status) program.

SEC. 8047. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the Small Business Innovation Research Program and related technology transfer program set-asides shall be taken proportionately from all programs, projects, or activities to the extent they contravene the extramural projects: Provided, That the Secretary of the Department of Defense shall make grants in the amounts specified as follows: $20,000,000 to the United Service Organizations and $24,000,000 to the Red Cross.

SEC. 8048. None of the funds available to the Department of Defense under this Act shall be used to reduce the authorized personnel ceilings, freeze, or reduce the authorized personnel ceilings of any other Department of Defense agencies or the financial requirements of the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8049. None of the funds available in this Act for military technicians (dual status), as defined in section 103 of title 41, United States Code, shall be used to support activities for military technicians (dual status), subject to the authorized personnel ceilings, and that such acquisition must be made in order to acquire capabilities for the Department of Defense.
(1) such costs are for a bonus or otherwise in excess of the normal salary paid by the contractor to the employee; and
(2) such bonus is part of restructuring costs associated with a collective bargaining agreement.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8049. During the current fiscal year, no more than $30,000,000 of appropriations made in this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide” may be transferred to appropriations available for the pay of military personnel, to be merged with, and to be available for the same time period as the appropriations to which transferred, to be used in support of such personnel in connection with support and services for eligible organizations and activities outside the Department of Defense pursuant to section 2012 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8050. During the current fiscal year, in the case of an appropriation account of the Department of Defense for which the period of availability for obligation has expired or which has closed out, the costs associated with the use of equipment under that subproject or contract may be used to procure end-items for delivery to military forces for operational training, operational use or inventory requirements: Provided, That this restriction does not apply to end-items used in development, prototyping, and test activities preceding and leading to acceptance for operational use: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not later than 60 days after enactment of this Act, notify the Committee and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations of the use of such funds requested in research, development, test and evaluation accounts for end-items used in development, prototyping and test activities preceding and leading to acceptance for operational use: Provided further, That this restriction does not apply to programs funded within the National Intelligence Program: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may, after consultation with the Committee, on a case-by-case basis certify, in writing to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that it is in the national security interest to do so.

SEC. 8054. (a) The Secretary of Defense may, on a case-by-case basis, waive with respect to a foreign country each limitation on the procurement of defense items from foreign sources provided in law if the Secretary determines that the application of the limitation with respect to that country would be economically nonviable or would result in the procurement of defense items entered into under section 2531 of title 10, United States Code, and the country does not discriminate against the same or similar defense items produced in the United States for that country.

(b) Subsection (a) applies with respect to—
(1) contracts and subcontracts entered into on or after the date of the enactment of this Act; and
(2) options for the procurement of items that are exercised not more than 45 days after contracts that are entered into before such date if the option prices are adjusted for any reason other than the application of a waiver granted under subsections (a) and (b).

(c) Subsection (a) does not apply to a limitation—
(1) with regard to construction of public vessels, ball and roller bearings, food, and clothing or textile materials as defined by section XI (chapters 50-65) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and products classified under headings 4010, 4020, 4030, 6403 through 6406, 7201 through 7205, 7304 through 7309, 7309 through 7309.49, 7309.49, 7502 through 7508, 8015, 8016, 8018, 8109, 8211, 8215, and 9404.

SEC. 8055. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be used to contract that requires the entity to demonstrate—
(1) such costs are for a bonus or otherwise in excess of the normal salary paid by the contractor to the employee; or
(2) such bonus is part of restructuring costs associated with a collective bargaining agreement.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8061. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Army”, $2,483,700 shall remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use such funds for the acquisition of real property, construction, personal services, and operating and administrative expenses related to the performance of such projects: Provided further, That such contracts entered into under the authority of this section may provide for such indemnification as the Secretary determines to be necessary: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use such funds for the acquisition of real property, construction, personal services, and operating and administrative expenses related to the performance of such projects: Provided further, That such contracts entered into under the authority of this section may provide for such indemnification as the Secretary determines to be necessary: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense is authorized to use such funds for the acquisition of real property, construction, personal services, and operating and administrative expenses related to the performance of such projects.

SEC. 8062. (a) None of the funds appropriated in this Act under the heading “National Guard Distance Learning Project” may be used to procure—
(1) the procurement of public vessels, ball and roller bearings, food, or clothing or textile materials as defined by section XI (chapters 50-65) of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States and products classified under headings 4010, 4020, 4030, 6403 through 6406, 7201 through 7205, 7304 through 7309, 7309 through 7309.49, 7309.49, 7502 through 7508, 8015, 8016, 8018, 8109, 8211, 8215, and 9404.

SEC. 8057. The Secretary of Defense shall continue to provide a classified quarterly report to the House and Senate Appropriations Committees on changes to the National Intelligence Program appropriation for any category of Defense and agencies charged with the classified national security responsibilities (including categories other than the Program) that affects the National Intelligence Program appropriation for any category of Defense and agencies charged with the classified national security responsibilities (including categories other than the Program).

SEC. 8058. Notwithstanding section 2120(b) of title 10, United States Code, a Reservist who is a member of the National Guard serving on full-time National Guard duty under section 502(f) (31 U.S.C. 310f) of title 31, United States Code, shall not be required to report to the executing agencies; or
(1) the appropriation account structure for the National Intelligence Program budget, including through the creation of a new appropriation; or
(2) how the National Intelligence Program budget request is presented in the unclassified P-1, R-1, and O-1 documents supporting the Department of Defense budget request.

(c) The Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense may jointly, only for...
the purposes of achieving auditable financial statements and improving fiscal reporting, study and develop detailed proposals for alternative financial management processes. Such study shall include an assessment of counterintelligence; to ensure that none of the alternative processes will adversely affect counterintelligence.

(2) In the development of the detailed proposals defined under subsection (c), the Director of National Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense shall—

(1) provide the proposed alternatives to all affected agencies;

(2) receive certification from all affected agencies attesting that the proposed alternatives will help achieve auditability, improve fiscal reporting, and will not adversely affect counterintelligence;

(3) not later than 30 days after receiving all necessary certifications under paragraph (2), present the proposed alternatives to the congressional defense and intelligence committees.

SEC. 8063. In addition to amounts provided elsewhere in this Act, $5,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense, to remain available for obligation until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary of Defense that it shall serve the national interest, these funds shall be available only for a grant to the Fisher House Foundation, for the construction and furnishing of additional Fisher Houses to meet the needs of military family members when confronted with the illness or hospitalization of an eligible military beneficiary.

SEC. 8064. Any notice that is required to be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and the House of Representatives under the heading "Procurement, Defense-Wide" and "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide", $500,000,000 shall be for the Israeli Cooperative Programs; Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide the House of Representatives with a copy of the necessary legislation with the request for funds to the congressional defense committees; and Provided, That no funds shall be used to support any project or program for which funds have been requested in prior fiscal years and for which notification to the congressional defense committees was not received prior to the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 8065. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the headings "Procurement, Defense-Wide" and "Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide", $500,000,000 shall be for the Israeli Cooperative Programs; Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide the House of Representatives with a copy of the necessary legislation with the request for funds to the congressional defense committees; and Provided, That no funds shall be used to support any project or program for which funds have been requested in prior fiscal years and for which notification to the congressional defense committees was not received prior to the enactment of this Act.

(INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8066. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy", $207,099,000 shall be available until September 30, 2019, to fund prior year shipbuilding and conversion: Provided, That upon enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Navy shall transfer funds to the following appropriations in the amounts specified: Provided further, That none of the amounts transferred shall be merged with and available for the same purposes as the appropriations to which transferred: (1) Under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy", 2017: LHA Replacement $25,100,000; (2) Under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy", 2012: DDG-51 Destroyer $52,965,000; (3) Under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy", 2014: Littoral Combat Ship $19,498,000; (4) Under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy", 2015: Littoral Combat Ship $63,686,000; (5) Under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy", 2016: TAO Fleet Oiler $13,449,000; and (6) Under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy", 2017: LCAC $9,400,000.

SEC. 8067. Funds appropriated by this Act, or made available by the transfer of funds in this Act, for FY 2004 that have been deemed to be specifically authorized by the Congress for purposes of section 504 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3094) during fiscal year 2019 shall be transferred to the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for Fiscal Year 2019.

SEC. 8068. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for obligation or expendi- ture through a reprogramming of funds that cre- ates or initiates a new program, project, or ac- tivity unless such program, project, or activity must be undertaken immediately in the interest of national security and only after written prior notification to the congressional defense com- mittees.

SEC. 8069. The budget of the President for fis- cal year 2020 submitted to the Congress pursu- ant to section 1105 of title 31, United States Code, shall include separate budget justification documents for costs of United States Armed Forces operations for the Military Personnel accounts, the Operation and Maintenance accounts, the Procure- ment accounts, and the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation accounts, the amounts specified under this Act and shall be available only for the purpose of funding the programs, projects, or activities described therein.

SEC. 8070. It is the sense of Congress that funds made available by this Act may be used to transfer research and development, acquisition, or other program au- thority relating to current tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (TUAVs) from the Army.

SEC. 8071. The Army should retain responsibility for operational control of the MQ-1C Gray Eagle Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) in order to support the Secretary of Defense in matters relating to the employment of unmanned aerial vehicles.

SEC. 8072. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Office of the Direc- tor of National Intelligence shall be available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for research and technology, which shall remain available until September 30, 2020.

SEC. 8073. None of the funds appropriated or transferred under this Act shall be used for research, development, test, evaluation, procurement or deployment of nuclear armed interceptors of a missile defense system.

SEC. 8074. None of the funds provided in this Act shall be available for integration of foreign intelligence activities: Provided, That information pertinent to the 53rd Weather Reconnaissance Squadron to perform other missions in support of national defense requirements during the non-hurricane season.

SEC. 8075. (a) None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be used to transfer research and development, acquisition, or other program au- thority relating to current tactical unmanned aerial vehicles (TUAVs) from the Army.

(b) The Army shall retain responsibility for operational control of the MQ-1C Gray Eagle Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) in order to support the Secretary of Defense in matters relating to the employment of unmanned aerial vehicles.

SEC. 8076. None of the funds appropriated by this Act for programs of the Office of the Direc- tor of National Intelligence shall be available for obligation beyond the current fiscal year, except for funds appropriated for research and technology, which shall remain available until September 30, 2020.

SEC. 8077. For purposes of section 1553(b) of title 31, United States Code, any subdivision of appropriations made in this Act under the head- ing "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy", shall be considered to be for the same purpose as any subdivision under the heading "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" in any prior fiscal year, and the 1 percent limitation shall apply to the total amount of the appro- priation.

SEC. 8078. (a) Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Director of National Intelligence shall submit a report to the congressional intelligence committees to establish the baseline for application of re- programming and transfer authorities for fiscal year 2019: Provided, That the report shall in- clude a table for each appropriation with a separate column to display the President's budget re- quest, adjustments made by Congress, adjust- ments due to enacted rescissions, if appropriate, and the fiscal year enacted baseline: Provided further, That the report identified in subsection (a) is sub- mitted to the congressional intelligence commit- tees, unless the Director of National Intelligence certifies in writing to the congressional intel- ligence committees that such reprogramming or transfer is necessary as an emergency require- ment.

SEC. 8079. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to eliminate, restruct- ure, or realign Army Contracting Command—
New Jersey or make disproportionate personnel reductions at any Army Contracting Command—New Jersey sites without 30-day prior notification to the congressional defense committees.

SEC. 8080. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any transfer of funds, appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act, for support to countries or agencies, in connection with the conduct of operations in which the United States is not participating, pursuant to section 331(d) of title 10, United States Code, shall be made in accordance with sections 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as applicable.

SEC. 8081. Any transfer of amounts appropriated to, credited to, or deposited in the Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund in or for fiscal year 2019 to a military department or Defense Agency pursuant to section 1706(e)(1) of title 10, United States Code, shall be covered by and subject to sections 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as applicable.

SEC. 8082. None of the funds made available by this Act for excess defense articles, assistance under section 333 of title 10, United States Code, or peacekeeping operations for the countries designated annually to be in violation of the standards of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 (22 U.S.C. 5157), or anything in section 404 of the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008 may be transferred to support any military training or operation that includes child soldiers, as defined by the Child Soldiers Prevention Act of 2008, unless such transfer is otherwise permitted under section 102A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that—

(a) creates a new start effort;
(b) terminates a program with appropriated funding; or
(c) transfers funding into or out of the National Intelligence Program;
(d) transfers funding between appropriations, unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds; this notification period may be reduced for urgent national security requirements.

SEC. 8083. (a) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this Act or any prior appropriations Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that—

(1) creates a new start effort;
(2) terminates a program with appropriated funding; or
(3) transfers funding into or out of the National Intelligence Program; or
(4) transfers funding between appropriations, unless the congressional intelligence committees are notified 30 days in advance of such reprogramming of funds; this notification period may be reduced for urgent national security requirements.

(b) None of the funds provided for the National Intelligence Program in this Act or any prior appropriations Act shall be available for obligation or expenditure through a reprogramming or transfer of funds in accordance with section 102A(d) of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3024(d)) that results in a cumulative reduction exceeding $1,000,000,000 of the funds made available in this Act to the National Intelligence Program.

SEC. 8084. The Director of National Intelligence shall submit to Congress each year, at or about the time that the President’s budget is submitted to Congress that year under section 1105(a) of title 31, United States Code, a future-years intelligence program (including associated annexes) reflecting the estimated expenditures and proposed appropriations included in that budget. Any such future-years intelligence program shall cover the fiscal year with respect to which the budget is submitted and at least the four succeeding fiscal years.

SEC. 8085. For the purposes of this Act, the term ‘congressional intelligence committees’ means the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, the Select Committee on Intelligence of the Senate, the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Subcommittee on Defense of the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

SEC. 8086. During the current fiscal year, not to exceed $11,000,000 from each of the appropriations made in title II of this Act for ‘‘Operation and Maintenance, Army’’, ‘‘Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps’’, ‘‘Operation and Maintenance, Air Force’’ may be transferred by the military department concerned to its central fund established for Fisher Houses and States pursuant to section 240(d) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8087. None of the funds appropriated by this Act may be available for the purpose of making a reprogramming of Defense Acquisition Workforce Development Fund in accordance with section 1705 of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8088. (a) Any agency receiving funds made available in this Act, shall, subject to subsections (b) and (c), post on the public Web site of that agency any report required to be submitted by the Congress in this or any other Act, upon the determination by the head of the agency that it shall serve the national interest.

(b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to a report if—

(1) the public posting of the report compromises national security; or
(2) the report contains proprietary information.

(c) The head of the agency posting such report shall do so only after such report has been provided to the requesting Committee or Committees of Congress for no less than 45 days.

SEC. 8089. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract for an amount in excess of $1,000,000, unless the contractor agrees not to—

(1) enter into any agreement with any of its employees or independent contractors that requires, as a condition of employment, that the employee or independent contractor agree to resolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention; or
(2) take any action to enforce any provision of an existing agreement with an employee or independent contractor, notwithstanding subsection (a), with respect to any employee or independent contractorResolve through arbitration any claim under title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 or any tort related to or arising out of sexual assault or harassment, including assault and battery, intentional infliction of emotional distress, false imprisonment, or negligent hiring, supervision, or retention.

(b) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be expended for any Federal contract unless the contractor certifies that it requires each covered contractor to agree not to enter into, and not to take any action to enforce any provision of, any agreement as described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of subsection (a), and that the contractor agrees not to—

(1) enter into any agreement with any of its employees or independent contractors, in connection with any Federal contract for an amount in excess of $1,000,000 on a contract subject to subsection (a).

(c) The prohibitions in this section do not apply with respect to any subcontractor’s agreements with employees or independent contractors that may not be enforced in a court of the United States.

(d) The Secretary of Defense may waive the application of subsection (a) or (b) to a particular contractor or subcontractor for the purposes of a particular contract or subcontract if the Secretary of Defense personally determines that the waiver is necessary to avoid harm to national security interests of the United States, and that the term of the contract or subcontract is not longer than necessary to avoid such harm. The determination shall set forth with specificity the grounds for the waiver and shall state any alternatives considered in lieu of a waiver and the reasons each such alternative would not avoid harm to national security interests.

The Secretary of Defense shall transmit to Congress, and simultaneously make public, any determination under this subsection not less than 30 days before the contract or subcontract addressed in the determination may be awarded.

SEC. 8090. From within the funds appropriated for operation and maintenance of the Defense Health Program in this Act, up to $115,000,000, shall be available for transfer to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund in accordance with the provisions of section 1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2010, Public Law 111–84. Provided, That for purposes of section 1704(b), the facility operations funded are operations of the integrated Captain James A. Lovell Federal Health Care Center, consisting of the North Chicago Veterans Affairs Medical Center, the Ambulatory Care Center, and supporting facilities designated as a combined federal medical facility as described by section 706 of Public Law 111–84. Provided further, That funds may be transferred from funds appropriated for operation and maintenance for the Defense Health Program to the Joint Department of Defense-Department of Veterans Affairs Medical Facility Demonstration Fund upon written notification by the Secretary of Defense to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

SEC. 8091. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used by the Department of Defense or any component thereof in contravention of the provisions of section 130(b) of title 10, United States Code.

SEC. 8092. Appropriations available to the Department of Defense may be used for the purchase of heavy and light armored vehicles for the physical security of personnel or for force protection purposes up to a limit of $450,000 per vehicle, notwithstanding any other limitation applicable to the purchase of passenger carrying vehicles.

SEC. 8093. Upon a determination by the Director of National Intelligence that it is necessary and in the national interest, the Director may, with the approval of the Office of Management and Budget, transfer not to exceed $1,500,000,000 of the funds made available in this Act for the National Intelligence Program: Provided, That such authority to transfer may not be used unless for higher priority items, based on unforeseen intelligence requirements, than those for which originally appropriated and in no case where the item for which funds are requested has been denied by the Congress: Provided further, That multiple reprogrammings of funds using authority provided in this section shall be made prior to June 30, 2019.

SEC. 8094. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to transfer, release, or assist in the transfer or release to or within the United States or territory of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Mohammed or any other detainee who—

(1) is not a United States citizen or a member of the Armed Forces of the United States; and
(2) is or was held on or after June 24, 2009, at United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, by the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8095. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available in this or any other Act may be used to construct, acquire, or modify any medical facility or medical equipment for the Department of Defense for the operational and maintenance for the Defense Health Program for the National Intelligence Program, or to construct, acquire, or modify any building or medical equipment for the National Intelligence Program for the Fisher Houses and States under section 240 of title 10, United States Code.
any facility in the United States, its territories, or possessions to house any individual described in subsection (d) of this section for damage, personal injury, or death that is incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces in a foreign country.

(b) An ex gratia payment under this section may be provided only if—

(1) the prospective foreign civilian recipient is determined by the local military commander to be friendly to the United States;

(2) a claimant’s damages would not be compensable under chapter 163 of title 10, United States Code (commonly known as the “Foreign Claims Act”); and

(3) the property damage, personal injury, or death was not caused by action by an enemy.

(c) Any payments provided under a program submittal under section (a) shall be imposed only if a claimant has an enforceable obligation to compensate for any damage, personal injury, or death.

(d) If the Secretary of Defense determines a program under subsection (a) to be appropriate in a particular setting, the amounts of payments, if any, to be provided to civilians determined to have suffered harm incident to combat operations of the Armed Forces under the program should be determined pursuant to regulations prescribed by the Secretary and based on an assessment, which should include such factors as causation, appropriateness and prevailing economic conditions.

(e) Local military commanders shall receive legal advice before making ex gratia payments under this section. Under regulations of the Department of Defense, shall advise on whether an ex gratia payment is proper under this section and applicable Department of Defense regulations.

(f) A written record of any ex gratia payment offered or denied shall be kept by the local commander and submitted to the appropriate official in the Department of Defense as determined by the Secretary of Defense.

(g) The Secretary of Defense shall report to the congressional defense committees on an annual basis the efficacy of the ex gratia payment program including the number of types of cases considered, amounts offered, the response from ex gratia payment recipients, and any recommended modifications to the program.

SEC. 8101. None of the funds available under this Act to the Department of Defense, other than the funds made available in subsection (d) of section 828(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) and section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115-182) shall be made available to the Government of Syria or any entity or any other foreign entity except in accordance with section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92) and section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115-182).

SEC. 8102. None of the funds available in this Act to the Department of Defense, other than the funds made available in subsection (d) of section 828(d) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016 (Public Law 114-92), and section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2017 (Public Law 115-182), may be used to acquire, monitor, or store the contents (as defined in section 1034 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 and subsequent National Defense Authorization Acts) of any electronic or informational communications by any Federal agency, including the National Security Agency, under any Act providing supplemental appropriations for in Defense Appropriations Acts, or provisions of Acts providing supplemental appropriations for the Department of Defense.

SEC. 8103. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), including for the introduction of United States armed forces into hostilities in Iraq, into situations in Iraq where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Iraqi territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional resolution and report of sections 3 and 4 of such Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).

SEC. 8104. None of the funds made available in this Act for the TAO Fleet Oiler program shall be used to award a new contract that provides for the acquisition of the following components under contract: (i) Auxiliary equipment (including pumps) for shipboard services; propulsion equipment (including engines, reduction gears, and associated machinery); (ii) Auxiliary equipment (including pumps) for shipboard cranes; and (iii) Spreader for shipboard cranes.

SEC. 8111. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, to reflect savings due to lower usage and compared to a United States person: or

SEC. 8105. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), including for the introduction of United States armed forces into hostilities in Iraq, into situations in Iraq where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Iraqi territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional resolution and report of sections 3 and 4 of such Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).

SEC. 8106. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), including for the introduction of United States armed forces into hostilities in Iraq, into situations in Iraq where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Iraqi territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional resolution and report of sections 3 and 4 of such Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).

SEC. 8107. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), including for the introduction of United States armed forces into hostilities in Iraq, into situations in Iraq where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Iraqi territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional resolution and report of sections 3 and 4 of such Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).

SEC. 8108. None of the funds made available in this Act may be used in contravention of the War Powers Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1541 et seq.), including for the introduction of United States armed forces into hostilities in Iraq, into situations in Iraq where imminent involvement in hostilities is clearly indicated by the circumstances, or into Iraqi territory, airspace, or waters while equipped for combat, in contravention of the congressional resolution and report of sections 3 and 4 of such Resolution (50 U.S.C. 1542 and 1543).
SEC. 8112. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used for Government Travel Charge Card expenses by military or civilian personnel of the Department of Defense for gaming, or for entertainment that includes topless or nude entertainers or participants, as prohibited by Department of Defense FMR, Volume 9, Chapter 3 and Department of Defense Instruction 1164.16 and 1245.11.

SEC. 8113. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to propose, plan for, or execute a new or additional Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Subsection (a) (INCLUDING TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

SEC. 8114. Of the amounts appropriated in this Act, the Secretary of Defense may use not to exceed $117,642,000 under the heading “Operation and Maintenance, Army” and not to exceed $39,400,000 under the heading “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense-Wide” to develop, replace, and sustain Federal Government security and suitability by background investigation information technology systems of the Office of Personnel Management or other Federal agencies responsible for conducting such investigations. Provided, That the Secretary may transfer additional amounts into these headings or into “Procurement, Defense-Wide” using established reprogramming procedures prescribed in the Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation 7000.14, Volume 3, Chapter 6, dated September 2015: Provided further, That such funds shall supplement, not supplant any other amounts made available to other Federal agencies for such purposes.

SEC. 8115. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out the closure or redesign, operation, or withdrawal of the United States Naval Station, Guantánamo Bay, Cuba.

SEC. 8116. (a) None of the funds made available in this Act may be used to maintain or establish an Internet network unless such network is designed to block access to pornography websites. (b) Nothing in subsection (a) shall limit the use of funds necessary for any Federal, State, tribal, or local law enforcement agency or any other entity carrying out criminal investigations, prosecution, or adjudication activities, or for any activity necessary for the national defense, including intelligence activities.

SEC. 8117. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no funds may be made available by this Act to another country or otherwise made available by this Act to the Secretary of Defense for the Global Engagement Center established by section 1287 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2014 (Public Law 113-66; 130 Stat. 22 U.S.C. 2656 note) shall be made in accordance with section 8005 or 9002 of this Act, as applicable.

SEC. 8118. None of the funds provided elsewhere in this Act, there is appropriated $270,000,000, for an additional amount for “Operation and Maintenance, Defense-Wide”, to remain available for obligation and federal years 2018 and 2019, provided, That such funds shall only be available to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Department of Defense, in the Secretary’s sole discretion and notwithstanding any other provision of law, to make grants, conclude cooperative agreements, or supplement other Federal funds to construct, renovate, repair, or expand military and secondary public schools on military installations in order to address capacity or facility condition deficiencies at such schools: Provided further, That such funds shall only be available to the Secretary of Defense, acting through the Office of Economic Adjustment of the Secretary of Education shall give priority consideration to those military installations with the most serious capacity or facility condition deficiencies as determined by the Secretary of Defense: Provided further, That as a condition of receiving funds under this section a local educational agency or State shall provide a matching share as described in the notice titled “Department of Defense Program for Construction, Renovation, Repair or Expansion of Public Schools Located on Military Installations” published by the Department of Defense in the Federal Register on September 9, 2011 (76 FR 51597) and as amended thereafter. That in making these provisions apply to funds provided under this section, and to funds previously provided by Congress to construct, renovate, repair, or expand public schools on military installations in order to address capacity or facility condition deficiencies at such schools to the extent such funds remain unobligated on the date of enactment of this section.

SEC. 8119. In carrying out the program described in the memorandum on the subject of “Policy on Department-Wide Use of Prices for the Benefit of Seriously or Severely Injured (Category II or III) Active Duty Service Members” issued by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs on April 3, 2012, and the guidance issued to implement such memorandum, the Secretary of Defense shall apply such policy and guidance, except that—

(1) the limitation on periods regarding embryo cryopreservation and storage set forth in part III(G) and in part IV(H) of such memorandum shall not apply; and

(2) the term “reproductive technology” shall include embryo cryopreservation and storage without limitation on the duration of such cryopreservation and storage.

SEC. 8120. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to provide arms, training, or other assistance to the Ase Battalion.

SEC. 8121. None of the funds made available by this Act shall be used to purchase heavy water from Iran.

SEC. 8122. The amount appropriated in title II of this Act for “Operation and Maintenance, Army” shall be reduced by $40,000,000 to reflect excess cash balances in Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8123. The amount appropriated in title II of this Act for “Operation and Maintenance, Navy” is hereby reduced by $10,000,000 to reflect excess cash balances in Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8124. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to carry out the changes to the Joint Travel Regulations of the Department of Defense described in the memorandum from the Joint Travel Regulations Review Committee dated September 2, 2014, or the new procedures and guidelines required to be issued by the Air Force, Navy, or Army.

SEC. 8125. Provisions of law limiting the reprogramming of funds that have been transferred into “Procurement, Defense-Wide” using excess cash balances in Department of Defense Working Capital Funds.

SEC. 8126. None of the funds provided for, or otherwise made available, in this or any other Act, may be used to provide motorized vehicles, aviation platforms, munitions other than small arms and munitions appropriate for customary ceremonial honors, operational military units, or operational military platforms if the Secretary of Defense determines that such units, platforms, or equipment would undermine the readiness of such units, platforms, or equipment.

SEC. 8127. (a) None of the funds made available by this Act to the Secretary of Defense or to the Secretary of the Army may be used to enter into a contract for the acquisition of furnished energy for the new Rhine Ordinance Barracks Army Medical Center until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees a written certification that—

(1) the source of furnished energy for such Medical Center will minimize the use of fuels sourced from inside the Russian Federation;

(2) the design of such Medical Center will utilize a mixed fuel system as the source of furnished energy to sustain mission critical operations during any sustained energy supply disruption caused by the Russian Federation; and

(3) to the extent available, domestically-sourced fuels shall be the preferred source for furnished energy for such Medical Center.

(b) the certification under subsection (a) shall be provided by the Secretary of Defense certifies to the congressional defense committees that a waiver of such sub-section is necessary to protect the national security interests of the United States.

SEC. 8128. The Secretary of Defense may obligate and expend funds made available under this Act or any other Act for procurement or for research, development, test and evaluation for the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter to modify up to six F-35 aircraft, including up to two F-35 aircraft of each variant, to a test configuration: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Air Force and the Secretary of the Navy, notify the congressional defense committees not fewer than 30 days prior to obligating and expending funds under this section.

SEC. 8129. Amounts appropriated for "Defense Health Program" in this Act or any other Act may be obligated to make death gratuity payments, as authorized in subchapter II of chapter 75 of title 10, United States Code, if no appropriation for "Military Personnel Death Benefits" is available for such payments: Provided, That such obligations may subsequently be recorded against appropriations available for "Military Personnel Death Benefits".

SEC. 8130. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act may be used to construct, renovate, repair, or operate a military base or other military installation reprogrammed pursuant to section 1061 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2016: Provided further, That funds may be obligated or expended by the Defense Working Capital Funds by the Secretary of Defense or other Federal agencies for funds re-allocations to the proposed Joint Enterprise Defense Infrastructure or the Defense Enterprise Office Solutions cloud computing services until a period of 90 days has elapsed following the date on which the Secretary of Defense submits to the congressional defense committees—

(1) a proposed plan to establish a budget accounting system that provides transparency across the Department, including all military Services and Defense Agencies, for funds requested and expended for all cloud computing services, incurred by the Department and the Secretary of Defense, for funds requested or expended to migrate to a cloud computing environment; and

(2) a detailed description of the Department’s strategy to implement enterprise-wide cloud computing, including the goals and acquisition strategies for all proposed enterprise-wide cloud computing service procurements; the strategy to sustain competition and innovation throughout the period of performance of each contract, including defining opportunities for multiple cloud service provider and insertion of new technologies; and an assessment of potential threats and security vulnerabilities of the proposed cloud computing strategy, and plans to mitigate such risks.

TITLE IX
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS
MILITARY PERSONNEL
MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY
For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Army”, $2,929,154,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY
For an additional amount for “Military Personnel, Navy”, $385,461,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for
For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Marine Corps'', $109,232,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE
For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Air Force'', $964,588,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY
For an additional amount for "Military Personnel, Navy'', $11,100,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY
For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Army'', $37,067,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS
For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps'', $2,380,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE
For an additional amount for "Reserve Personnel, Air Force'', $21,076,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY
For an additional amount for "National Guard Personnel, Army'', $110,298,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE
For an additional amount for "National Guard Personnel, Air Force'', $5,400,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
other authority to provide assistance to foreign nations: Provided further, That contributions of funds for the purposes provided herein from any person, foreign government, or international organization, irrespective of this Fund, are to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall notify the congressional defense committees in writing upon the signing and upon the obligation of any contribution, delineating the sources and amounts of the funds received and the specific use of such contributions; Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense shall, not fewer than 15 days prior to obligating from this appropriation account, notify the congressional defense committees in writing of the details of any such obligation: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may accept and retain contributions, including those provided herein from any foreign government or other entity, to carry out assistance authorized under this heading: Provided further, That contributions of funds provided herein from any foreign government or other entity may be credited to this Fund, to remain available until expended, and used for such purposes as determined by the Secretary of Defense: Provided further, That the Secretary of Defense may waive a provision of law relating to the acquisition of items and support services or supplies: Provided further, That the Secretary may waive a provision of law relating to the acquisition of items and support services or supplies: Provided further, That the Secretary may waive a provision of law relating to the acquisition of items and support services or supplies: Provided further, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY
For an additional amount for “Procurement, Army”, $1,102,198,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY
For an additional amount for “Procurement, Navy”, $1,249,349,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, NAVY AND MARINE CORPS
For an additional amount for “Procurement, Navy and Marine Corps”, $246,012,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, AIRCRAFT
For an additional amount for “Aircraft Procurement, Army”, $347,563,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, ARMY
For an additional amount for “Missile Procurement, Army”, $1,770,270,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, NAVY
For an additional amount for “Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army”, $1,102,198,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, NAVY
For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Navy”, $1,249,349,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

WAZA PROJECTS PROCUREMENT, NAVY
For an additional amount for “Weapons Procurement, Navy”, $18,624,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS
For an additional amount for “Procurement, Marine Corps”, $58,023,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.
available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, AIR FORCE
For an additional amount for “Procurement of Ammunition, Air Force”, $1,421,516,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE
For an additional amount for “Other Procurement, Air Force”, $3,663,336,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE-WIDE
For an additional amount for “Procurement, Defense-Wide”, $572,135,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY
For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army”, $300,604,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY
For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy”, $167,812,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE
For an additional amount for “Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force”, $901,876,000, to remain available until September 30, 2021: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS
DEFENSE WORKING CAPITAL FUNDS
For an additional amount for “Defense Working Capital Funds”, $15,190,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE PROGRAMS
DEFENSE HEALTH PROGRAM
For an additional amount for “Defense Health Program”, $352,068,000, which shall be available until expended: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

DRUG INTERDICTIO N AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE
For an additional amount for “Drug Interdictio n and Countered-Drug Activities, Defense”, $153,100,000: Provided, That such amount is designated by the Congress for Overseas Contingency Operations/Global War on Terrorism pursuant to section 251(b)(2)(A)(ii) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

GENERAL PROVISIONS—THIS TITLE
SEC. 9001. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, funds made available in this title are in addition to funds appropriated or otherwise made available for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 2019.

INC LUSING TRANSFER OF FUNDS
SEC. 9002. Upon the determination of the Secretary of Defense that such action is necessary in support of overseas contingency operations, the transfer of funds authorized in this Act shall be obligated or expended by the United States Government or a third-party partner to finance the support of the activities and maintenance of any equipment or facilities to be provided through the proposed project.

SEC. 9006. Funds available to the Department of Defense for operation and maintenance may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, to provide support for transportation, including airlift and sealift, and other logistical support to allied forces participating in a joint military operation for a project provided by the United States or coalition forces supporting military and stability operations in Afghanistan and to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria: Provided, That the Secretary of Defense shall provide quarterly reports to the congressional defense committees regarding support provided under this section.

SEC. 9007. None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act shall be obligated or expended by the United States Government for a purpose as follows:

SEC. 9007A. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Iraq.

SEC. 9007B. To exercise United States control over any oil resource of Iraq.

SEC. 9007C. To establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9007D. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9008. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9009. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9010. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9011. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9012. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9013. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9014. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9015. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9016. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9017. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9018. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9019. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9020. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9021. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9022. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9023. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9024. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9025. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9026. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.

SEC. 9027. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, to establish any military installation or base for the purpose of providing for the permanent stationing of United States Armed Forces in Afghanistan.
That amounts made available by this section are designated by the Congress for Overseas Contin-}


SEC. 9014. Funds appropriated in this title shall be available for replacement of funds for items provided to the Government of Ukraine from the inventory of the United States to the extent specifically provided for in section 9011 of this Act.

SEC. 9015. None of the funds made available by this Act under section 9013 may be used to procure or transfer man-portable air defense systems.

SEC. 9016. (a) None of the funds appropriated or otherwise made available by this Act under the heading "Defense-Wide" for payments under section 233 of Public Law 110–181 for reimbursement to the Government of Pakistan may be made available unless the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, certifies to the congressional defense committees that the Government of Pakistan (1) cooperating with the United States in counterterrorism efforts against the Haqqani Network, the Quetta Shura Taliban, Lashkar e-Taiba, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Al Qaeda, and other terrorist organizations, including taking steps to end support for such groups and prevent them from basing and operating in Pakistan and smuggling cross border attacks into neighboring countries; (2) not supporting terrorist activities against United States or coalition forces in Afghanistan, and Pakistan's intelligence agencies are not intervening extra-judicially into political and judicial processes in Pakistan; (3) dismantling improvised explosive device (IED) networks and interdicting precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of IEDs; (4) preventing the proliferation of nuclear-related material and expertise; (5) implementing steps to protect judicial independence and due process of law; (6) issuing visas in a timely manner for United States visitors engaged in counterterrorism efforts and assistance programs in Pakistan; and (7) providing humanitarian organizations access to detainees, internally displaced persons, and other Pakistani civilians affected by the conflict.

(b) The Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, may waive the re- striction in subsection (a) on a case-by-case basis by certifying to the congressional defense committees that it is in the national security interest to do so: Provided, That if the Secretary of Defense, in coordination with the Secretary of State, certifies to the Secretary of the Treasury that the issuance of the waiver is necessary in the national interest in the national security interests of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury may issue the waiver.

SEC. 9017. In addition to amounts otherwise made available in this Act, $770,000,000 is hereby appropriated to the Department of Defense and made available for transfer only to the operation, evaluation, accounting and reporting, and procurement accounts, to improve the intel- ligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance capa- bilities of the Department of Defense. Provided, That the Procurement Executive, or another transfer authority provided elsewhere in this Act: Provided fur- ther, That not later than 30 days prior to exer- cising such authority, the Secretary shall submit a report to the congressional defense committees on the proposed uses of such funds. Provided further, That such amounts may not be transferred to any program, project, or activity specifically limited or denied by this Act: Provided further, That amounts made available by this section are designated by the Congress for Overseas Contin-
Mr. Chairman, from the United States to Africa to Europe to Asia and the Middle East, it is clear that combating terrorism remains one of our nation's highest priorities. Collectively, helping our neighbors and their military build capacity to combat terrorism, eradicate human trafficking, stop narcotics trafficking and negate their impact on women and girls across the globe serves our national interest and the security of the world.

Mr. Chairman, I urge my colleagues to support Jackson Lee Amendment No. 1.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, but I am not opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.
In the same study, servicemembers over 40
than their civilian counterparts. In the
arthritis at a 26 percent higher rate
members aged 20 to 24 had osteo-
higher rates than civilians.
live with arthritis at significantly
Military servicemembers and veterans
ment of Defense is an issue that de-
arthritis research within the Depart-
mant to working with us to ensure that

MS. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I
want to emphasize that terrorism, human
trafficking, narcotics trafficking, and their impact on women
and girls across the globe has had a great
impact on us all.

According to a UNICEF report, rape,
torture, and human trafficking by ter-
rorists and militant groups have been
employed as weapons of war, affecting
more than 20,000 women and girls. I am
sure that number has grown.
We are all well aware of the Chibok
girls taken in Nigeria as victims of
Boko Haram. I am grateful for this
amendment because the victims have
included Christians, Muslims, journal-
ists, health care providers, relief work-
ers, schoolchildren, and members of the
diplomatic corps and the armed ser-
vices. Working with our women in the
United States military and our efforts
with strategy will be an effective tool
in helping women across the world.

Mr. Chairman, I ask my colleagues
to support the Jackson Lee amendment,
and I yield back the balance of my

AMENDMENT NO. 2 OFFERED BY MR. LOWENTHAL
The CHAIR. The question is on the
amendment offered by the gentle-
woman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Each year, Congress provides funding
for medical research through the De-
Fense Health Program. Arthritis re-
search previously has received millions
of dollars in research grants.
I do appreciate his interest and en-
gagement on behalf of our warfighters.
I agree to work with the gentleman
from West Virginia on this important
topic.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentle-
man from West Virginia.
Mr. MCKINLEY. Mr. Chairman, I
thank the chairwoman for her conside-
ration on this important issue, and I
look forward to working with her as we
move forward.
Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I
yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The amendment is as fol-

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OFFERED BY MRS. NAPOLITANO
The CHAIR. The question is on the
amendment offered by the gentle-
man from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL).

Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to ac-
ccept the amendment, and I yield back
the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Reso-
lution 961, the gentleman from Cali-
for (Mr. LOWENTHAL) and a Member
opposed each will control 5 minutes.
The Chair recognizes the gentleman
from California.
Mr. LOWENTHAL. Mr. Chairman, my
amendment would increase STARBASE
program funding by $5 million for fis-
cal year 2019, for a total of $35 million.
STARBASE is currently active in 33
States and Puerto Rico at a total of 66
locations. It engages local fifth grade
students in technology and mathematics.

Mr. Chairman, this is very impor-
tant. I, along with my colleague Rep-
resentative COLE, urge an “aye” vote,
and I yield back the balance of my
time.
Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I
claim the time in opposition, but I
don’t oppose the amendment.
The CHAIR. Without objection, the
gentlewoman from Texas is recognized
for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, the
STARBASE program supports pro-
grams to improve the interests and
skills of students in science, tech-
ology, engineering, and mathematics.
Military volunteers engage students
through experimental learning, and the
program has a proven record of success.
As a result, the committee provided an
additional $30 million in the bill for the
STARBASE program.
Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to ac-
ccept the amendment, and I yield back
the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the
amendment offered by the gentle-
man from California (Mr. LOWENTHAL).
The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIR. It is now in order to con-
sider amendment No. 4 printed in part
The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 15, after the dollar amount insert the following: ‘‘(increased by $5,000,000) (reduced by $5,000,000)’’. 

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 961, the gentleman from California, Mr. MCKINLEY, the member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

Mrs. NAPOLITANO. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate Chairwoman GRANGER and Ranking Member VISCOSKY for this great bill.

Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of my bipartisan amendment, which increases the funding for the National Guard Youth ChalleNGe Program by a mere $6 million to match the program’s 2018 funding of $180 million. This increase in funding is made possible by reducing the operations and maintenance defense-wide account by the same amount.

An increase in funding would allow the Department of Defense to continue three Job ChalleNGe programs in Georgia, Michigan, and South Carolina that were previously funded through a Department of Labor grant that is currently ending. It will also help start a new pilot Job ChalleNGe programs in Alaska, California, Louisiana, and West Virginia that have demonstrated initiatives in combining education credentials with job training courses.

The Job ChalleNGe program acts as a post-residential program for Youth ChalleNGe graduates to gain job skills and/or apprenticeship training.

For States that cannot expand or open another program at this time, the funding would allow them to focus on the next step for their graduated cadets. It would also help prepare them with essential skills to go join the workforce after completion of both the National Guard Youth ChalleNGe Program and the Job ChalleNGe program.

The Youth ChalleNGe program has graduated more than 150,000 of our Nation’s high school dropouts. The voluntary 22 ½ week program is directed at 16- to 18-year-old youth, and comes at no cost to them or their families. It is led by National Guard cadre who help enhance the cadets’ life, physical, and education skills, and they assist them in obtaining their high school diplomas or GEDs. The program has grown from 10 to 40 programs nationwide since 1993.

A 2012 RAND study found that every dollar spent on the program results in a return of $2.66. This further shows that the program has distinguished itself as the most effective and cost-efficient youth intervention program for the lives of troubled, at-risk young men and women.

The program is supported by the Youth ChalleNGe Caucus here in Congress. With my colleague, Mr. MCKINLEY, the caucus provides a forum for Members of Congress and their staffs to learn more about the program and work toward solutions to address the epidemic of dropping out of high school.

Mr. Chairman, I thank Mr. MCKINLEY, my partner, for working with my office on this amendment and for being its cosponsor. I urge Members to support this amendment, which would provide at-risk youth with a second chance, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, but I don’t oppose the amendment.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, but I don’t oppose the amendment. The amendment is a youth development program that works to improve the life skills and employment potential of our youth through military base training and supervised work experience. Like my colleague, I support this important program.

This is why the bill includes $175 million to support the program. An additional $6 million will allow the program to have a similar budget to the FY18 level.

Mr. Chairman, I support the gentlewoman’s amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentlewoman from California (Mrs. NAPOLITANO).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 5 OFFERED BY MR. MCGOVERN

The CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 5 printed in part A of House Report 115-783.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ‘‘(reduced by $250,000) (increased by $250,000)’’.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 961, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. MCGOVERN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Chair, I offer this amendment along with Congresswoman EMMER of Minnesota, and I want to thank him for his continued support on this issue.

Our amendment would provide $250,000 to initiate the creation and distribution of the Atomic Veterans Service Medal.

Last fall, an amendment to create this medal was dropped from the NDAA conference report. I find that shocking. This amendment, which I offered along with Mr. EMMER, was approved by the House unanimously by a vote of 424-0.

Last month the House once again voted to include the Atomic Veterans Service Medal in the fiscal year 2019 NDAA. I respectfully ask my colleagues that we now provide the necessary funding to honor these veterans who bravely served our country and initiated the process to provide them with this service medal.

Between 1945 and 1962, about 225,000 members of our Armed Forces participated in hundreds of nuclear weapons tests. Now known as atomic veterans, these GIs were placed in extremely dangerous areas and were consistently exposed to potentially dangerous levels of radiation. They were sworn to secrecy, unable to even talk to their doctors about their past exposure to radiation.

President Bill Clinton and George H.W. Bush recognized the atomic veterans’ valiant service and acted to provide specialized care and compensation for their harrowing duty.

In 2007, our allies, Great Britain, New Zealand, and Australia, authorized their versions of this medal to honor their atomic veterans who served with the United States.

Regrettably, the Pentagon remains silent on honoring our atomic veterans, arguing that doing so would diminish the service of other military personnel who were tasked with dangerous missions.

Well, I find that a pitiful excuse. Tragically, more than 75 percent of atomic veterans have already passed away, never having received this recognition. They served honorably and kept a code of silence that most certainly led to many of them passing away prematurely.

Past administrations and Congresses have dealt with the thornier issues of legality and compensation. What remains is recognizing these veterans’ duty, honor, and faithful service to our Nation. And time is running out.

Mr. Chair, I ask my colleagues to support the McGovern-Emmer bipartisan amendment on atomic veterans, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I share the gentleman’s support of the veterans who bravely served our country and were exposed to radiation during nuclear weapons tests. Military commanders have numerous personal military declarations, such as meritorious service medals, and achievement medals available to appropriately recognize members for their specific actions or sustained meritorious service. However, recognizing these individuals for their sacrifice is a very good idea; therefore, I support the gentleman’s amendment.

Mr. VISCOSKY. Will the gentlewoman yield?
Ms. GRANGER. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman for yielding.

Mr. Chair, I rise in support of the gentleman’s amendment and thank him for offering it.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. EMMER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the McGovern/Emmer Amendment to the Department of Defense Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 2019.

Throughout my time in Congress, I have been privileged to meet with many of our nation’s veterans. The men and women in our armed forces are heroes and embody the best our nation has to offer. Yet, far too often, they do not receive the recognition and credit they deserve. This is especially true when it comes to our nation’s Atomic Veterans.

From 1945 to 1962, nearly a quarter of a million servicemen played a role in the testing of nuclear weapons, earning them the title of “Atomic Veterans”. They risked their lives and were forced to suffer in silence without proper recognition for their service and bravery.

Since 1990, the federal government has taken important steps to recognize and thank these Atomic Vets, but all have fallen short of official recognition through an award or medal.

Today, that can change with the support from the men and women in this Congress. With this amendment, we have an opportunity to finally acknowledge the incredible sacrifice these courageous individuals made more than a half century ago.

Our amendment builds upon the authorizing language which has been unanimously adopted by the House Representatives in every National Defense Authorization Act for the past three years.

That language requires the Department of Defense to issue a service medal to the veterans or surviving families of those members of the Armed Forces who participated in above-ground nuclear weapons testing; were part of the U.S. military occupation forces in or around Hiroshima and Nagasaki before 1946; or were held as POWs in or near Hiroshima or Nagasaki.

Our amendment today would provide $250,000 for the Department of Defense to begin the process of creating this award so we can honor the individuals who have served their country.

These veterans left their homes, left their families, and put their lives on the line to protect the freedoms and liberties we enjoy each and every day. Unfortunately, this recognition may come too late for many of our Atomic Vets, but it is our job to ensure these brave soldiers get the recognition they deserve.

Again, Mr. Chair, I want to thank Congresswoman GRANGER and Ranking Member VISCLOSKY for their hard work on the underlying bill.

Ms. CHENEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115–785) on the resolution (H. Res. 964) providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6157) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, and providing for proceedings during the period from June 29, 2018, through July 9, 2018.

Ms. CHENEY, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115–785) on the resolution (H. Res. 964) providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6157) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, and providing for proceedings during the period from June 29, 2018, through July 9, 2018, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

The CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by Mr. ALLEN.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment to the bill (H.R. 6157), which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6157) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, with Mr. POE of Texas (Mr. POE) kindly resume the chair.

The CHAIR. The amendment was agreed to.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert “(reduced by $10,000,000) (increased by $10,000,000)”.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 961, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chair, first I would like to thank Chairwoman GRANGER for her leadership and hard work on this critical legislation.

Voting for the annual Department of Defense Appropriations Act is one of the most important votes I take each year, and the great bipartisan work that the chairwoman and the ranking member have done to ensure that our military is fully funded is truly commendable.

I rise today to talk about the Allen-Raskin amendment to H.R. 6157. This bipartisan amendment allocates $10 million to the defense POW/Missing Persons Accounting Agency to assist in identifying unclaimed remains missing since the Korean conflict.

As of today, there are almost 7,700 total personnel missing and unaccounted for since the Korean conflict. One of those still unaccounted for is Private First Class Ivan Roberts, a proud native of Georgia’s 12th Congressional District.

On November 5, 1951, Private First Class Roberts and three other men from Alpha Company 5th Calvary Regiment went missing during an attack to secure a Korean hill complex.

Although I never had the opportunity to meet Private First Class Roberts, I was able to meet his family and loved ones at a recent memorial ceremony in his honor, and I know that he was a beloved hero and patriot whose family wants peace and closure.

As you may know, in the recent historic summit between President Trump and North Korea’s Kim Jong-un, President Trump asked North Korea to return the remains of U.S. servicemen lost in the Korean war, and Kim Jong-un agreed.

There are currently over 200 missing servicemen in the process of being returned to the United States.

My colleague and I want to ensure that the defense POW/Missing Persons Accounting Agency has the resources it needs to identify the remains and carry out this important mission so
that families can finally find an eternal resting place for their loved ones.

Mr. Chair, I thank my colleague from Maryland, Congressman JAMIE RASKIN, for joining me in introducing this important amendment, and I urge all of my colleagues in this House to support the Allen-Raskin amendment.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition to the amendment, even though I am not opposed to it.

The CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was objection.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, the defense POW/MIA Accounting Office performs tireless work to track, locate, and recover our fallen heroes, and I thank them for their continued efforts.

Like my colleague, I support this important program. That is why the bill includes $10 million above the budget request to accelerate efforts to return our fallen heroes home where they belong.

An additional $10 million will allow the program to continue to be successful; therefore, I support the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. Chair, again, I would like to thank the chairwoman and ranking member for their work on the Department of Defense Appropriations Act and for approving an additional $10 million above the President's budget request to adequately fund this important mission. It is important to note that this amendment is offset by reducing other accounts.

Mr. Chair, I urge passage of the Allen-Raskin amendment to ensure that the Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency has the resources it needs to identify remains since the Korean conflict.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. ALLEN) and a Member opposed the amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The question is whether to consider amendment No. 7 printed in part A of House Report 115-783.

Ms. MCSALLY. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.

The CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 15, after the dollar amount, the text "reduced by $10,000,000" is inserted.

Page 27, line 11, after the dollar amount, the text "increased by $5,000,000" is inserted.

The CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 961, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Chair, my amendment would increase funding for the Quantum Information Science program within the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army account by $5 million, and decrease the operation and maintenance defense-wide fund by an equal amount.

This amendment is intended to increase funding for innovative research projects within the Army's Quantum Information Science program, QIS. This program sits at the intersection of...
quantum, material, computer, and engineering sciences with the potential to revolutionize multiple technologies for the Army, Department of Defense, and the country as a whole.

These funds will allow the United States to maintain its vital leadership and quantum capabilities. The importance of quantum science to our national security cannot be understated. The nation that first develops quantum communications technology will be able to completely secure networks and possess powerful military capabilities.

Recognizing the promise of this groundbreaking technology, China has publicly stated its goal of surpassing the U.S. in quantum computing in the next decade and has invested $10 billion to construct a state-of-the-art quantum research facility.

Investing in quantum information science will help the U.S. preserve itself as a global leader in the 21st century. The U.S. must preserve its global leadership in science and technology, and this amendment is a step in the right direction.

I urge my colleagues to support my amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I claim the time in opposition, but I do not oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman for his attempt to highlight the importance of this critical research requirement.

The Army is responsible for studying how a quantum network may provide enhanced capabilities for command and control and intelligence surveillance and reconnaissance applications. This funding will help those efforts.

I appreciate the gentleman’s concerns, and I accept the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentleman from Texas for her support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO).

The amendment was agreed to.

AMENDMENT NO. 9 OFFERED BY MR. LANGEVIN

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 9 printed in part A of House Report 115-783.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert ``(reduced by $7,000,000)''.

Page 31, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ``(increased by $30,000,000)''.

Page 32, line 1, after the dollar amount, insert ``(reduced by $33,000,000)''.

Page 32, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ``(increased by $24,000,000)''.

Page 32, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ``(reduced by $30,000,000)''.

Page 32, line 24, after the dollar amount, insert ``(increased by $15,000,000)''.

Page 36, line 18, after the dollar amount, insert ``(increased by $10,000,000)''.

Page 36, line 19, after the dollar amount, insert ``(increased by $15,000,000)''.

Page 36, line 20, after the dollar amount, insert ``(increased by $24,000,000)''.

Page 36, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert ``(reduced by $15,000,000)''.

Page 36, line 22, after the dollar amount, insert ``(increased by $24,000,000)''.

Page 36, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert ``(reduced by $30,000,000)''.
The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is correct.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I would remind my colleagues this is a bipartisan amendment. I encourage my colleagues to support the amendment and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, again, I would agree with the gentleman as far as the purpose our adversaries are making our shared concern about making sure we make progress. But, again, I would point out there remains, in fiscal year 2018, $96 million of unobligated moneys.

There is a recognition by the committee of the value of proceeding with this in a deliberate fashion, which is why we added another $25 million over the existing level, for a balance of 145 million additional dollars. We believe, at this point, that is enough, which is why I objectively object and oppose the gentleman’s amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island (Mr. LANGEVIN).

The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. LANGEVIN. Mr. Chairman, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Rhode Island will be postponed.

AMENDMENT NO. 10 OFFERED BY MR. LIPINSKI

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 10 printed in part A of House Report 115-783.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $20,000,000)".

Page 32, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $30,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 961, the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

I rise in support of this amendment to provide $30 million for DOD’s MD5, the National Security Technology Accelerator, within the Office of Manufacturing and Industrial Base Policy.

The 2018 NDAA authorized support for national security innovation and entrepreneurial education programs, including MD5.

MD5 aims to educate and build a network of innovators and entrepreneurs equipped with the expertise to successfully develop, commercialize, and apply DOD technology. It is a way of bringing American ingenuity and ingenuity and entrepreneurship from Silicon Valley to problems faced by the DOD.

MD5 initiatives educate veterans and other students in technology innovation and entrepreneurship and provide a unique pathway for veterans to leverage their expertise while learning cutting-edge business innovation methodology.

The program also increases post-military opportunities for service-members and helps them apply their knowledge to new national security problems.

Through MD5, DOD is growing a cadre of entrepreneurs who are adept at creative problem solving and the formation of successful ventures that deliver economic, national security, and social value.

Passage of this amendment would mean a $5 million increase from MD5 fiscal year 2017 and 2018 levels. The funding increase would enable them to scale up their entrepreneurial education programs, including the highly successful program Hacking for Defense, otherwise known as H4D.

H4D is a course currently taught at 11 universities across the country, with many more in the process of coming onboard. It pairs student teams with problem sponsors from across the DOD and intelligence community to apply Lean Startup methodology developed in Silicon Valley to rapidly solve challenging, nonclassified national security problems.

Of the 205 students across the Nation who have already been through Hacking for Defense classes, 66 percent plan to continue working on their problems after the course is over. Nine companies have been formed by H4D alumni, and six of these DOD or private equity funding to continue working on their projects.

That is, the DOD and/or private equity have found their attempts at solutions for these critical national security problems potentially to be viable.

H4D not only delivers American innovation to problems that the DOD is facing, but also inspires smart young innovators, some of whom were Active Duty servicemembers or veterans, to apply their talents to solving national security problems.

These experiences serving their country and boosting our national security will influence them for the rest of their careers, as well as greatly benefit the country.

Mr. Chairman, I strongly urge support for this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition, but I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I understand the department supports this program and will request funds for it in the future budget request.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Chairman, I thank the chairwoman for accepting this amendment. I thank her very much for her work on this bill.

Mr. Chairman, I also thank the ranking member for his work on this. I appreciate it. This is a great opportunity with this amendment to make a small investment to support a program that will strengthen our national security and the next generation of problem-solvers for the DOD, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. LIPINSKI).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. The Chair understands that amendment No. 11 will not be offered.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part A of House Report 115-783.

This is now in order to consider amendment No. 13 printed in part A of House Report 115-783.

AMENDMENT NO. 14 OFFERED BY MR. SOTO

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 14 printed in part A of House Report 115-783.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 8, line 15, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $1,000,000)".

Page 34, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $1,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 961, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Chairman, my amendment would increase funding for the Peer-Reviewed Gulf War Illness Research Program under the Defense Health Program by $1 million and decrease the operation and maintenance defense-wide account by an equal amount.

This amendment is similar to an amendment I offered last year that passed this body by voice vote, and I urge my colleagues to support this amendment again this year.

This amendment is intended to increase funding for innovative, competitively peer-reviewed research to provide a better understanding of the pathobiology underlying Gulf War illness, to identify objective markers for improved diagnosis, and to develop treatments for the complex of Gulf War illness symptoms and their underlying causes.
Gulf war illness is estimated to have affected between 175,000 to 250,000 of the nearly 700,000 troops deployed to the first Gulf war. This program is working to make a significant impact on Gulf war illness and to improve the health and lives of affected veterans and their families.

Mr. Chair, I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to help find a cure for Gulf war illness, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition, but I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the gentleman’s desire to provide additional funding to research illnesses that affect veterans of the Gulf war.

The committee is committed to ensuring that our servicemembers, their families, and veterans receive the highest level of medical care possible.

The committee already provides $22 million for Gulf war illness research in the bill. Research includes a close look at how service in the Gulf war is linked to illnesses such as chronic fatigue, severe muscle pain, persistent headaches, and others.

Mr. Chair, I would be pleased to accept the gentleman’s amendment to provide additional funding in this area, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SOTO. Mr. Chair, I thank the gentlewoman from Texas for her support, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Florida (Mr. SOTO).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MITCHELL). It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part A of House Report 115-783.

AMENDMENT NO. 15 OFFERED BY MR. VISCLOSKY

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 15 printed in part A of House Report 115-783.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise as the designee of the gentleman from Florida and have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 32, line 23, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $5,000,000)".

Page 34, line 13, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $5,000,000)".

Page 35, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $5,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 961, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, the amendment before the House increases funding for the Peer Reviewed Breast Cancer Research Program by $5 million.

Our colleague Mr. HASTINGS has worked closely with Mr. McGovern of Massachusetts, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, as well as Mr. King of New York, and a number of others to cosponsor this bipartisan amendment.

The need to fund research in order to prevent, treat, and cure breast cancer is vital to both save American lives and also to address important economic and healthcare costs, and I would ask my colleagues to adopt the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I claim time in opposition to the amendment, but I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

There was no objection.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman for his concern for our servicemen and -women. The bill already includes $130 million for the Peer Reviewed Breast Cancer Research Program.

Funding for this important program is designed to end breast cancer by funding innovative, high-impact research through a partnership of scientists and consumers.

Mr. Chair, I appreciate the gentleman’s concern. I accept his amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR (Mr. MITCHELL). Pursuant to House Resolution 961, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 154, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $200,000,000)".

Page 155, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $200,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 961, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 961, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

Page 122, line 12, after the dollar amount, insert "(reduced by $200,000,000)".

Page 122, line 21, after the dollar amount, insert "(increased by $200,000,000)".

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 961, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. POE) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, Pakistan continues to be an unreliable partner in the fight against terrorism.

For two decades, we have hoped that Pakistan would clear the terrorist safe havens along the Afghan border and end its support for terrorist groups with American blood on their hands.

We have paid them $30 billion to do this over the past 16 years, but Pakistan has proven it is not serious about combating terrorism outside its borders.

Despite our efforts, such groups as the Taliban, the Haqqani Network, and al-Qaida continue to survive because their leaders live in Pakistan.

Pakistan accepts no responsibility for terrorists in Pakistan. Instead, it condemns us for pursuing terrorists living on its soil.

Pakistan does fight terrorist groups that threaten Pakistan, but does not fight those groups that attack its neighbors. In many cases, it actually supports those groups.

The group behind the 2008 Mumbai attacks known as LeT received support and instruction by Pakistani intelligence.

Pakistan extremist views are common in the nation. Pakistan actually holds multiple centers of indoctrination that radicalize Pakistani youth by the thousands.

One of these centers has so many terrorist graduates that it has earned the name the University of Jihad. So Pakistan is not just supporting terrorists; it creates terrorists.

The fact that we call Pakistan a major non-NATO ally boggles the mind. This is nonsense.

Pakistani sponsorship of terrorism goes back for decades. It has proven a safe haven and supported the Haqqani Network since the 1980s, allowing the group to become one of the largest killers of U.S. soldiers in Afghanistan.

It has supported terrorist groups of all stripes, including in Kashmir in its proxy war with India since 1990. Beginning in the 1990s, Pakistan reportedly provided training in intelligence, and material support to the Afghan Taliban. Pakistani nuclear scientists even met with senior al-Qaida leaders in 1998 to discuss nuclear technology.

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After 9/11, Osama bin Laden and his men fled, guess where. To Pakistan, where he was eventually killed 10 years later by the Americans.

Pakistan has moved quickly to revive the Taliban after its defeat and has facilitated arms purchases for al-Qaida. Mr. Chair, Pakistan’s behavior has never changed.

Just a few weeks ago, the new commander of the coalition forces in Afghanistan told Congress, my committee, that Pakistan is the biggest obstacle to stabilizing Afghanistan, and the U.N. Ambassador from Afghanistan told the U.N. that the problem in Afghanistan is Pakistan.

We have fooled ourselves into thinking Pakistan is a partner. We poured billions of dollars into Pakistan hoping and praying they will change, but they
have not. We are continuing to pay them for bad behavior.

That is why I have introduced amendment No. 20 to the underlying bill, to cut $200 million of coalition support that we give Pakistan. If it were up to me, I would cut all $700 million, but $200 million is a good first step.

We should not pay Pakistan to betray us, Mr. Chair. They will do it for free.

Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition to the gentleman's amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I would certainly agree with the assertion of the gentleman who offered the amendment that the relationship our country has with Pakistan has been difficult, but I am opposed to the amendment because maintaining a relationship, no matter how difficult, is essential. The relationship has helped the U.S. make progress against terrorism, as difficult as that road has been, and the Pakistanis have allocated part of their forces within their own borders to this mission.

Very importantly for our colleagues, I would point out that our bill recognizes the difficulties we face with Pakistan.

Section 9016 prohibits the funds to Pakistan if our government believes the government is engaged in unfair activities.

Section 9016 requires that the Secretary of Defense, prior to obligating any funds, certify that the Government of Pakistan is:

- Cooperating on counterterrorism efforts;
- Not supporting terrorist activities against the U.S. or coalition forces in Afghanistan;
- Not intervening extrajudicially into political and judicial processes in Pakistan;
- Dismantling IED networks;
- Preventing the proliferation of nuclear-related materials and expertise;
- Implementing policies to protect judicial independence and due process of law;
- Issuing visas in a timely manner for U.S. visitors engaged in counterterrorism efforts and assistance programs in Pakistan; and
- Providing humanitarian organizations access to detainees, internally displaced persons, and other Pakistani civilians affected by the conflict.

A complete withdrawal of U.S. assistance would likely polarize Pakistan and exacerbate significant pro-and anti-American rifts within the military and their government generally.

Aggravating this divide would be counterproductive to the objectives of our Nation in that region of the world. In addition to counterterrorism activities, the fact of Pakistan's nuclear weapons capability provides ample reason for our country to continue a positive engagement.

Again, as difficult as it has been, this amendment is an overly broad reaction to what is a legitimate concern. The bill addresses this issue in a thoughtful and deliberate way.

We should not be taking any strident approach, and I would ask my colleagues to reject this amendment, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I understand that I have the right to close.

The Acting CHAIR. That is correct. Mr. VISCLOSKY. How much time is remaining?

The Acting CHAIR. The gentleman from Indiana has 3 minutes remaining. The gentleman from Texas has 1/4 minutes remaining.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I yield to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. GRANGER), chairwoman of the committee.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, I share the gentleman's concern and oppose the amendment.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chair, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I come down here every year on this type of amendment.

When I came to Congress 14 years ago, I went to Afghanistan and I went to Iraq. I visited with our troops. Since that time, I have on my wall 40 Americans of all races and most branches who have been killed in Afghanistan or Iraq.

When I was there in Afghanistan, I was down on the border with our troops and the British troops. They are on the border to protect Afghanistan from the terrorists coming in from Pakistan. I don't understand why we continue to pay Pakistan money.

This legislation doesn't cut the whole fund. It cuts $200 million of the $700 million fund to get the attention of the Pakistanis so that they can't keep playing it.

I am sure the Pakistanis are glad that I am leaving Congress. I won't be back here next year to offer this amendment.

But really, I have great respect for the chairwoman and the ranking member on this issue, but I think that we should not pay Pakistan to continue to hate us because they will do it for free. I think we should do it to protect our troops that are on the border of Afghanistan and Pakistan.

And that is just the way it is. Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON LEE).

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Chairman, I understand my good friend's challenges and his frustration, but I recognize that the reason why he is speaking, which I have been to as well, is a frontier area. That is an area where terrorists can be harbored.

But the Pakistani military has, over the years, been fighting against terrorism. Pakistanis in Pakistan have, themselves, suffered at the hands of terrorists. And if we take this amount of money, the engagement and partnership that we have, the response to the Pakistanis that we can make, and I believe the funding has the kind of guidelines and structures to do so to protect the Pakistani people against terrorism as well. They want to live in peace.

So I would just say that it is important that we keep the engagement and the dialogue as well as involvement of the Pakistani military in fighting terrorism, and these resources are necessary for it to do so.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I would simply acknowledge the seriousness in which the gentleman from Texas has offered his amendment, the concern we share, which, again, I believe is recognized in section 9016 of the bill.

Mr. Chair, I ask our colleagues to oppose the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas (Mr. Poe). The question was taken; and the Acting Chair announced that the nayes appeared to have it.

Mr. POE of Texas. Mr. Chair, I demand a recorded vote.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to clause 6 of rule XVIII, further proceedings on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas will be postponed.

It is now in order to consider amendment No. 21 printed in part A of House Report 115–783.

Amendment No. 22 Offered by Mr. Visclosky

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 22 printed in part A of House Report 115–783.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, I rise as the designee of the gentlewoman from Wisconsin, and I have an amendment at the desk.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

SEC. 67249. RELATING TO CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION WITH INDIAN TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS;

(2) section 1501.2(d)(2) of title 40, Code of Federal Regulations.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to House Resolution 961, the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Visclosky) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.
The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. VISCLOSKY. Mr. Chairman, the amendment before the House would bar the use of funds in contravention of existing Federal requirements for meaningful consultation and coordination with Tribal communities related to the activities that would impact them.

I do believe this is a good amendment and ask my colleagues to accept it.

Mr. Chair, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I claim the time in opposition, but I don’t oppose the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentleman from Texas is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chair, the amendment reaffirms the requirement that the Department of Defense have proper consultation in coordination with Native American Tribes. This amendment is good government, which is supported by current law and several requirements in the National Defense Authorization Act.

I support the amendment, and I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. VISCLOSKY).

The amendment was agreed to.

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 23 printed in part A of House Report 115–783.

AMENDMENT NO. 23 OFFERED BY MR. BROWN OF MARYLAND

The Acting CHAIR. It is now in order to consider amendment No. 24 printed in part A of House Report 115–783.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I rise before you today to offer my amendment No. 24 to the fiscal year 2019 Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

The Acting CHAIR. The Clerk will designate the amendment.

The text of the amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill (before the short title), insert the following:

Sec. ___. None of the funds made available by this Act may be used to transfer the information technology contracting and acquisition services or the Senior Leader Communications functions of the Defense Information Systems Agency.

The Acting CHAIR. Pursuant to H.R. 6157, the member from Maryland (Mr. BROWN) and a Member opposed each will control 5 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Maryland.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, in the proposed NDAA, the chief managing officer of the Department of Defense is to develop a plan no later than March 1, 2020, to transition certain functions and services from the Defense Information Systems Agency, or DISA, and fighting for all of the military operations into other functions from other agencies that were executed.

DISA’s primary mission is to secure our network infrastructure for our warfighters and intelligence and security agencies. The question regarding DISA’s fate has never been asked or answered by this Congress nor the Pentagon.

While I commend the effort to find efficiencies within the Department of Defense, it remains unclear what would happen to DISA’s missions and functions if the measures in the NDAA were executed.

According to retired Lieutenant General Harry Raduege, who served as DISA Director from 2000 to 2005, he said: “We have looked at reorganizing DISA in the past, disestablishing it, but the missions are going to have to be performed somewhere.”

DISA is an agency where numerous other functions from other agencies have been folded in over time, and the operations include global missions, such as commercial satellite communications, leasing for all of the military, secure communications for the White House and other senior government and government leaders, support to the Joint Staff, and disaster response communications.

Over the years, many missions and activities that even today are relatively unknown have been transferred to DISA because everyone has been looking to increase efficiencies and effectiveness.

By eliminating DISA, Congress may be increasing the costs, manpower requirements, and cyber risks that can be better managed via a shared services approach currently envisioned by DISA.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the committee chair and the entire committee for consideration of the amendment. Let’s support our warfighters and help them focus on the threats that we face today.

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition, but I am not opposed to the amendment.

The Acting CHAIR. Without objection, the gentlewoman from Texas is recognized.

There was no objection.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to accept the amendment. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Acting CHAIR. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maryland (Mr. BROWN).

The amendment was agreed to.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the Committee rose; and the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN) having assumed the chair, Mr. MURCIE and Mr. Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H.R. 6157), making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, had come to no resolution thereon.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Karen L. Haas, Clerk of the House, reported and found enrolled the House of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H.R. 3. An act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a voluntary registry to collect data on cancer incidence among firefighters.

H.R. 229. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide permanent authority for judicial review of certain Merit Systems Protection Board decisions relating to whistleblowers, and for other purposes.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:


ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5:15 o’clock p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, June 27, 2018, at 10 a.m. for morning-hour debate.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. HENSARLING: Committee on Financial Services. H.R. 3841. A bill to modernize and strengthen the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to more effectively guard against the risk to the national security on the United States posed by certain types of foreign investment, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. 115–784, Pt. 1). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHENEY: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 964. Resolution providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6157).
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. POE of Texas (for himself and Mr. CONNOLLY):
H.R. 6219. A bill to support the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Georgia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs; and in addition to the Committees on the Judiciary, Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California:
H.R. 6220. A bill to restore the fair housing mission of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and Ways and Means, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. AMODEI:
H.R. 6221. A bill to require the Secretary of the Treasury to mint coins in commemoration of the Carson City Mint 150th anniversary, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MENG:
H.R. 6222. A bill to improve the specialized training requirement for federal personnel who have contact with unaccompanied alien children; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HECK (for himself and Mr. Poe of Texas):
H.R. 6224. A bill to require reports by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Director of National Intelligence relating to construction of the Nord Stream 2 pipeline, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, in addition to the Committee on Intelligence (Permanent Select), for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri (for himself, Mr. COSTELLO of Pennsylvania, Mr. DOUGERT, and Mr. TONKO):
H.R. 6225. A bill to permit occupational therapeutic treatment for certain individuals (Permanently Select), and to add the comprehensive assessment and treatment visit and complete the comprehensive assessment under a Medicare home health plan of care for certain individuals with disabilities; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas (for himself, Mr. BERA, Mr. BAHN, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. HULTUREN, Mr. FOSY, Mr. REHDORF, Ms. DELAURA, Mr. WEBER of Florida, Mr. BROS, Mr. DUNN, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mrs. LESEKO, and Mr. ROHRABACHER of Texas):
H.R. 6226. A bill to direct the Secretary of Commerce to provide for civil space situational awareness services and information, financial assistance, for the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, and in addition to the Committee on the Budget, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. EDMUND G. CONELL of New York (for himself, Ms. EDDIE BERNICK JOHNSON of Texas, Mrs. COMSTOCK, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. WEBER of Texas, Mr. LOFGREN, Mr. LUCAS, Ms. ESSTY of Connecticut, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. BONAMICI, Mr. HULTUREN, Mr. BRYER, Mr. KNIGHT, Mr. ROSEN, Mr. BARN, Mr. MCKINNEY, Mr. BIGGIO, Mr. TONKO, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. DUNN, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mrs. LESKOE, Mr. SCHWERTER, Mr. HURD, Mr. BROOKS of Alabama, Mr. POSY, Mr. LOUDELHILK, and Mr. ABRAHAM): H.R. 6227. A bill for a coordinated Federal program to accelerate quantum research and development for the economic and national security of the United States; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. MARCHANT:
H.R. 6228. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to make permanent the increase in the estate and gift tax exemption enacted by Public Law 109–15 to $1,000,000 and indexed for inflation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. COMSTOCK (for herself, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. BERNICK JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. LUCAS, Mr. KNIGHT, Mrs. LESKOE, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. WEBER of Texas, and Mr. BIGGIO):
H.R. 6229. A bill to authorize the programs of the National Institute of Standards and Technology, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. GRIJALVA (for himself, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Mr. NADLER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. JUDY CHU of California, Mr. CARDENAS, Ms. DELAURA, Ms. NORTON, Mr. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. MOCAN, Ms. BROWNELEY of California, Ms. ESCOBEDO, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. TED LEE of California, Mr. JACKSON LEE of Texas, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. TAKANO, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. MAXINE WATERS of California, Mr. WILSON of Florida, Mr. DOUGERT, Ms. BARRAGAN, Mr. LEE, Mr. SHEMAN, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. SERRANO, Ms. FUDGE, Mr. SCOTT of Virginia, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. SANCHEZ of California, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CASTRO of Texas, Mr. BASS, Mr. TOTO, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. DESALVADORI, Mr. LOFGREN, Ms. SWALWELL of California, Mr. COHEN, Ms. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. SABLAN, Mr. CARPINO, and Mr. CASTEDO):
H.R. 6230. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to provide increased labor law protections for agricultural workers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Mr. MACARTHUR:
H.R. 6231. A bill to amend title 39 of the United States Code to direct the Postal Regulatory Commission to promulgate regulations to establish rates of postage for packages shipped by priority mail from the United States to a foreign Army Post Office, Fleet Post Office, or Diplomatic Post Office; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York (for himself, Mr. BASS, Mr. O’HALLERAN, Mr. SHEA-PORTER, Mr. CLARK OF NEW YORK, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. VELAZQUEZ, Mr. CORREA, Ms. TITUS, and Mr. McGOVERN):
H.R. 6232. A bill to limit the separation of families including an individual with a developmental disability at or near ports of entry; to the Committee on the Judiciary, and in addition to the Committee on Homeland Security, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MOORE:
H.R. 6233. A bill to amend the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to ensure that child protective services do not permit the separation of children from parents on the basis of poverty, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and the Workforce.

By Ms. NORTON:
H.R. 6234. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide support to university law school programs that are designed to provide legal assistance to veterans, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Veterans’ Affairs.

By Mr. TIPPTON:
H.R. 6235. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code to prohibit the use of unauthorized unmanned aircrafts over wildfires; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. MCMORRIS RODGERS:
H. Res. 963. A resolution electing a Member to a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives; considered and agreed to.

By Mr. NORMAN (for himself, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. DUNCAN of South Carolina, Mr. ABRAHAM, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, and Mr. ROKITA):
H. Res. 966. A resolution in the matter of Maxine Waters; to the Committee on Ethics.

By Mr. GALLAGHER (for himself and Mr. MOULTON):
H. Res. 967. A resolution expressing support for the designation of October 23 as a national day of remembrance of the tragic 1983 terrorist bombing of the United States Marine Corps Barracks in Beirut, Lebanon; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.

By Mr. LARSON of Connecticut (for himself, Ms. SPEIER, Mr. COURTNEY, Ms. DELAURA, Mr. CARRAJAL, Ms. LOFGREN, Mr. MURDOCH, F. DOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. LAMB, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. SANCHEZ, Mr. RUIZ, Mr. SOTO, Mr. PEPLUMUTTER, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. YARBURGH, Mr. CLYBURN, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Mr. CAMPBELL, Mr. HINCIPER, Mr. CASTRO of California, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. HURD, Mr. ROHRABACHER, Mr. BIGGIO, Mr. KOKISH, and Mr. BILLY NYE):
H. Res. 968. A resolution expressing support for the designation of October 23 as a national day of remembrance of the tragic 1983 terrorist bombing of the United States Marine Corps Barracks in Beirut, Lebanon; to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform.
CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule XII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted pursuant to the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. Poe of Texas:
H.R. 6219.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mrs. Maxine Waters of California:
H.R. 6220.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clauses 5 and 18 of the United States Constitution

By Mr. Amodei:
H.R. 6221.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
The Congress shall have Power To . . . coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin.

By Ms. Meng:
H.R. 6222.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 5.

By Ms. Meng:
H.R. 6223.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. Heck:
H.R. 6224.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clauses 3 and 18 of article 1, section 8 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. Smith of Missouri:
H.R. 6225.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the United States Constitution.

By Mr. Smith of Texas:
H.R. 6226.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 6, Clause 18.

The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers.

By Mr. Smith of Texas:
H.R. 6227.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.
The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers.

By Mr. Marchant:
H.R. 6228.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Constitution Art. 1 Sec. 8 cl. 1, under the "Power To lay and collect Taxes"; and

By Mrs. Comstock:
H.R. 6229.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.
The Congress shall have Power . . . To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers.

By Mr. Grimm:
H.R. 6230.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
U.S. Const. art. I, §§ 1 and 8.

By Mr. McCarthy:
H.R. 6231.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Mr. Sean Patrick Maloney of New York:
H.R. 6232.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Ms. Moore:
H.R. 6233.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

By Ms. Norton:
H.R. 6254.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:
Clauses 3 and 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Mr. Tipton:
H.R. 6255.
Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions, as follows:

H.R. 48: Mr. McGovern and Mr. Jeffries.


H.R. 778: Mr. Smucker.

H.R. 930: Mr. Sarbanes.

H.R. 950: Mr. Carson of Indiana.

H.R. 986: Mr. Gabbard.

H.R. 987: Mr. Francis Rooney of Florida.

H.R. 1017: Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Brown of Maryland.

H.R. 1054: Mr. DeSaulnier.

H.R. 1102: Mr. Polis.

H.R. 1136: Mr. Wittman.

H.R. 1156: Mr. Johnson of Ohio and Mr. Griffith.

H.R. 1171: Mr. Latta.

H.R. 1192: Mr. Emmer.

H.R. 1270: Mr. Brady of Pennsylvania, Mr. Bishop of Georgia, Mr. Shuster, and Mr. Kihuen.

H.R. 1289: Ms. Shea-Porter.

H.R. 1300: Mr. Lange.

H.R. 1318: Mr. Jenkins of West Virginia.

H.R. 1439: Ms. Pingree.

H.R. 1571: Mr. Smith of Washington.

H.R. 1676: Mr. Latta, Mr. Ross, Ms. Gabbard, and Mr. Lewis of Minnesota.

H.R. 1785: Mr. Brady of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 1818: Mr. Young of Iowa, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Costa, and Ms. Gonzalez-Colon of Puerto Rico.

H.R. 1847: Mr. Simpson.


H.R. 1960: Mr. Pence of North Carolina.

H.R. 1985: Mr. Raskin.

H.R. 2092: Mr. Roskam.

H.R. 2119: Mr. Brady of Pennsylvania.

H.R. 2358: Mr. Nolan, Ms. Kelly of Illinois, Ms. Bass, and Mr. Swalwell of California.

H.R. 2542: Ms. Titus.

H.R. 2598: Ms. Titus and Mr. Cleaver.

H.R. 2633: Mr. Hastings and Mr. Lawson of Florida.


H.R. 2946: Mr. Polis.

H.R. 2976: Ms. McCollum.

H.R. 3124: Mr. Peterson.

H.R. 3138: Ms. McSally.

H.R. 3145: Ms. Aguilar.

H.R. 3146: Ms. Kapua’aua.

H.R. 3410: Ms. Sherrill-Schultz, Mr. Espaillat, and Ms. Lee.

H.R. 3635: Ms. Herrera Brutkewitz.

H.R. 3666: Mr. Moulton.

H.R. 3730: Mr. Espaillat.


H.R. 3906: Mrs. Napavine.

H.R. 3919: Mr. Hall.

H.R. 3923: Ms. Bonamici, Mr. Soto, Ms. Pallone, Ms. Shea-Porter, and Mr. Hotay.

H.R. 4086: Ms. Austin Scott of Georgia, Mr. Schweikert, Mr. Gartz, Mr. Brady of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Hurd.

H.R. 4096: Ms. Demings.

H.R. 4256: Mr. Flores, Mr. David Scott of Georgia, Mr. Rice of South Carolina, Ms. Spearer, Mr. Conaway, Mr. Lynch, Mr. Messer, Ms. Soto, Mr. Ross, Mr. Gonzales of Texas, Ms. Blunt Rochester, and Ms. Stefanik.

H.R. 4268: Mr. McNerney.

H.R. 4454: Ms. Shea-Porter.


H.R. 4724: Ms. Matsui.

H.R. 4808: Ms. Shea-Porter.

H.R. 4946: Ms. Judy Chu of California and Mr. Graves of Missouri.

H.R. 4886: Mr. Lewis of Minnesota and Mr. Tipton.

H.R. 4953: Mr. Curtis, Mr. Carter of Georgia, and Mr. Cole.

H.R. 4978: Mr. Holding and Mr. Bies.

H.R. 5003: Mr. King of New York.


H.R. 5006: Ms. Pingree.

H.R. 5105: Mr. Scalise.

H.R. 5107: Mr. Budd.

H.R. 5108: Mr. Cartwright, Ms. Clarke of New York, Mr. Gutierrez, and Mr. Pallone.
H.R. 5141: Mr. Mitchell, Ms. Herrera Beutler, and Mr. Correa.
H.R. 5145: Mr. Pallone and Mr. Visclosky.
H.R. 5171: Mr. Garamendi.
H.R. 5191: Mr. Thomas J. Rooney of Florida.
H.R. 5220: Mr. Cole.
H.R. 5238: Mr. Tipton.
H.R. 5291: Mr. Soto.
H.R. 5306: Mrs. Carolyn B. Maloney of New York.
H.R. 5358: Mr. Kustoff of Tennessee and Mr. Rokita.
H.R. 5429: Mr. Jenkins of West Virginia.
H.R. 5467: Mr. Young of Alaska.
H.R. 5551: Mr. Kilmer.
H.R. 5588: Mr. Lowenthal and Mr. Sarbanes.
H.R. 5610: Mr. Roskam.
H.R. 5640: Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania and Mr. Faso.
H.R. 5638: Mr. Russell.
H.R. 5671: Mrs. Demings, Mr. Ellison, Mr. Pocan, Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. Marino, Mr. Young of Iowa, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. Quigley, and Mr. Fortenberry.
H.R. 5697: Ms. Shea-Porter and Mrs. Radewagen.
H.R. 5713: Ms. Pingree.
H.R. 5813: Mr. Roskam.
H.R. 5885: Mrs. Radewagen and Ms. Clarke of New York.
H.R. 5893: Mr. DeFazio.
H.R. 5948: Mr. LaMalfa and Mr. Brady of Texas.
H.R. 5949: Mr. Brady of Texas.
H.R. 5988: Ms. Guthrie.
H.R. 6014: Mr. Costello of Pennsylvania, Mr. Moulton, and Mr. King of New York.
H.R. 6048: Mr. Lawson of Florida.
H.R. 6060: Ms. Shea-Porter.
H.R. 6067: Mr. Cohen.
H.R. 6076: Mr. Cleaver.
H.R. 6108: Mr. Bishop of Georgia.
H.R. 6114: Mr. Capuano, Mr. Castro of Texas, and Mr. Hurd.
H.R. 6134: Mr. Webster of Florida.
H.R. 6172: Mr. Carson of Indiana and Mr. Peters.
H.R. 6173: Mr. Hultgren.
H.R. 6178: Mr. Austin Scott of Georgia.
H.R. 6183: Mr. Johnson of Georgia, Mr. Bishop of Michigan, Mr. Lance, Mr. Stivers, Mr. Trott, Mr. Huizenga, and Mr. Mac-Arthur.
H.R. 6190: Mr. McKinley and Mr. Tipton.
H.R. 6194: Mr. Lewis of Minnesota.
H.R. 6195: Mr. Webster of Florida, Mrs. Comstock, and Ms. Tenney.
H.J. Res. 1: Mrs. Lesko.
H.Con. Res. 8: Mr. Smucker.
H.Con. Res. 10: Mr. Cartwright.
H. Res. 69: Mr. Lipinski.
H. Res. 274: Mr. Cramer.
H. Res. 319: Mr. Francis Rooney of Florida.
H. Res. 395: Ms. Schakowsky.
H. Res. 503: Mr. Poliquin.
H. Res. 785: Mr. Bigos and Mr. Curtis.
H. Res. 826: Mr. Wenstrup.
H. Res. 919: Mr. Gaetz.
H. Res. 928: Mr. Cicilline and Mr. Cohen.
H. Res. 962: Mr. Rokita.

DELETIONS OF SPONSORS FROM PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS
Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were deleted from public bills and resolutions, as follows:
H.R. 2069: Mr. Raskin and Ms. Jayapal.
The Senate met at 10 a.m. and was called to order by the Honorable CINDY HYDE-SMITH, a Senator from the State of Mississippi.

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

Let us pray.

Eternal Father, thank You for sustaining our Nation from the beginning of its existence until this present moment. If You had not been with us, we would have been devoured by our enemies. You kept us from being overwhelmed by the raging waters of anarchy and the fury of pestilences. May the way You have led us in the past make us confident about our future.

Lord, be the helper of our lawmakers. Provide them with the wisdom, power, and grace needed for the living of these days.

Forgive our sins of commission and omission. Remind us that all that is necessary for evil to prevail is for good omission. Remind us that all that is needed for the living of these days.

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 senior assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, paragraph 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable CINDY HYDE-SMITH, a Senator from the State of Mississippi, to perform the duties of the Chair.

ORRIN G. HATCH,
President pro tempore.

Mrs. HYDE-SMITH thereupon assumed the Chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER
The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

FARM BILL
Mr. MCCONNELL, Madam President, last evening the Senate voted overwhelmingly to advance H.R. 2—the farm bill. The reason it has reached the floor in its current form—ready for consideration, amendments, and, ultimately, passage by the full Senate—is the leadership of Chairman Pat ROBERTS and Ranking Member DEBBIE STABENOW. They have carried on the committee’s proud tradition of focusing on substance and putting partisanship aside.

As the senior Senator from Kentucky, I know exactly how important this legislation is to agricultural communities in my home State and around the Nation. Kentucky has 1.2 million acres dedicated to agriculture. That includes about $1 billion in soybean production last year alone, about three-quarters of a billion dollars in corn, and hundreds of millions of dollars in the production of hay and tobacco, just to name a few. These crops are only part of the story. Our leading agricultural commodity is poultry—a billion-dollar-plus industry that employs about 7,000 Kentuckians on its own. These are just a few examples of what Kentucky farmers bring to the country and to the world.

Despite the impressive scale, we are a State that is dominated by small farms. They form the backbone of rural communities throughout our State. But our farm families and those across rural America face a lot of uncertainty: natural disasters, from droughts to floods, unstable world markets, and falling commodity prices.

Earlier this year, the USDA Economic Research Service forecasted that net farm income is in the process of falling to a 12-year low—a 12-year low. The farmers who feed and support this country are counting on us to provide the predictability and certainty of a long-term farm bill.

My colleagues and I on the Agriculture Committee have produced a farm bill that shows America’s farmers that we understand their situation, share their concerns, and are taking action to address them.

My colleagues from every corner of the country can be proud of this legislation. First and foremost, the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018 strengthens the safety measures that directly help commodity producers as they confront low prices. It also seizes a number of opportunities to invest in the future of American agriculture and rural communities.

I am particularly excited about the provision that would empower farmers to begin cultivating industrial hemp, a crop that could play a key role going forward in Kentucky’s economy and in the Nation’s.

The bill also focuses on rural broadband, rural water infrastructure, and the fight against the opioid epidemic that has hit rural America very hard.

From top to bottom, this farm bill takes serious steps to ensure the future of American agriculture—for the sake of our farmers, our rural communities, and the entire country.
This week my colleagues will have ample opportunity to consider the legislation before us. In a few days I hope they will join me in voting to pass it.

**TAX REFORM**

Mr. MCCONNELL. Madam President, on another matter, it has been a little over 6 months since the passage of tax reform delivered measurable relief to working families and job creators, 6 months since Republicans implemented a simpler 21st century framework to help unleash a new generation of success stories, and 6 months since updated tax brackets and withholding tables provided for some 90 percent of American wage earners to take home more pay.

Thanks to lower tax rates, the IRS is withholding less of workers’ paychecks. Because we doubled the standard deduction, married couples will benefit with amounts to a new zero-percent tax bracket for the first $24,000 they earn. And parents are looking forward to the bigger child tax credit they can claim going forward—up to $2,000 per qualifying child.

These tax cuts are just the shot in the arm needed in the economy, and they are exactly what middle-class families and workers deserved. At least that is what Republicans believe.

Our Democratic colleagues seem to see things quite differently. They don’t think that $2,000—that is the average estimated tax cut this year for a family of four earning the median family income—seems like very much money, as far as they are concerned.

After all, every single Democrat voted against giving American families these tax cuts. They figured Washington knew how to spend the money better than the taxpayers who earned it. Of course, the bill became law without Democrats’ help. Since then, they have set about trying to persuade middle-class families that getting to keep more of their own money is a terrible thing, so they should support Democrats’ efforts to repeal tax reform.

I am glad I don’t have to try and make that case. It looks like more take-home pay for workers is already beginning to have ripple effects throughout the U.S. economy. Fueled in part by our Republican policies, consumer confidence in 2018 reached its highest level since November of 2000.

Sure enough, just last month retail sales growth doubled the gains that experts had forecast and shot up at the fastest pace in half a year. Here is the L.A. Times headline: “Retail sales post sharp gains in May, signaling a surge in U.S. economic growth.” That is the L.A. Times.

That is more take-home pay for American taxpayers, more prosperity for American retailers, more demand for American goods and services, and thus, more demand for American workers.

This is what we call a virtuous circle, and Republicans’ commonsense agenda is helping to make it happen. Our Democratic colleagues may want to put Washington’s foot back on the brake by repealing tax reform and piling up more regulations, but they aren’t just arguing with those of us across the aisle. They are arguing with facts face to face with the data. They are arguing with American families who are keeping more of their own money. They are arguing with the prosperity our agenda is already helping to unleash.

**MEASURE PLACED ON THE CALENDAR—H.R. 6**

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

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The leader is correct.

The clerk will read the bill by title for the second time.

The senior assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 6) to provide for opioid use disorder prevention, recovery, and treatment, and for other purposes.

Mr. MCCONNELL. 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 having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

**RESERVATION OF LEADER TIME**

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

**RECOGNITION OF THE MINORITY LEADER**

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

**APPROPRIATIONS**

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, first, on appropriations, the Senate is continuing the process.

I thank Chairman SHELBY, Ranking Member LEAHY, and Leader MCCONNELL for their work in helping move this process forward.

It has been a long time since the Senate has successfully processed appropriations through the regular order. It requires cooperation on the committee, cooperation amongst the committee staff, and cooperation here on the floor with the two leaders, and that is happening. If we are looking to work in a bipartisan way, this is, probably, the best sprout of bipartisanism that has bloomed in a long time in this body.

The fact that the parties are working together to prevent onerous amendments that are intended just to create ruckus and the fact even germane amendments that are regarded as poison pills are not being added to the bills here in the Senate really bodes well for cooperation. I wish it were the same in the House, where it is strictly a partisan process. The fact that the Senate is working together on appropriations bodes well for future legislation, including one farm bill that some people have an interest in who are in this body—many of us, actually—including, of course, the senior Senator from the great State of Kansas.

I hope this appropriations process can continue this way—with bipartisanism, knocking out poison pill amendments, sticking together, and getting a good bill done. The fact that yesterday, I think there were—how many votes?—just a handful of votes against the first minibus of three of the Appropriations Committee’s bills bodes well for the future.

I would also caution to say there may be some extraneous forces, some even down the other side of Pennsylvania Avenue, that might blow this whole thing up. If we can stick together, we can make this happen in a good way, for the good of the country, in terms of the specific bills and in terms of bringing it back together again to get this done.

That is the optimistic note of the morning. Maybe we will have more.

**FAMILY SEPARATION**

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on immigration, in the past few weeks, it has not been so optimistic. The Trump administration has created a humanitarian crisis at our southern border through its cruel family separation policy.

An Executive order signed by the President last week has barely undone the damage. It largely leaves the original policy intact and raises a whole series of unresolved questions.

Those in the administration have a lot of questions to answer, and it is only they who can straighten this out. Legislation might be a good thing, but will we know the path to legislative success and straightening this out? Will the President sign a bill that is supported by a majority of the American people?

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on immigration, in the past few weeks, it has not been so optimistic. The Trump administration has created a humanitarian crisis at our southern border through its cruel family separation policy.

An Executive order signed by the President last week has barely undone the damage. It largely leaves the original policy intact and raises a whole series of unresolved questions.

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Mr. MCCONNELL. 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 having been heard, the bill will be placed on the calendar.

**APPROPRIATIONS**

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, first, on appropriations, the Senate is continuing the process.

I thank Chairman SHELBY, Ranking Member LEAHY, and Leader MCCONNELL for their work in helping move this process forward.

It has been a long time since the Senate has successfully processed appropriations through the regular order. It requires cooperation on the committee, cooperation amongst the committee staff, and cooperation here on the floor with the two leaders, and that is happening. If we are looking to work in a bipartisan way, this is, probably, the best sprout of bipartisanism that has bloomed in a long time in this body.

The fact that the parties are working together to prevent onerous amendments that are intended just to create ruckus and the fact even germane amendments that are regarded as poison pills are not being added to the bills here in the Senate really bodes well for cooperation. I wish it were the same in the House, where it is strictly a partisan process. The fact that the Senate is working together on appropriations bodes well for future legislation, including one farm bill that some people have an interest in who are in this body—many of us, actually—including, of course, the senior Senator from the great State of Kansas.

I hope this appropriations process can continue this way—with bipartisanism, knocking out poison pill amendments, sticking together, and getting a good bill done. The fact that yesterday, I think there were—how many votes?—just a handful of votes against the first minibus of three of the Appropriations Committee’s bills bodes well for the future.

I would also caution to say there may be some extraneous forces, some even down the other side of Pennsylvania Avenue, that might blow this whole thing up. If we can stick together, we can make this happen in a good way, for the good of the country, in terms of the specific bills and in terms of bringing it back together again to get this done.

That is the optimistic note of the morning. Maybe we will have more.

**FAMILY SEPARATION**

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After a few weeks of news about one-time annual bonuses pestered out—and many of those were staged by CEOs sucking up to the President—we have started to get a look at how corporations are really using the profits from the Republican tax bill. Did Harley-Davidson, the iconic motorcycle company that President Trump talked about in his campaign and even afterward, do with their tax cuts? They cut domestic operations, announced a nearly $700 million stock repurchasing program, and now are moving significant operations overseas. Why didn't Harley-Davidson take that tax break to help continue to employ workers here in America instead of a buyback so the wealthy CEOs and shareholders would not have to wonder when they are realizing it is happening. People are realizing it is happening. We Democrats want crime. Democrats want open borders. Well, Mr. President, I am the author, with JOIN McCAIN—somehow you have also bailed out—a bill that passed this body with 60 votes that put $40 billion on the border. It would have been far more effective than any wall. We could do that now. We could do comprehensive reform now if some people would be for it on the other side and in the White House.

These rants—these hysterical, nasty, finger-pointing rants—don’t help bring bipartisanship here. Yet we expect that of the President, as he has been highly partisan, but they don’t help solve the problems. He just shoots from the hip. The different agencies, whether they be the Department of Justice and the Attorney General, the Secretary of HHS, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, don’t know what to do because there are so many contradictory signals coming. Who suffers? These poor little children who are separated from their parents suffer. They are held by people overseas. We are endeavoring to craft a farm bill that addresses priorities and stakeholders in their States. The bill that passed the Agriculture Committee, with the help and partnership of my distinguished ranking member Senator STABENOW, passed with a strong bipartisan vote of 20 to 1 earlier this month. That bill addresses many of these concerns. In fact, the Ag Committee’s bill is the only one that this bill is competing with today, portions of 65 stand-alone bills, and an additional 73 amendments were adopted in the committee. That is called working together. That is called regular order.

Needless to say, we have work to include as many priorities from Members both on and off the Ag Committee, and we want to continue working with Members to address their concerns. Prepare your amendments and come work with Senator STABENOW and me.

We are endeavoring to craft a farm bill that meets the needs of producers across all regions, all crops. All of agriculture today is struggling, not just cotton. America is buying itself going through a very difficult time; what we call in farm country, a rough patch. We must have a bill that works all across our great Nation. We must ensure that our voluntary conservation programs are keeping farmland in operation while protecting our agriculture lands and forests and other

REPUBLICAN TAX BILL

Mr. SCHUMER. Madam President, on taxes, one of the chief arguments behind the Republican tax bill was the idea that giving corporations a substantial tax cut would compel companies to hire more workers, give raises, and expand operations.
natural resources. Let us not forget that in a few short decades, the global population will top 9 billion people—some are saying even 10 billion. Agriculture production will need to double in the near future to meet that demand. Accomplishing this task requires not just on the farm and ranch but also in our government.

We must focus on program integrity—we have done that—and common-sense investments to strengthen our nutrition programs to ensure the long-term health and success of those in need of assistance. We have done that in this bill with efficiencies, reform, and a priority with regard to program integrity.

With trade and market uncertainty, to say the least, we must provide certainty for our trade promotion and research programs. Today we are losing our markets. Kansas wheat is not going to Mexico. Mexico is buying its wheat from Argentina. It is the same for corn. Our egg department is down to Mexico. Mexico is buying their corn from Brazil.

I think it could be said that when a tariff is imposed to try to improve trade deficits, you also run the risk—and we have seen it happen—of retaliation, and retaliation comes back directly on our producers and agriculture.

That is why we have to have this bill passed, to address an increasing global population, an added agricultural challenge, it is a national security challenge. Show me a country that cannot feed itself, and I will show you a nation in chaos. This means we need to grow more and raise more with fewer resources. That is going to take investments in research, new technology, lines of credit, and proper risk management. It takes the government providing tools and then getting out of the producers’ way.

In this bill, we have made and must make tough choices and be judicious with the scarce resources we have. Through an open and deliberate hearing process over the last 18 months, Members of the Senate Agriculture Committee have asked tough questions, reexamined programs to determine their effectiveness, and tried to ensure programs accomplish their fundamental purposes. Agriculture, and specifically the farm bill, has consistently answered the call to do more with less. To those who say passing a farm bill in this environment is a daunting task—and, yes, it is—I say, together we can get this done.

I think about the folks back home right now. I would like to point out that the wheat harvest is still growing across Kansas, starting in Nebraska, and headed for South Dakota and North Dakota. These farmers in the midst of harvest are facing Mother Nature. The unknown of a thunderstorm or hailstorm can hit just as they try to harvest their grain. In Kansas, we have a drought, but we are still hopeful we can harvest a reasonable crop.

We must adopt the attitude of our producers—optimism and ingenuity. A farmer doesn’t plant a seed in the ground without the faith and optimism of harvesting a good crop. That is what we should do. That means, with bipartisan support, we must do our job. We must benefit those same men and women the much needed certainty and predictability they deserve. Again, that is the paramount issue.

I know many Members have concerns. Many Members have amendments that want to address a specific problem. They feel very strongly about it, and we are here to help. We are here to help them to address such issues in this bill, but we also have to understand the tough challenges we face.

Farmers, ranchers, and growers are in a very difficult time. We must respond to that. We are the Agriculture Committee. We must accept that challenge. We must be champions for these people, and we need a bill. That is the No. 1 issue—certainty and predictability during a very difficult time for our farmers, our ranchers, and our growers.

Now, this is not the best possible bill, but it is the best possible bill under these circumstances. So I look forward to working with my colleagues on continuing to move this process forward.

To my partner in this process, Senator STABENOW, thank you so much for your help and cooperation and working together. I look forward to working with you towards that goal in the days ahead. Let’s get this bill done.

Yield the floor.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Morning business is closed.

AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION ACT OF 2018—MOTION TO PROCEED

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 2, which the clerk will report.

The senior assistant Legislative clerk read as follows:

Motion to proceed Calendar No. 483, to H.R. 2, a bill to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs, including crop insurance, through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Madam President, I thank the majority and minority leaders for bringing this bill to the floor for consideration as quickly as they have done.

I appreciate all the Agriculture Committee members on both sides of the aisle for working together to write this important legislation. Most importantly, I want to thank my good friend and my partner, Chairman PAT ROBERTS, for his work and his leadership and his commitment to our farmers and growers throughout this process. It is a great pleasure to work with him.

From the very beginning of this process, Chairman ROBERTS and I made a commitment that we would deliver a strong, bipartisanship farm bill. Despite the long road we faced, we stayed true to that commitment and we wrote a bill that will provide certainty, as the chairman talked about, to our farmers, our families, and rural communities.

We stayed focused on strengthening our Nation’s diverse agricultural economy and the 16 million jobs it supports. This is a jobs bill for America. A lot of those jobs are in my home State of Michigan, where our food and agricultural economy supports one out of four jobs in Michigan.

People look at us as an auto State, which we proudly are, an auto manufacturing State. We make things, but we make things and we grow things. I don’t think you can have an economy that makes things and grows things. That is what we do. This bill is critical to both those things. The farm bill helps us make things and grow things, and it is critical to our Michigan economy and to our nation’s economy.

Even though agriculture supports the livelihood of so many families, the rest of us may take for granted the work they do and how much we depend on them to be successful. After all, we all eat, and the plates that are filled with food comes from a farm or a ranch. Farms like Everbest Organics in Munger, MI, grow the black beans you may find in your burrito. Dietrich Orchards in Conklin produces the apple slices your kids might eat as a snack.

The men and women who own and operate so many farms in Michigan and across this country are the reason our grocery shelves are stocked with the safest, most affordable food in the world. The food we eat depends on the hard work they put in day in and day out. They do this work knowing the great risks they face. For a farmer, a year of work can be lost in a single day. I saw an example of that in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan just yesterday, where severe flooding and mudslides have caused unimaginable losses in Houghton, MI, and Hancock and the surrounding small towns. A number of farms in Menominee County experienced heavy damage, The food of which we so often have relied alone will suffer. Some operations are weeks and months to come.

On top of the uncertainty farmers face from Mother Nature, they also contend with unpredictable markets and certainly unpredictable situations today in terms of Federal policy. The farm economy is struggling right now with low prices. Many farm families are struggling to make ends meet. Uncertainty about international trade is defining the new normal. When times are tough, the farm bill provides a strong safety net to protect our farmers and ranchers. We took
steps to strengthen the risk-management tools and crop insurance to help producers of all types protect their businesses from unexpected losses. We create that risk-management safety net for all types of farms, large and small.

We also made a number of important changes for our dairy farmers. The dairy support in the last farm bill, unfortunately, did not work as expected, leaving many family dairy farms without a net. In addition to the $1.1 billion we secured in the Bipartisan Budget Act, we replaced the Margin Protection Program with new, affordable coverage for dairy farmers when the market dips.

Thanks to the support and the leadership of Senator Gillibrand, Senator Baldwin, and Senator Klobuchar, we also refund premiums for dairy farmers who did not see returns under the old safety net.

From commodities and dairy to specialty crops and urban farming, the strength of American agriculture is rooted in the diversity of what we grow and how we grow it. This is certainly true in Michigan, where we grow more cherries than any other State but one—that little State called California. We are working on that one.

Our farm bill continues to support the wide variety of farms all across America, big and small, urban and rural. We invest in the bright future of agriculture by helping new and beginning farmers, including young people and returning veterans. We expand agricultural opportunities so our farmers can make a living. Historic investments in organic farming help producers tap into one of the fastest growing sectors of agriculture.

New and permanent investments in international trade promotion will help our farmers sell their production abroad. Streamlined, permanent support for farmers markets, food hubs, and local food processing will help our farmers sell to their neighbors.

Just as we provide a safety net for farmers, it also provides a safety net for our families. We know nutrition assistance provides a critical lifeline for families who are struggling to make ends meet. The good news is, according to the Congressional Budget Office, nutrition programs are saving over $80 billion more than expected because the economy is getting better and fewer people need temporary help.

So we focused on strengthening nutrition assistance the right way—by working on a bipartisan basis.

We improved the integrity of SNAP and created new job-training opportunities and public-private partnerships, while we also improved food access for American families. We also worked to improve access to healthy foods through SNAP by boosting fruit and vegetable incentives—what we call in Michigan Double Up Bucks—and reducing paperwork for senior citizens on fixed incomes.

The farm bill also plays an important role in improving the quality of life in every single small town and rural community, like where I grew up in Clare and where I was this weekend up in the Upper Peninsula. Access to high-speed internet is one of the top concerns we hear about in rural America. When rural internet access is not a luxury, it is a necessity. High school students need to do their homework and be able to apply for college. Hospitals and health centers need it to connect patients with specialists and use telemedicine and reach those in need of health care. And small business owners count on it to steer their tractors and sell their products and communicate with customers. The farm bill includes new opportunities that will connect communities that need it most.

We are also continuing to create jobs. The strong investments in rural small businesses promote entrepreneurship. Support for renewable energy helps farmers and businesses be more efficient, while also adding installation jobs in rural communities.

Biobased manufacturing creates rural and urban jobs—taking crops like corn and soybeans and turning them into products we use every day, from laundry detergent, to seats in automobiles—yes, you may be sitting on soybeans in your car—to biofuels.

All of these things create opportunities for young people to stay in their hometowns and raise their families. We know that young people stay at home in their small town and have the quality of life they want for themselves and their families and have the opportunity to raise their children there.

Despite facing a tough budget, the farm bill continues to be one of the largest investments in the conservation of our land, water, and Great Lakes, which is so important to us in Michigan. Contrary to the House bill, we made no cuts to the conservation title, which helps our farmers be more productive and more profitable. In fact, by focusing on successful conservation partnerships, we will actually grow funding by leveraging an additional $1 billion in private investments.

Clean water and healthy wildlife habitat are not only good for our farmers and our environment, they also help support hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation. Again, that is where I grew up. We were outdoors all the time hunting, fishing, enjoying the outdoors. The farm bill accounts for over 7 million jobs.

There is no doubt that this farm bill is a jobs bill, and, as the chairman said, it is a national security bill. It is a conservation bill. It is a food security bill. It is also a bipartisian bill, with the strong support of the members of the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee.

I am proud to be here with my friend and colleague, the leader of our committee, Chairman Roemers, and I urge our colleagues to join us in swiftly passing this bill.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I rise to discuss, once again, an issue of utmost importance to the people of Louisiana and to the millions of Americans who live in coastal States or in a floodplain. I am talking, of course, about the National Flood Insurance Program, or as we refer to it, the NFIP.

As one knows, in the absence of reauthorizing legislation, this program will expire at the height of hurricane season, and its expiration will leave more than 5 million American homes and businesses without insurance and, therefore, in limbo. For the good of our national economy, we simply cannot allow that to happen. That is why I am requesting a vote to extend the program through hurricane season as either an amendment to our farm bill or after recess as a stand-alone bill. My amendment to the farm bill is clean. It would be a 6-month emergency extension that would just maintain the status quo and give flood insurance policyholders the time and assurance they need to put together a viable, bipartisan, long-term reform bill.

As one well knows, flooding is the No. 1 natural hazard in this country. It poses an extraordinary risk to both life and property. Of course, families who live near oceans, lakes, rivers, and bayous rely on the NFIP to protect their homes and businesses. Yet winter storms and snowmelt also flood thousands of properties every year, and you don’t have to live in a coastal state to have a bad rainstorm. In fact, you are twice as likely to have your home flood as you are to have it catch on fire, regardless of where you live. I can assure you that regardless of where you live, if you have 20 or 21 inches of rain over a 2-day period, you are going to flood. I do not care if you live on Pikes Peak. If you do happen to have your home or business flood, your normal homeowner’s policy is not going to help you. You are not covered if and when Congress created the NFIP, and that is why we need to continue it. Yet we find this program in jeopardy once again. I mean no disrespect, but Congress has repeatedly and consistently mangled the reauthorization of the NFIP.

Despite its being the primary source of flood insurance coverage for millions of American homeowners, Congress allowed the National Flood Insurance Program to expire four times in 2010, for a total of 59 days. Those disruptions had lasting effects on ordinary Americans. In June of 2010, for each day the NFIP had been expired, over 1,400 home sales had been canceled or delayed.
This has injected uncertainty into a fragile housing market. It had disrupted mortgage lending and had sent our local economies into a tailspin. If the NFIP were to lapse this July—and unless we do something—it will lapse on July 31—the National Association of Realtors estimates that more than 40,000 home sale closings will be affected each month.

As it now stands, we have 21 Senate session days until the NFIP expires at 12 midnight on July 31. I regret to say that no meaningful progress has been made with regard to our efforts to construct a reform bill that would continue and improve the NFIP. To make matters worse, our friends in the House of Representatives decoupled the NFIP from spending bills in the omnibus, which has only increased the likelihood that the NFIP will be allowed to expire, which is unacceptable.

Without independent reauthorizing legislation—either stand-alone legislation or an amendment to our farm bill—Congress stands poised to bring our domestic real estate market to a standstill and leave Americans in our coastal States and elsewhere exposed in the middle of hurricane season. We simply cannot afford to let down that many Americans who depend on the National Flood Insurance Program.

Again, I strongly encourage my colleagues to support this emergency extension of the NFIP, which I am working on, along with Senator Cassidy, who is the senior Senator from Louisiana and whose support I greatly appreciate.

We are a month away from a lapse of the NFIP—21 working days in the Senate. That is why I am requesting a vote on a clean, short-term, status quo reauthorization that will get us through hurricane season.

I thank the Presiding Officer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, as we all know, we are on the farm bill this week in the Senate. I express my gratitude to Chairman Roberts and Ranking Member Stabenow, for bringing us this far.

Interestingly, in a town where differences tend to be along partisan lines and ideological lines, the differences in the farm bill tend to be largely regional as much as anything else, but they have done a good job in trying to bring a fair and equitable bill to the Senate floor. That is reflected by the near unanimous vote in committee for the bill.

The farm bill has always been important. With its being renewed every 5 years, it helps to ensure that Americans and the people who benefit from American exports around the world enjoy access to the safest, cheapest, most reliable food source on the planet. The farm bill impacts many areas beyond food production. It promotes the conservation of farmland and watersheds. Foreign food aid programs are reauthorized and we lay down the policy that affects the management of our Nation’s forests.

I am especially pleased with this year’s farm bill and its impact on my home State of Texas. Among the most noteworthy provisions is protecting seed cotton eligibility for the farm bill safety net. This year’s bill also retains and strengthens the Price Loss Coverage Program to help provide Texas agricultural producers with stability through unpredictable weather and natural disasters. Finally, the bill promotes animal health and reauthorizes disease research programs, including a crucial one that will help the U.S. Department of Agriculture prepare for research to contain the spread of the cattle fever tick. I doubt many people have heard of the cattle fever tick, but it is a real threat to our herds, our beef herds, and it has the potential to wipe out cattle herds and cause devastating financial losses.

I want to highlight three areas where I do think the bill could stand some improvement—first, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program. There is a lot of goodness in the farm bill and agricultural programs, but many people don’t know that about 80 percent of the money spent in the farm bill is directed to so-called nutrition programs. So calling this a farm bill is a bit of a misnomer, since only 20 percent of its resources deal with farm and agriculture. So we need to consider targeted ways to ensure that tax dollars used to pay for these nutrition programs are used wisely.

That is why I support an amendment to expand work requirements for those who receive SNAP benefits. It is not just for work, but for people who are able-bodied who need to train for work or provide community service as condition of qualifying for this welfare benefit.

My second related amendment will authorize a pilot program to encourage nongovernmental partners to help address food insecurity in local communities. While I salute Chairman Ron Kind and Ranking Member Stabenow for attempting to ensure the integrity of our nutrition programs, I believe these amendments will further promote the goal we all share.

The last one I will cosponsor with the junior Senator from Kansas, whose leadership I would like to commend, is one that addresses the wildfires we have had the last 2 years and the destruction these natural disasters have provided in farm country.

I see the concern that the Agriculture Committee on the floor, and I yield to him if he has a question he would like to ask.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kansas.

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. President, just a comment, and I state to the Presiding Officer that I thank the Senator from Texas for his general support for the farm bill.

The issues Senator Cornyn has mentioned are very important. In the nutrition title, we have addressed deficiencies that he has mentioned. We have 10 States now that have private projects for job training to figure out what really works best. The law currently allows States to have job training and a worker program. Kansas has that law. I am sure Texas probably has the law.

I think we have achieved about as much as we can to at least determine where we are going. The House bill, with all due respect, has $8 billion in cuts, and then there are questions as to how that is implemented and what agency does that. Agriculture, I don’t think represents the administration’s philosophy as a whole. It is not a full plan, nor is it a full program. It is a full program to bring a fair and equitable bill to the Senate floor. That is reflected by the three things the Senator just mentioned.

By the way, we deal with that bonus program, where some States—actually, only eight States—were not guilty of this, but a lot of States gamed the system, and we have taken care of that. We have taken a hard look at the nutrition program, but we don’t declare the farm program to be a welfare program or try to put it into that kind of a pigeonhole.

So, basically, I am just saying with the three things, the Senator just mentioned, we tried to address all three. Now, perhaps, not to the degree that the distinguished Senator would like, but that is still up for consideration, and I appreciate his comments.

Mr. CORNYN. Mr. President, I appreciate the comments of the chairman of the Agriculture Committee, and I appreciate his efforts to try to accommodate the concerns I have raised.

Believe me, I understand this isn’t his first rodeo. He has been down this path many times trying to come up with a farm bill that can get passed by both Houses of Congress and signed by the President of the United States, and that is no easy task.

I would state on the work requirement for qualifying for the so-called nutrition program, I am aware of the fact that since these are Federal dollars, many States think even though they have the authority to impose some work or community service requirement, can waive that rather easily, since they are not spending their
money; they are spending the Federal Government’s money. So we are looking for ways to perhaps strengthen that provision.

I hope we will have an opportunity to have a vote on it. My goal is to make sure we pass a farm bill, but I do think it is important that we demonstrate our commitment to protecting the Federal taxpayer and imposing modest work, preparation for work, or community service requirements on able-bodied people.

I yield to the chairman.

Mr. ROBERTS. I thank the Senator for yielding.

We are looking at those provisions, and we are looking at making sure able-bodied people do achieve the goal of going from dependence to independence, more especially in this time of economic recovery, which is really the secret to all of this. The numbers in the Food Stamp Program have decreased dramatically as we have seen our economy improve, but we are taking a look at those waivers. The difference is, in the House bill, we have a situation where somebody has children 6 and under, it used to be 10 and under, and then on the other side, people who were 50 to now 60 are included—that has raised some dust.

There are several other issues the Senator has mentioned. It is just a matter of degree. We want to provide integrity to that program. We want it to work and have it go to the people who truly need it, and we have tried very hard to accomplish that.

We will study hard the good recommendations the Senator has mentioned, and we will do our best.

Mr. CORKYN. I appreciate the chairman’s comments, and I have confidence in him and his ability to manage this bill successfully across the floor.

I yield the floor.

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

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

RECESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate stands in recess until 2:15 p.m.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 12:30 p.m., recessed until 2:15 p.m. and reassembled when called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. PORTMAN).

AGRICULTURE AND NUTRITION ACT OF 2018—MOTION TO PROCEED—Continued.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska.

Mrs. FISCHER. Mr. President, I rise today in strong support of the important legislation before us, and that is the 2018 farm bill. This is critical legislation for Nebraskans and for all Americans. It will provide the certainty and predictability agriculture producers need to do their job of delivering abundant, high-quality, nutritious food to our Nation.

My husband, Bruce, and I have a family ranch in the Sandhills of Nebraska. That is our home. That is where we live, and that is where we work. I know firsthand that being a farmer or rancher is more than just a job. It is a way of life, a way of living a full day, a year. It is one of life’s most noble callings to care for the land and God’s creatures, to be stewards of our natural resources, and to feed the world.

As a State senator of the Nebraska legislature and now as a U.S. Senator, commonsense agriculture policy has been a top priority for me. This year, I was honored to have the opportunity to join the Senate Ag Committee, where I am the voice for Nebraska agriculture and the farmers we work on this vital legislation for our State.

I want to thank Chairman ROBERTS for welcoming me to the committee and for his excellent work on this bill. I also want to thank him for making a visit to Nebraska past May. Together, we held a roundtable at the Nebraska State fairgrounds in Grand Island and toured a soybean processing plant in Hastings. During these visits, we heard feedback and input from Nebraska’s agriculture community as well as more after traveling back to Washington as the committee crafted this bill.

Production agriculture is the economic engine of Nebraska. Across our State, there are more than 47,000 farms and ranches. From the panhandle to Central Nebraska, to the city streets of Lincoln and Omaha, Nebraskans understand the monumental role of agriculture as our State’s No. 1 industry. One in four Nebraska jobs is tied to agriculture, and there is a lot of anxiety in farm country today.

Current net farm income is down by over 50 percent compared to 5 years ago when we passed the last farm bill. While uncertainty surrounds international trade and biofuels policy, we are looking at experiencing depressed commodity prices and tight margins. Since the beginning of June, Nebraska cash corn prices are down roughly 11 percent. Cash soybean prices are down 14 percent. This has resulted in over $1 billion in lost receipts to corn and soybean producers. Farmers and ranchers are worried.

For many years, I traveled the State of Nebraska to meet with and listen carefully to folks about their ideas to address the issues they face. I hosted several ag roundtables with local producers, Nebraska stakeholders, government officials, and agriculture industry experts about how we can boost our rural economies.

Many of our discussions explore the relationship between the “internet of things” and agriculture. A key point that has been consistently made is the need for high-speed internet connectivity on farms and ranches. I hold a number of these roundtables every year, and it is always good to hear straight from producers about these important issues. I also bring leaders in our government to Nebraska State Fair to discuss the current understanding of our State and familiarize themselves with the challenges producers deal with on a daily basis.

On a snowy day in May last year, I welcomed the Secretary of Agriculture, Sonny Perdue, to our family ranch. The Secretary joined me in hosting a roundtable discussion with more than 60 of our neighbors and our friends. He heard about our suggestions on trade, marketing our products, broadband deployment, and other concerns we as ag producers have.

Working together with my colleagues here in the Senate, we have had some great successes rolling back Federal regulations that have hurt farmers and ranchers. For example, we worked with the administration to halt the harmful waters of the United States rule, which would have expanded the Federal Government’s jurisdiction over our State’s water resources.

Earlier this year, as a part of the government spending bill, Congress passed and the President signed into law a permanent fix, which I championed. It ensures that farmers and ranchers are not treated unfairly and sites under those EPA regulations. Additionally, we made some progress in eliminating regulations meant for oil refineries that were unreasonably affecting producers who use on-farm fuel storage tanks.

Leading up to the 2018 farm bill, I was pleased to work alongside the USDA and the Nebraska Department of Agriculture to lift a 13-year ban on U.S. beef shipments to Israel. I have kept the administration and the leadership in our government to Nebraska’s high-quality agriculture products. I advocated for our country to stay in the KORUS Free Trade Agreement, and I visited with both the U.S. administration officials and South Korean officials on the importance of the trade relationship between our two countries.

I was pleased to see that the administration made a good trade deal with South Korea. This is a step in the right direction. It will expand opportunities for our producers and for the State of Nebraska.

These were big wins for our producers, but we can, we should, and we must provide the predictability our producers need, especially during these tough times. That means passing the farm bill and enacting it into law.

Traveling around our State, a common theme that I hear is the continued need for a strong farm safety net that upholds the integrity of the crop insurance program. This is a critical risk management tool that works for farmers. From the very beginning, I have
made safeguarding crop insurance my top priority throughout this process, and I appreciate that the farm bill will enhance this vital program for producers in my State and across the country. The farm bill also recognizes the importance of our trade promotion programs. Nebraska producers have demonstrated that they can excel in the global marketplace. The bill before us merges the Market Access Program, the Foreign Market Development Program, the Market Access Program, and the Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops into one new Priority Trade Promotion, Development, and Assistance Program.

This new priority trade promotion program will ensure that the baselines for these important programs will be upheld while allowing ag organizations to leverage these critical dollars to promote our high-quality ag products around the world. Moreover, the program will allow the Secretary of Agriculture to address immediate trade needs effectively to ensure that valuable market access is prioritized.

What is more, this bill takes major steps to expand broadband so that our rural communities, which are harder to reach, are not left behind in this digital era. There is no stronger example of the benefits of innovation than the influence of internet access on the agriculture industry. Today’s rural areas are experiencing increased productivity because of the advanced technologies fueling U.S. agricultural growth.

Just recently, I had the honor of welcoming the FCC Commissioner, Brendan Carr, to Northeast Nebraska to further address this issue. Together, we visited Northeast Community College, where we learned about their fascinating precision agriculture curriculum, which focuses on familiarizing students with new farming technology and advanced information technology and the data these systems gather help our amazing agriculture producers make effective decisions as they feed the world.

The Precision Agriculture Connectivity Act was included in the Ag Committee’s managers’ package during the markup of the farm bill. This would create a task force at the FCC charged with identifying breaks in high-speed internet connectivity across America’s farm and ranch land.

Additionally, in the committee markup for the farm bill, I was also pleased to sponsor several amendments that were adopted unanimously in the managers’ package. My amendments encouraged producers to utilize efficient water irrigation conservation technology which directs the USDA’s Natural Resources Conservation Service to recognize the use of remote telemetry data systems for irrigation scheduling as a best management practice.

The 2018 farm bill will also provide some much needed relief for our ag hauling. It is clear that the hours of service regulations for truck drivers are inflexible, and they fail to consider the realities that impact our livestock haulers. I filed an amendment with my colleague, the senior Senator from Arkansas, which would expand the definition of livestock to include llama, alpacas, live fish, and crawfish. With this expanded definition, agricultural haulers would receive exemptions for these products from the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration’s hours of service regulations for truck drivers.

This legislation addresses many important issues for Nebraska’s producers, but it is not perfect. Pesticide applicators in Nebraska are being forced to deal with redundant Federal regulations that provide no environmental or water quality benefits, yet they are putting a financial strain on producers. This is a bipartisan issue, and it needs to be addressed. In fact, the EPA, under the Obama administration, supported this fix. I wish this bill did more to cut red tape and to provide relief for our farmers and their families.

Additionally, I was disappointed that the bill doesn’t include commonsense flexibilities for the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program. That is why I am a cosponsor to an amendment that would provide our children, no matter where they live, with access to fruits and vegetables, regardless of form. This bipartisan amendment would ensure that the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program does not use our taxpayer dollars to pick winners and losers based on product categories. Instead, this amendment would provide our schools, particularly those in the most rural areas of our country, with more flexibility to provide their students with canned or frozen produce that is nutritionally equivalent.

I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.

I am proud to fight for farmers, ranchers, and producers in the Senate. Our ag producers are God’s gift to Nebraska and to the world. They are my neighbors and my friends. They are my family. By coming together to pass this pro-farmer, pro-agriculture farm bill, we can secure a better future for our producers and for our country.

Again, I thank Chairman Roberts and Ranking Member Stabenow for their good work on this bill. The House has done their job, and now it is our turn.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

Thank you.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

NATIONAL GREAT OUTDOORS MONTH

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, for Montana, nothing beats getting outside and getting outdoors for hunting, fishing, skiing, backpacking, snowmobiling, you name it. It is our way of life in Montana. That is why I am excited to announce that June is National Great Outdoors Month.

The outdoor life in Montana has a very special meaning for me. I grew up fishing, hunting, hiking, and skiing, in fact, all over the State of Montana. In July of 1985, I got to take my sweet wife Cindy after we hiked to the top of Hyalite Peak, just south of Bozeman. It is a peak a little over 10,000 feet. Seven and a half miles from the trailhead to the top and back was a long 15-mile day, and I am grateful she said yes.

In fact, during the summer, I spend a lot of time backpacking in the Beartooths with our family. We bring along our mini Australian shepherds and bear spray. It is good practice.

In Montana, outdoor recreation isn’t just our way of life; it is also our economy. In fact, outdoor recreation directly supports some 71,000 Montana jobs and generates $2.2 billion in wages and salaries and an estimate of over $7 billion in consumer spending.

We see it every summer, every winter, and now every shoulder season that people from around the Nation around the world come to visit America’s great outdoors, but in Montana, it doesn’t just stop there. We are having a very good year. Whether it is hiking in Glacier, fly fishing in the Gallatin, Jefferson, Madison, Stillwater, Yellowstone, Missouri, the Big Horn, or skiing in places like Big Mountain, Red Lodge, Bridger, or Big Sky, or floating in whitewater float trips, we are lucky to have all of that right at our fingertips.

That is why it is important to recognize the value of the outdoors during National Great Outdoors Month. I think, when you spend time outdoors, you are not only experiencing Montana’s great outdoors, but you are giving back to our local economy and creating jobs. For our young people, getting outdoors outside, off their phones, and out into the wilderness is a good thing.

I encourage everybody to recognize National Great Outdoors Month by joining me in getting away from the TV, away from the phones, and getting outside—get out there and experience all that the outdoors has to offer.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois.

FAMILY SEPARATION

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, last Friday, I visited Heartland Alliance, a nonprofit organization in the city of Chicago, which, for more than two decades, has provided care for immigrant children who are classified as unaccompanied children.

The day I visited last Friday was my second visit to one of their nine facilities in the city of Chicago. Very few, if any, people in that city—a great city, and I am proud to represent it—even know that Heartland Alliance exists. The children are kept in residential group homes that look like ordinary homes. The only giveaway is the security fence around the building. It is a little higher than most of the...
fences in the neighborhood. That is the only difference. In the busy neighborhood, there is a house with dozens of children inside.

On the day I was there, Heartland Alliance of Chicago had 66 children under their care who had been separated from their parents by the Federal Government over the last several weeks. They were separated under President Trump’s zero tolerance policy. Two-thirds of these 66 zero tolerance children were under the age of 13. Twenty-two of the children—zero tolerance children, separated from their parents—were under the age of 5.

I went into the facility’s nursery, where the infants and toddlers were being held, and I couldn’t imagine for a moment what it must have been like when someone reached over and took that infant out of the arms of that mother and decided to transport that baby thousands of miles away. That is what has happened.

I met with little girls. I will not use their names, but their ages are 5 and 6. When these tiny, little girls walked into the room together, holding hands, I thought immediately they were twins. They had a Bamm-Bamm hair-style. Unfortunately, they will never know what I am referring to from the old television show—and they were as cute as can be. They were holding hands as they walked into the room. I thought, at first, they were twins, and then I realized one was a little bit older than the other. So I started asking them questions: their names and their ages and where they were from. They were answering for one another.

At the end of it, we asked: Are you sisters?

They said: No, “amigas”—friends. They, like so many other kids in this situation, were clinging to anything that created a connection in their desperate little lives.

I bought the children some homemade cards that kids from my staff and friends had made to give to them. They were just pieces of construction paper with stickers inside, the kind kids love with stickers inside, the kind kids love—another connection in a life that, sadly, has become disconnected from the reality of their family.

I asked the staff at Heartland Alliance about these zero tolerance kids. I said: Could you find the parents of these kids if you needed to for a medical emergency?

They replied: Well, we could try. In some cases, we could, but in many cases, it is like a scavenger hunt.

You see, their parents may be moved from place to place, and if something happened, a medical emergency, it would be difficult to find that parent. I thought about that.

My little granddaughters and grandson are 6, 7, 8 years old. If they were brought into a hospital with some serious medical condition, the first thing the doctor wants to know is: what is the history? Has this child had a problem before?

These people don’t know. There are no files that are coming with the children that have their medical history, their educational history, or any way to contact their parents in an emergency situation.

This was a gut-wrenching visit. It is still with me today. It is just hard to imagine that the Government of the United States of America would forcibly take children away from their parents—parents who are seeking a chance at asylum and safety from violence and persecution.

“I am angry too. I am infuriated that not only have these families not been reunited, but there doesn’t seem to be an effective plan in place to bring these kids back to their parents.

How did we reach this point? How, in the history of this country, did we reach the point, where, on April 6, Attorney General Jeff Sessions announced the Trump administration had created a new zero tolerance policy for prosecuting border cases?

There is no requirement in law to prosecute every border case criminally—none. These cases could be handled under civil law and families can be kept together under the law, but this administration chose to call every person at the border a criminal, even those seeking asylum and fleeing violence and death threats and seeking a chance at asylum. As soon as they allege that the adult at the border is a criminal, then they can rationalize separating the children from these possible criminals, but, in most cases, the overwhelming majority of cases, the only possible crime was the fact that they showed up at the border.

As far as we know, more than 2,300 children have been taken away from their parents by the U.S. Government as a result of the zero tolerance policy. They have been transferred to facilities in places far away, sometimes thousands of miles away, like Chicago.

If the Federal Government separates children from parents while the family is in custody, I believe the government has the solemn obligation to ensure that each child can be located and properly reunited with their parents. Isn’t this basic? But what we hear from advocates and that is that the administration’s handling of the reunification process is a mess.

We are at a real risk of lost children, lost in a bureaucratic system, adrift in a bureaucratic sea, who are delayed for who knows how long from seeing their parents again. That is because this was done so quickly, without any real thought to the impact it would have on the children, the impact it would have on the mothers and dads, and the impact it would have on the image of the United States of America in the eyes of the world.

The Trump administration needs to make it an immediate priority to ensure that children who are separated from parents are brought back together again quickly.

Over the weekend, the Department of Homeland Security said the Federal Government “knows the location of all children in its custody and is working to reunite them with their families.” I quote that administration tweet. If it is true, there is no excuse for delay.

No law required the administration to separate these families, and we don’t need any new laws to be passed in this Chamber to reunite them. We just need the administration to act. And we need Congress to exert its oversight to verify that the administration is doing what it promised.

I have worked for most of my Senate career to pass bipartisan legislation to fix our broken immigration system. Time and again, bipartisan efforts, supported by a majority of Americans, have been blocked by a minority of vocal Republicans.

I worked for months with John McCain and six other colleagues to write a comprehensive immigration reform bill, which we brought to the floor of the Senate and passed with an overwhelming vote. It would have cured this problem and many others, but the minority of Representatives refused to even consider it.

Yesterday I sat down with several of my colleagues—Republicans and Democrats—to discuss whether we can find a way to pass a law or state of policy to stop the administration from separating families in the future. I am always happy to sit down, on a bipartisan basis, roll up my sleeves, and try to write a law that might serve the purpose of making this a better country, curing the problems we face, and doing it with my colleagues on both sides of the aisle, but Pennsylvania Avenue is a two-way street, and over the past few days, President Trump has made statements about immigration reform that do not help at all and I believe are contrary to the Constitution but the values of our country.

Last Friday, President Trump said Republicans should stop “wasting their time on immigration until after we elect more Senators and Congressmen/ women in November.”

Also, on Friday, he said the stories of children separated from their parents were “phony”—“phony.” I have seen these kids. These aren’t phony kids, and they aren’t phony stories.

On Sunday, the President tweeted: We cannot allow all of these people to invade our country. When somebody comes in, we must immediately, with no judges or court cases, bring them back from where they came from.

That was the President’s tweet. Statements like that and the President’s tweet make a mockery of our Constitution and its solemn guarantee of due process of law.

The due process clause of the Constitution doesn’t just apply to citizens; it applies to all people in the United States. The idea of abandoning due process when people seek asylum at
our borders and having, as the President said, “no judges or court cases,” is antithetical to the Constitution and its principles. I will continue to work in good faith with my colleagues to see what Congress can do to determine whether they are eligible for asylum. It is that basic. We don’t have to detain them for long periods of time to achieve that.

We know there are three ways to get over 90 percent of these people to the heartland of the country. No. 1, provide them with the advice of legal counsel; No. 2, provide them with case management, such as those provided by Lutheran services, Catholic services, and others, which are willing to counsel them and work with them and tell them what the legal system in America requires; No. 3, in extreme cases, ankle monitors. Over 90 percent of the people show up for hearings with those three basic things. We don’t need to build multimillion dollar detention facilities and internment camps for these families. For goodness’ sake, we can do this in a humane and constitutional way.

Then, we need to address some root causes of this issue. On Friday, in Chicago, the head of the Drug Enforcement Agency came by to sit down with me, and we talked about the flow of opioids, the flow of heroin, and the flow of fentanyl into my State of Illinois. I am sure it is as true in Ohio as it is in Illinois. There is no town too small and no suburb too wealthy not to be hit by this drug epidemic that we are currently facing.

I was shocked to learn that in any given month, 2,000 pounds of fentanyl come into the city of Chicago—2,000 pounds. The Drug Enforcement Agency is lucky to intercept 20 or 30 pounds. The rest of it is going to be consumed and distributed from that city.

Where is a lot of it coming from? It is coming from the cartels in Mexico. It isn’t the people from Honduras that pose the threat to America’s security—not nearly as much as this drug epidemic.

Keep in mind that it is a two-way street in this drug epidemic. Not only are these Mexican cartels sending these drugs to the United States, killing our kids and killing our neighbors and friends, but we are sending back to them laundered drug money and guns so these cartels can take control in Mexico, Honduras, El Salvador, and in Guatemala. When these gangs take control and threaten the lives of people, they flee to the United States looking for a kind of a backlash circle that should be broken by breaking the supply of drugs coming into this country.

Any other President would be sitting down with the leaders of Mexico, El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala, addressing this drug issue head-on. We have seen the tweets about kids who he calls “phony” coming to our border. We need to truly have a meeting of Central American and North American leaders to discuss this drug problem and all of the problems it is creating not only in their countries but in ours. We also need to move forward and pass the Dream Act. I have been trying for a long time here—almost 17 or 18 years, as he would say—that we work on a law that will allow those who were brought to this country as children a chance to earn their way into legal status. Almost 90 percent of Americans support it. We need to pass it here.

Finally, I think it is given up on comprehensive immigration reform. For goodness’ sake, we see these problems every day—piecemeal problems, one at a time, trying to address one here and one there. Isn’t it time that we take a look at the whole system and concede that we cannot accept everyone from all over the world who wants to come. We just can’t open our borders for everyone. We need security on our borders. We also need a clear and humane system when it comes to dealing with the current border crisis.

I hope this is a goal that even some Republicans can agree on, and it doesn’t take a new law to first reunite these kids with their parents and to take a positive step forward.

Let’s get this done before the Fourth of July. Let’s reunite all 2,300 of these children with their parents and to take a positive step forward.

That individual mandate was part of the law that said that every American—everyone—had to have insurance, and they worked for that. Washington dictated, even if it wasn’t the right choice for them or their family.

I have told people about the work we have been doing to expand people’s options and their choices to use what are called short-term, limited duration health plans. These are less expensive health plans. They are free from the expensive, intrusive, and burdensome regulations that ObamaCare has placed on the insurance that they have been forced to buy.

Thanks to President Trump, I am now able to point to the latest thing that Republicans have done to help millions of Americans get the care they need from a doctor they choose at a lower cost to them.

Last week, the Department of Labor expanded the availability of what have been known as association health plans. This Wall Street Journal editorial called “Exit From ObamaCare,” I believe, is the best example of it.

The idea is very simple. Large employers in this country can offer their workers a variety of good health insurance plans, and those because they have the negotiating leverage that comes with a large group of employers. Well, small businesses and people who work for themselves don’t have that same ability, that same leverage. Their workers are often stuck looking for expensive coverage, and the place where it seems to be most expensive, certainly, that I see, is in the ObamaCare markets.

An association health plan lets these groups of individuals, or just individuals themselves, band together and negotiate as if they were one big business. They get much better deals. So maybe it is like all the Lyft drivers or Uber drivers or independent truck drivers working in a State or working across State lines all joining together or the small businesses that are members of the city’s chamber of commerce—all of those small businesses years ago that we have seen in Las Vegas, where the chamber of commerce there has been providing opportunities for all of the small businesses to come together. They have done it for over 30 years, but it was outlawed by the Obamacare law. If once again, these businesses can now join together to offer the same opportunities for coverage that the healthcare law reserved only for people who worked with big businesses. It is a way for people now small businesses—to escape the ObamaCare marketplace that has failed so many people across the country.
According to one estimate, Americans who sign up for one of these association health plans could save close to $10,000 a year on their premiums compared to the individual Obamacare market. The plans would come with the same protections people get if they do work for large companies and they have the same protections for people with preexisting conditions, which, to me, is critical. My wife is a breast cancer survivor—multiple operations, chemotherapy is important to us as we continue to protect people with pre-existing conditions, and this does it.

We have all the same protections against losing coverage if someone in the family is sick, but it just gives them the choice to join together in a group to have much better buying opportunities and lower costs. They will have the same protections for people who want to cover their adult children up to 26 years of age. They will also have the same bans on lifetime limits for how much the insurance will pay.

Where I live in Wyoming, most of the businesses we have are small businesses. It is the nature of our State. It is a rural State. They are the small shop owners, ice cream stores, florists on the corners. When I talk to people in Wyoming, every one of them considers themselves a small business in the sense that they don’t really use the words very much because they just think of themselves as businesses in our State, businesses in our communities, businesses that our families rely on and go to and shop at regularly. These are people who want to do right by their workers, and they want to offer a lot of the same benefits that bigger companies have and offer their workers.

So this new move by the Trump administration really gives all of them a chance to do that, specifically when it comes to health insurance and benefits for their employees.

So Republican policies have been so successful at creating a thriving and growing economy that we now have more job openings in America than we actually have people looking for work. That is how strong this economic recovery has become.

Small businesses really do need to be able to offer these better health benefits in order to compete for workers. They need to be able to compete to provide affordable insurance so they can afford to provide it for their workers. At the same time, people who own insurance have seen prices more than double under Obamacare. We need to help those people get back to more reasonable rates so they are getting the care they need from a doctor they want at a cost they can afford.

When Democrats wrote the healthcare law and passed it on straight party-line votes, they actually targeted small businesses and forced them to pay more. That is hard to believe, but it is true. So Republicans are leveling the playing field.

Under this new plan—this exit from Obamacare—it has been estimated by the Congressional Budget Office that 4 million Americans will sign up for this new option—4 million Americans. That is how popular this is going to be. For people who don’t have insurance right now because they can’t afford it, they are saying that 400,000 more Americans will be able to get insurance because it will now be affordable for them. So they will finally have a chance to get the high-quality insurance they couldn’t afford under the mandates of Obamacare.

This isn’t something that anyone is going to be required to sign up for. It is something about which people will have the freedom to make decisions and choices and the flexibility to see what works best for them. That is what it is about—freedom and flexibility and choice. People can decide for themselves if one of these association health plans is the best option for them, the best option for their workers or for their family members. One of these association health plans only if they decide it gives them better coverage and better value. Isn’t that what people want? They want choices and value for the money they spend.

It is interesting that just as a result of the fact that these associated health plans came out and the options were provided, Democrats don’t seem to like the fact that Americans will have this kind of choice. Washington Democrats don’t like to talk about union workers being able to get together to negotiate for things like better healthcare, but the same Democrats here in the Senate oppose this new action by the Trump administration that just lets workers get together to negotiate for better, more affordable healthcare coverage. The only difference here is that the Republicans want to give this opportunity to people who are self-employed or who work for small businesses.

It doesn’t seem to be that the Democrats want to reserve the right only for the union members—the big unions—and maybe they are the ones who fund the Democratic campaigns for reelection.

There is nothing in the new association health plans that tries to lure younger, healthy people away from Obamacare plans. It just says that here is a choice. Nothing requires people or businesses to participate. It just provides millions of Americans with a choice: Obamacare or an association health plan. That is the difference. You take a look and see what works best for you. See what you find value in, where you are going to get value for your dollars, and make that decision.

Republicans are for opportunities and options. Democrats seem to be more for mandates and restrictions. We like to offer options, opportunities, and openness. I think the American people prefer options in this land of opportunity.

Democrats are going to go out on the campaign trail and claim that what we have done now with these association health plans is to sabotage Obamacare. I have heard them talk. Don’t believe it. If the only way Obamacare can survive is to force millions of hard-working Americans to pay too much for their healthcare, then, Obamacare is not going to last. Democrats don’t seem to want to admit that. They also don’t really want to change any of the things that are broken in the American healthcare system. They want it to stay broken so they can use the plan for what we have heard some of the Democrats refer to as a single-payer health plan. That is a completely government-run healthcare system, where all of the bills are paid by the taxpayers. It has become the liberal litmus test for the Democrats.

We are going to hear them a lot more talking about that in the weeks and months ahead. When I look at that as a doctor who has practiced medicine for 25 years, as an orthopedic surgeon who is bringing care to one of the most remote communities, businesses that our families rely on and go to and shop at regularly. These are people who want to do right by their workers, and they want to offer a lot of the same benefits that bigger companies have and offer their workers.

So when we look at what has been proposed by a number of the Democrats cosponsored by many—a single-payer healthcare system, a government-run insurance plan—we are talking about a program with higher taxes, longer lines, and fewer choices. I believe that is not what the American people want. What they want is an exit from Obamacare into much more affordable insurance, something that works for them, something where they have an opportunity to make their own choices and have the flexibility to choose what is best for them and their families.

We are offering real solutions to improve healthcare in this country. We are giving families more freedom and more flexibility to choose what works for them, not what Washington dictates.

I yield the floor.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

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

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

Mrs. GILLIBRAND. Mr. President, I rise to speak about the farm bill—something that we have in common, something that both of our States push the Department of Agriculture very important for our country’s economy. This legislation is one of the most important chances we have in this Chamber to address one of the
I have two young children, and I know that many of our colleagues in this Chamber also have young children. Our children will never have to have access to SNAP to get basic nutrition. They will never know what it is like to wake up hungry because their parents didn’t have enough money to feed them a nutritious dinner. I believe at my core that we need to care about other people’s children as much as we care about our own, so I urge my colleagues to do what is right and support the SNAP for Kids Act. Let us show our Representatives’ cruel plan and commit ourselves to protecting SNAP instead of destroying it.

The second issue I want to talk about today is dairy prices. My home State of New York is one of the biggest dairy-producing States in the country. We are blessed with thousands of dairy farms and even more hard-working men and women who wake up before the sun rises every single day to produce the milk that keeps our families healthy.

Unfortunately, over the last few years, our dairy farmers have taken a serious hit from persistently low dairy prices. Many of our dairy farms are operating below their cost of production. Over the last decade, dairy farms all over New York have actually had to shut down because of this crisis. Many are currently on the brink of failing.

This is what one dairy farmer said:

"It's so hard. Do I want to wake up and lose $30,000 a day?"

Imagine the pain our dairy farmers and their families suffer when they wake up before dawn, every day, without a break, and they still can’t make ends meet and provide for their own children. Imagine the heartbreak and the depression of the last dairy farmer in a family—the one who has to sell the farm despite generations of hard work because he just can’t make ends meet.

This is why our job is to support the House plan and the Senate bill and provide emergency funding to dairy farmers.

Our dairy farmers need a lifeline, and I want this emergency funding to go to dairy farmers, not to those who need it so they can keep producing milk without going bankrupt—long enough for the industry to come together to balance supply and for Congress to create a more fair milk pricing system.
more than pay lip service to his legacy; we must honor it through our actions. We can do so by being strong in our convictions but soft with our words, by being principled in our positions but respectful of other views in this world. In a word, we can be more civil.

Open the newspaper, scroll through Twitter, or simply turn on the TV, and you will see that this Nation suffers from a deficit of civility quite unlike anything I have ever seen. The problem is bad. It is getting worse, and both sides are to blame. Both sides are at fault for escalating the rhetoric to irresponsible levels.

I have said this many times before, but it bears repeating: Our words have consequences, and in an age of retweets, viral videos, and shareable content, those words often echo well beyond their intended audience and context. It is incumbent upon all of us—from the President, to Congress, on down—to be responsible for our speech.

With that, I ask my colleagues to find a better way to honor the life of Charles Krauthammer than to follow the example of civility he leaves behind? May we all, then, recommit ourselves to civility by living as Charles lived. May his memory be a blessing to us all.

My wife is a wonderful person. She is a farm girl. She grew up on a farm and really has earned everything she has ever had. She had a brother named Ramon. Ramon was an athlete when he got struck—right before the solutions to his illness were arrived at—and he became crippled. Ramon was one of the finest men I have ever met in my life. He was very hurt by this malady that came upon him, but I can remember what a decent, honorable, kind person he was and how he went on and got his master’s degree. He went all the way through undergraduate and got a master’s degree at Utah State University and then became an electrical engineer in Las Vegas. I remember one time carrying him—he was so light—in my arms through the Los Angeles Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. He was one of the finest men I have ever known at any time, anywhere.

That is one reason why I recognize Charles so well. Charles Krauthammer is one of the finest men I have known too. He and Ramon were heroes of mine. I have written a lot on the ramifications and difficulties of life and death them.

We are going to miss Charles Krauthammer. Not only was he brilliant, but he was somebody who made sense. He was somebody who really could relate to everybody. He was a really good person, just like my brother-in-law, Ramon, was as good a person as you could have ever thought. I think we all should stop and think about these two lives and recommit ourselves to being principled in our positions but respectful of other views in this world. We lost a great person this weekend; I just wanted to say a few words about it.

This is a great body. We have great people on both sides. I would like to see us work better together and accommodate each other to the best interest of the greatest country on Earth. If we do that, I think we will all, when the time comes, leave this place knowing we had done our best.

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

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

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. President, I rise today in support of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, also referred to as the Senate’s farm bill.

As a member of the Senate Ag Committee, I was proud to work with Senator Roberts and our ranking member, Senator Stabenow of Michigan, to pass a strong farm bill.

Times are challenging in ag country. Commodity prices are low, and our farmers and ranchers face numerous challenges. Net farm income is down 52 percent from where it stood 5 years ago, and bankruptcies are up more than 39 percent from 2014. Moving this farm bill through the Senate will help reduce uncertainty for our ag producers and will benefit the broader economy.

I would like to say and I often say that good farm policy benefits every single American every single day. Think about that. Our farmers and ranchers produce the highest quality, lowest cost food supply in the world, in the history of the world. So every single day, every American benefits just in that respect and in other respects in terms of the employment that is created, the positive balance of trade, the innovation, and so many other things. In fact, the crops we grow and the livestock we raise are used not only for food but also for fuel and fiber.

But simply the fact that every single American benefits every day from the highest quality, lowest cost food supply in the world means that when we pass the farm bill, providing good farm policy that helps support our farmers and ranchers so they can continue to provide that food supply for America and for the world, we are really doing something for all Americans and something that affects their lives, obviously, in a very big way every single day.

I am pleased we were able to draft a bill that will give our farmers and ranchers the support they need to continue to produce that food, fuel, and fiber that make our country go and provide the same things to so many in other countries throughout the world.

Leading up to consideration of the farm bill, we worked diligently to gather input from farmers and ranchers in my State and across the country. Over the past year, I have held roundtables back home. I have hosted Farmer Senate Tours, which is a very important part of the counter-cyclical safety net for our farmers and ranchers. So we have ARC, which is the Agriculture Risk Coverage Program, and PLC, the Price Loss Coverage Program, which comprise the counter-cyclical safety net—for our farmers, so that when prices are low, they get help, and when they are high, they don’t. That is the whole idea—to help them through the tough stretches, along with, as I mentioned just a minute ago, crop insurance.

The pilot program we incorporated into the bill really allows RMA data, which is the Risk Management Agency data, to be used in addition to the NASS data, or the National Agricultural Statistics Service data, which has been used historically and provides flexibility so that you get a good, commonsense result when you are applying it across the country to many different farmers in many different circumstances.

The legislation also includes increased authorization for the Water Bank Program that I advanced, which provides compensation for farmers and landowners for flooded land through 10-year, voluntary conservation agreements.
In addition, I supported measures to help address risks to animal health, livestock export markets, and industry economic stability. That is why I am glad this bill includes a new Animal Disease and Disaster Response Program, as well as a fly-on-the-moss disease prevention program. We need to protect the animals, and that protects all of us as well.

This farm bill also prioritizes ag research, including supporting important work done at Dakota State University and at the North Dakota Extension Service, which are working to enhance crop genetics and production. The ag research done in our State and in our other agriculture universities across this Nation have really revolutionized farming and ranching. We can grow crops that are disease resistant and raise livestock that is healthier and stronger because of the amazing things that have been done in research. We need to continue that because we not only need food for this country but really for the world. We are doing things that we never even dreamed of years ago because of the amazing advancements in ag research.

In order to allow our producers to continue to compete and excel in the global marketplace, the bill creates, expands, and maintains critical export programs that support U.S. ag products. I am pleased that the bill we passed out of our committee preserves the no-cost sugar policy, which ensures that American producers can compete on a level playing field with sugar from around the world.

The bill also includes measures important to Tribal communities, including almost all of the provisions of the Cultivating Resources, Opportunity, Prosperity, and Sustainability for Indian Country Act, or the CROPS for Indian Country Act. The CROPS for Indian Country Act is bipartisan legislation that was passed out of the Indian Affairs Committee, which I chair. There are very important provisions in that bill that we included in this farm bill. I thank both the Ag Committee chairman and the ranking member for working with us to include those provisions in the farm bill.

During committee markup, we were also able to strengthen the farm bill in other ways as well. Another good example of that is bills that I introduced and that we brought out of committee. Congress has not enacted a farm bill in two years. That is why, when I was in the House of Representatives, I chose to serve on the House Agriculture Committee, and that is why I serve on the Senate Agriculture Committee today.

The biggest job of members of the Senate Agriculture Committee is to work on producing farm bills. These bills set the rules of the road for farmers and ranchers. They govern safety net programs like crop insurance and livestock disaster programs, which are so essential for individuals working in an industry where bad weather can wipe out a year’s work and place a family farm at risk. They set the rules for conservation programs. They cover farm loan programs and much more.

This farm bill is particularly important as farmers and ranchers are facing a tough ag economy. Commodity prices have plunged, and net farm income is half of what it was 4 or 5 years ago. More than four times as many cattle in our State, which is a pretty good example of just how important Tribal producers on international trade and conservation programs to increase the participation of Tribal producers—by that I mean in a more diligent, good efforts on the bill.
farmers and ranchers who helped inspire these much-needed policies and policy changes. The fact is, nobody knows more about what works and what doesn’t work when it comes to agricultural policy than the people out there every day working to make a living and ranching.

That is why I make it a point to meet regularly with South Dakota farmers and ranchers to hear how things are going directly from them. They let me know which agriculture programs are working, which aren’t, and which can be improved. Many of my proposals for this year’s bill are the direct result of conversations with farmers and ranchers back in South Dakota.

Perhaps the prime example of that is my proposal to help improve the accuracy of the U.S. Drought Monitor. In April of this year, I held an agricultural roundtable in Rapid City, SD. During this event, several ranchers shared concerns about current precipitation measurement. Accurate precipitation measurements matter to ranchers because this data is used to determine whether ranchers qualify for grazing loss assistance and livestock forage emergency programs when weather conditions threaten their feed supplies and the well-being of their herds.

Ranchers have been frustrated by inconsistent rainfall and drought determinations at the Department of Agriculture.

This spring, after last summer’s drought, for example, the U.S. Forest Service determined that some Federal grazing lands in western South Dakota were too dry and consequently reduced the number of livestock ranchers can graze on U.S. Forest Service lands. That left ranchers struggling to find sufficient grazing lands for their cattle.

However, last year, the Drought Monitor classified that same area as not dry enough to trigger eligibility for the Livestock Forage Program, which provides assistance to ranchers whose pastures have suffered grazing losses due to drought. Obviously, this kind of inconsistent monitoring and resulting inconsistent Federal assistance is a problem, and the ranchers in April let me know just how much of a problem it can be.

So I came back to Washington and worked with my staff to develop legislation to improve the accuracy of the Drought Monitor and to require the Department of Agriculture to use consistent precipitation monitoring data across its programs. I am happy to report that my Drought Monitor legislation was adopted as part of the farm bill that is before the Senate today.

I am also proud that the farm bill includes authorization for a program I proposed that would strengthen soil health by reducing farmers’ crop insurance costs.

All farmers are familiar with the Conservation Reserve Program, or CRP, which provides incentives for farmers to take environmentally sensitive land out of production for 10 to 15 years, but a lot of farmers have told me they don’t want to retire portions of their land for a decade or more, and they don’t want to place expensive seed, fertilizer, and other inputs on their poorest land, especially now, when prices are at such low levels.

To address this, in March of last year, I offered a bill to create a new program called the Soil Health and Income Protection Program. This program would provide a new, short-term rental payment, which would allow them to take their worst performing cropland out of production for 3 to 5 years instead of the 10 to 15 years required by CRP rules.

In return for taking this land out of production, farmers would receive a modest rental payment and increased crop insurance premium discounts. This program would accomplish the dual goals of protecting the environment while improving the bottom line for the farmers and increasing the authorization for the Soil Health and Income Protection Program was included in the farm bill we are considering today.

A number of other proposals I introduced and made it into the bill, including proposals to improve the Agriculture Risk Coverage Program, proposals to provide pasture, rangeland, and forage insurance premium assistance for Native American ranchers and proposals to make the livestock indemnity approval rate included in the final bill will allow ranchers to make the most of the habitat for pheasants, which is significant role in South Dakota’s culture.

Farmers have spent years frustrated with the Department of Agriculture’s management of the CRP program, particularly the program’s sometimes excessive restrictions on land use and requirements to destroy vegetative cover under midcontract management, even in drought years when feed supplies are short.

The proposal I am working to get included in the final bill is a proposal to allow more flexibility in the Conservation Reserve Program haying and grazing policies. The CRP program plays a significant role in South Dakota’s economy. It provides a major portion of the habitat for pheasants, which bring in about $200 million each year to South Dakota farms and ranches.

Farmers have spent years frustrated with the Department of Agriculture’s management of the CRP program, particularly the program’s sometimes excessive restrictions on land use and requirements to destroy vegetative cover under midcontract management, even in drought years when feed supplies are short.

The proposal I am working to get included in the final bill will allow ranchers to use one-third of their CRP acres and limited grazing on most CRP land. This commonsense reform, along with other CRP reforms I have proposed that are included in the bill in front of us today, will address many of the farmers’ major concerns with current land use rules for acres that are enrolled in the CRP program.

As I mentioned, there are a few areas where I think we could have done more or gone further to make improvements. I have proposals to further increase CRP acres and配方s to make additional improvements to the Agriculture Risk Coverage Program—or the ARC Program.

I think we have a strong bill before us today. I am grateful for the leadership of our Agriculture Committee chairman, Senator ROBERTS, and the ranking member, Senator STABENOW. All too often these days, measures that should be collaborative fail victim to political partisanship. I think this bill is a result.

It takes a special kind of person to be a farmer or a rancher. There are no set vacations and no paid vacations. Bad weather isn’t just an inconvenience, it jeopardizes your entire livelihood. Your job is filled with late nights and early mornings. You can sit up all night with a sick calf and then have to get out there sleepless the next morning to work a full day in the fields. The work is physically demanding, and it is performed no matter what the weather—blazing sun, freezing cold, or blowing snow or rain. Believe me, we have all the above in South Dakota.

We don’t see the backbreaking work, the sweat and tears that have gone into the production of that gallon of milk we pick up at the grocery store on our way home, but every time we go to the store, we see the beneficiaries of the courage, the dedication, and hard work of our Nation’s farmers and ranchers. They feed our country, and they literally feed the world.

I am grateful so many farmers and ranchers call South Dakota home, and I hope the bill that is before us today will help make their jobs just a little bit easier in the future.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I just want to take a moment before the senior Senator from South Dakota leaves the floor to thank him for his leadership on so many provisions of this bill. I think these agricultural provisions are really important, the changes in ARC, and I am really glad we were able to work together to address many of the issues the Senator from South Dakota raised on the Conservation Reserve Program. I very much appreciate all of his hard work in getting us to a place where we have a good bill.

I know the Senator from South Dakota has other thoughts as well. We will continue to work together to make the changes ranchers call home, and I will appreciate all of the Senator’s hard work.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Rhode Island.

EPA ADMINISTRATOR PRUITT

Mr. WHITEHOUSE. Mr. President, as I rise for my 298th "Time to Wake Up" climate change speech, I return to a familiar subject: disgraced Environmental Protection Agency Administrator Scott Pruitt.

Not that long ago, I was here discussing the baker’s dozen of ethical scandals swirling around Pruitt. From his $43,000 “cone of silence” phone booth to the millions he spent on a 20-
person security detail, to his lights-and-sirens escapes, to fancy DC restaurant Le Diplomate, Pruitt has come to personify the swamp President Trump promised to drain. And he just keeps on getting swampier.

In just the few weeks since my last speech on Pruitt, we have learned that he used one of his closest aides to plan his vacations, hunt for a Washington apartment, and, most bizarrely, solicit a used hotel mattress from the 'Trump Hotel'. The aide did many of these tasks on government time when he was supposed to be working for taxpayers. That is a clear violation of Federal employment rules. Federal rules also bar officials such as Pruitt from accepting gifts from their subordinates, including these kinds of personal services even on personal time. So one way or the other, this was pretty swampy. We also learned, in a scene worthy of the finest banana republic, that Pruitt had his staffer approach the founder of the fast food chain Chick-fil-A about securing a franchise for Pruitt's wife.

As the New York Times recently wrote, "Grifters Gonna Grift." But with all deference to the editorial writers at the Times, I would add that Pruitt's just one of many of the swamp. They also reveal his servility to the fossil fuel industry because he has been sued three times to block the Clean Power Plan. He has a long record of failing to regulate and-sirens escapades, to fancy DC restaurants, to his dark money political operation, so it is actually probably worse than we know.

Well, here is where America's rule of law kicks in. America's rule of law prohibits those who are elected in an agency rulemaking "have a right to a fair and open proceeding; that right includes access to an impartial decision maker." Here, given Pruitt's, opposition to the Clean Power Plan, the attorney general, combined with his sickeningly close financial and political ties with the industry opposing it, can there be any doubt that Pruitt possesses what under law one would call an unalterably closed mind when it comes to the Clean Power Plan? Courts will take notice of that sort of thing.

Then there is Pruitt's effort to exclude certain scientific studies from consideration in rulemaking. Pruitt claims it is to boost transparency. That wouldn't be phony. It is an effort to boost two industries that are big donors to his political operations—fossil fuel and tobacco.

For decades, fossil fuel and tobacco have pushed to prevent regulatory agencies from considering scientific studies that rely on people's medical records. They have figured out that because people like their medical records to be private and because public health studies rely on private medical records, they can cook up the notion that that is somehow a transparency problem, they can take the entire corpus of public health science based on medical records and put it in the bin. Blocking that public health evidence is a way for these industries to screen out the most damning evidence in actual Americans' actual health records of the effects of tobacco smoke and air pollution on human health.

Pruitt's own Science Advisory Board is divided. After they found that the Board's request for information about this proposed rule and issued it without the Board's input. When he claimed that his proposed rule was consistent with the position of various scientific journals and groups, those journals and groups stood up and said: Oh, no. They were quick to correct the record. And EPA's Science Advisory Board just voted unanimously to examine the policy anyway.

You might think that such a rule may also exclude some industry-funded studies, but never fear—internal emails obtained by the Union of Concerned Scientists show that Pruitt's lackeys, themselves former industry lobbyists, knew they had to make sure industry deemed could still be considered by EPA.

It would be great to take all of the real public health studies that rely on real healthcare information, pretend that is a transparency problem, shove them off to the side, and then have industry-funded studies left to rely upon. Well, the Pruitt lackeys pulled a little trick and put in the proposed rule that...
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the administrator can include any study he likes, regardless of what the rule may require, opening up a nice, safe harbor for his industry sponsors’ industry-funded studies.

All of this sounds pretty arbitrary and capricious by the way, is the legal standard courts will use to evaluate challenges to this phony baloney rule.

Pruitt’s drive to weaken fuel economy standards also looks to be on shaky legal ground. They cobbled together a 19-page document in April announcing Pruitt’s intention to roll back the 2012 auto fuel efficiency standards. That cobbled-together report is devoid of the type of serious, detailed analysis that courts typically look for in such a rulemaking. Half of that little document is just quotes from car companies objecting to the rule. By comparison, the Obama administration assembled a 1,217-page document justifying those standards, checking the scientific, technical, and economic analysis—all of the stuff the Pruitt EPA is allergic to.

Once again, Pruitt’s work product looks pretty arbitrary and capricious—short on facts, short on analysis, long on glib rhetoric to industries that fund him. It is entirely understandable that the interests to which Pruitt is beholden would be fighting for him to keep his job. They love this. For them, Pruitt running this public health agency into the ground is a feature, not a bug, of the Pruitt tenure. They are just in it for the regulatory rollbacks.

I hope they recognize a lot of Pruitt’s work is so sloppy that, ultimately, it will likely not stand up in court. I hope President Trump understands the guy he thinks of as his great deregulator isn’t very good at deregulating.

Only time will tell how long Scott Pruitt can survive the mounting, swirling, ethical ordeals of his own making. We’ll see how his industry friendly regulatory record fares under the scrutiny of honest courts. Something tells me I will be back here in the not-too-distant future with more to say about the troubled and disgraceful tenure of Scott Pruitt.

I yield the floor. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk procures a quorum and calls the roll.

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

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

FAMILY SEPARATION

Mr. GRASSLEY. Mr. President, over the past few days, the issue of family separation has reached a fever pitch. All you have to do is look at the daily newspapers or cable television, and you know that is true. This is a crisis that has been driven by the surge of young migrants across our border way back in 2014 and is just now reaching a new peak.

I have said it before, and I will say it again: I find it ridiculous to suggest that members of my political party—the Republican Party—somehow support the idea of separating families. No one wants families separated. No one wants to see families exploited. To suggest otherwise is to add to the frenzy that has been whipped up over the last few days.

Lost in this frenzy is the reality that the only groups standing to truly benefit while America is divided are smugglers, drug traffickers, and human traffickers. They know about the weaknesses and loopholes in our current immigration law, and they aren’t afraid to use those weaknesses and loopholes. For these people, it is all about profit. Smugglers, drug cartels, and human traffickers don’t care about human lives.

In 2015 and 2016, I questioned the Obama administration’s Department of Homeland Security about a dangerous tactic used by smugglers to pair kids with unrelated adults to create the appearance of a family unit. The word “appearance” is key here.

Knowing the legal loopholes better than most, these smugglers knew that our laws, like the Flores settlement agreement, prevented family detention.

Flores vs. Reno effectively prohibits the government from maintaining custody of immigrant children even when they are with their families. Through this agreement, the government had the message that if you come into the country alone, or if you come with a family, you will likely be released. Understanding this, these smart smugglers knew they could sell this false freedom and build a cruel new business model.

In 2015, I was horrified to learn that human smuggling rings were exploiting children and selling them to the highest bidder to get to the United States and avoid detention. That is right. Smugglers would use kids like pawns in an effort to help adults avoid detention when coming to the border. To truly help families, any solution we come up with must protect against this evil stunt by the smugglers.

Department officials reported that kids were being kidnapped, or adopted, and then smuggled with their unrelated adult so-called “family member” to the United States.

U.S. Government officials work closely with foreign officials, trying to locate and safely return these kidnapped children to their parents and families. Unfortunately, this doesn’t always happen. For example, a woman paid a smuggling organization in Brazil $13,000 in fees to smuggle her to the United States. She flew from her home country of Brazil to Mexico, where she was paired with a minor child. She was then instructed to claim the child as her own upon arrival to the United States.

After learning about this scam, ICE intervened, and the woman was removed. The child, however, was never found. She will never be reunited with her real family. She is likely separated from that real family forever. That is because the flaws in our current immigration system permitted—and even encouraged—her to be trafficked.

I heard just yesterday that U.S. Customs and Border Protection has temporarily stopped referring cases for criminal prosecution, but that is exactly what the Obama administration did during their tenure. It is exactly why we are dealing with this terrible situation that separates children and families in the first place. Failure to refer cases for prosecution will only give a green light to these smugglers, once more putting at risk the very kids we are worried about protecting, and we ought to be worried about protecting them.

A tactic of creating fake family units isn’t new and isn’t limited to just a one-time deal. Last week, Secretary Nielsen reported that this tactic is still being utilized. She stated:

In the last five months, we’ve had a 314 percent increase in adult and children arriving at the border, fraudulently claiming to be a family unit. This is, obviously, of concern.

These fake family units are often paired with fraudulent documents to support that the group is actually a family unit when we all know it is not a family unit. There is a whole industry that exists to create fake birth certificates and many other documents that show a familial relationship. As these fake family units have become more popular, the underground market has exploded. Smugglers are very smart, and many of them are masters of gaming our immigration system.

Let me reiterate that the way the Flores vs. Reno agreement is currently applied, the government can’t keep immigrant children even if they are with their parents. Flores discourages the Federal Government from keeping families together in Homeland Security custody. If we remedy this situation, not only would we be able to keep families together, but we would also be telling the smugglers who profit from this that their days of making millions of dollars off the most vulnerable are over. The most vulnerable—the kids we are talking about—aren’t getting the protection they ought to get when they are separated from their parents.

To me, the answer to this problem appears to be very simple. We should repeal the Flores decision only as it applies to accompanied children so that the Department of Homeland Security
can keep families together in family residential centers. That is very simple, and that is very quick. That is why, last week, I worked hand in hand with Senator TILLIS to produce a bill that would do just that.

Senator TILLIS’ thoughtful, bill, in addition to repealing parts of the Flores decision, would also allow more immigrant court judges to be hired and would provide for detained families to have their cases heard first.

Senator TILLIS’ bill would immediately end this crisis and wouldn’t return us to the failed catch-and-release policies that even the former Obama Department of Homeland Secretary, Jeh Johnson, has acknowledged are poor public policies.

I hope my colleagues will join with Senator TILLIS and this Senator to fix this problem. The American people are counting on it. Thousands of families are depending upon it.

I yield the floor.

I support the presence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The senior assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

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

A LIVING WAGE

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, we know Americans work harder and longer than ever before and have less and less to show for it. Hard work doesn’t pay off the way it used to. Workers in Ohio have known that for a long time—that their paychecks don’t stretch far enough. This month, the State’s second largest newspaper, the Columbus Dispatch, reported on just how bad things are for far too many Ohioans.

The Dispatch reported on a new study by the National Low Income Housing Coalition on Homelessness and Housing in Ohio that found—get this—that only 2 out of the 10 most common jobs in Ohio pay enough for one to be able to afford a modest two-bedroom apartment.

Think about the number of people who work in fast-food restaurants. Think of the number of people who clean hotel rooms. Think of the number of people who are orderlies in big hotels, for a very well-known, huge national bank. She had worked there for 30 years as a teller, and she made $30,000 a year, after 30 years, working as a teller.

So what happens to people like her? The taxpayers end up helping to finance their, generally, barely adequate standards of living. I will get to that in a second.

No one who works 40 hours should be forced onto food stamps or housing vouchers or Medicaid or other government aid just to stay afloat. American citizens—Americans who are supposed to subsidize wages for megacorporations. Yet that is what is happening in Ohio, what is happening in Wisconsin, and what is happening around the country.

If people are making $10 an hour, they are probably getting their insurance from Medicaid, which is paid for by taxpayers. They are probably getting the earned-income tax credit, which is a refundable tax credit that is provided by taxpayers. They are probably getting food stamps, which are provided by taxpayers—the SNAP benefit. They are probably getting housing vouchers. What this means is, because a company only pays $10 an hour, taxpayers have to provide the rest, so taxpayers are fundamentally subsidizing them.

Think of these huge retail operations in this country. Think of the huge fast-food restaurants. Think of the executives for those corporations who are making $2 million, $5 million, $10 million a year. They are not paying their line workers anything close to their economic value. Do you know what happens then? It means taxpayers are subsidizing these huge companies with their exorbitant executive salaries.

This month, the Dispatch talked with a home health aide who lives on the east side of Columbus. Her name is Karon Taylor. Ms. Taylor works hard to support her daughter and grandchildren. She only makes $11 an hour, which is well below the $17 I mentioned that you need in Columbus to be able to afford a family apartment. She relies on federally subsidized housing.

I know how to budget, and I can stretch $20 really far. Wages—that’s the problem.

She works hard, and she does her part, but she needs help to make ends meet because companies refuse to pay workers like her a living wage. It doesn’t have to be that way.

Last year, as some in this body remember, I introduced a bill called the corporate freeloader fee. It works this way: If you are a huge corporation—I am not talking about a mom-and-pop restaurant, and I am not talking about a lawn care service with 10 employees or about one who is self-employed or about one with 30 employees or even 100 employees; I am talking about large corporations. If you choose to pay your workers so little that they are disproportionately forced onto government assistance so that they are eligible for all of these programs—again, food stamps, Medicaid, the earned-income tax credit, subsidized housing—then you are forced to reimburse American taxpayers.

You are a huge corporation. Your executive vice presidents make $1 million; the senior executive vice president makes $5 million; the CFO makes $7 million; the CEO makes $10 million. Yet you are paying your workers $10, $11, and $12 an hour, and they go onto government assistance. Do you know what? Instead of passing the Senate tax bill that gave all kinds of tax benefits to the richest—those that were negotiated down in the majority leader’s office, where all of the special interest lobbyists scurried in and out when you turned the lights on—if we had passed the tax bill with my patriot employer tax credit, which I will talk about in a moment, and with the corporate freeloder fee, we would have seen a very different tax bill. We would have seen a tax bill that would have said to these companies: Pay your workers a little bit more and you will get a little better of a tax break.

If you are a huge corporation and you pay your workers so little that they are forced to go onto government assistance, you reimburse American taxpayers. That is the corporate freeloder fee. On the other hand, if you are a company like a whole lot of companies in my State and you pay good wages—if you pay $15 an hour or more—and offer good benefits and if you keep jobs in this country and produce the goods that support us, then you wouldn’t offshore your production to Mexico or China, then you get a tax cut. That is the patriot employer tax credit.

I know how to budget, and I can stretch $20 really far. Wages—that’s the problem.

She works hard, and she does her part, but she needs help to make ends meet because companies refuse to pay workers like her a living wage. It doesn’t have to be that way.
Months and months ago, I spoke to the President of the United States in a discussion with about 10 Senators—in the Cabinet room—about these two ideas. The President said he liked the patriot employer tax credit, giving tax benefits who do the right thing. Apparently, he seemed to thinking of the corporate freeloader fee also, punishing those corporations that don’t do the right thing and making them simply pay a fee to the government for that. In the end, the President of the United States and the major lead-er and the Speaker of the House in writing a tax bill, whereby, 5 years from now, 80 percent of the benefits in that tax bill will go to the richest 1 percent of the people in the country.

Imagine instead if that tax bill had actually been written like this—in a way that would have seen wages go up and the standard of living go up. In stead, the special interests went to work. Instead of tax reform that would have made the billionaires real interest to invest in workers, we got a tax cut that will lead to billions in stock buybacks that will benefit corporate executives.

In that meeting at the White House, the President also said: Our tax bill is going to mean a $4,000 to $9,000 raise for the average American worker per year. I am like, really?

Nothing even close to that has happened. Instead, what companies have done is taken those losses that has been provided by middle-class and working-class taxpayers—the 80 percent of benefits going to the 1 percent wealthiest people in corpora-tions—and they have done stock buybacks. They have increased their own executive compensation. Workers have gotten almost nothing. Workers have gotten squeezed on both ends, whereby paychecks haven’t grown fast enough, corporations have paid pov-erty-level wages, and housing has got ten more expensive. Workers wages aren’t keeping up because corporations don’t value workers.

We know one solution to this prob-lem—giving workers a voice in the workplace. A single worker can’t take on a corporation. A single worker can’t take on the CEO and can’t take on the behemoth in the executive suite. That is why you need collective bargaining. Last September, 400 security officers in Columbus got raises—from as low as $9 an hour to a minimum of $12.45 an hour. They signed their first union con-tract with the Service Employees International Union, Local 1. That union card bought them a minimum wage of $12.50 and the fair in-crease or would work fewer hours for the same amount of money.

Here is how it works: If you are the supervisor on the night shift at a fast-food restaurant and you are making $35,000 a year and your company—a fast-food restaurant, a big national company—decides to call you manage-ment, it can make you work 50 hours, 60 hours, 70 hours a week and pay you not a cent of overtime. So this updat-ing the federal overtime law that we did—that the Secretary of Labor did, with Vice President Biden and President Obama, 2 or 3 years ago or so—said that 130,000 Ohioans would get paid time and a half for that 50th or 55th hour, instead of going straight sal-ar y just because the company classified no overtime.

Unfortunately, the folks in the White House—the folks who promised to drain the swamp—have sided with the fast-food restaurants, with the big employers, and they are trying to strip away that overtime rule so those work-ers will continue to have to work 50 or 60 hours and not get a dime for it, meaning less time for their children, less time with their families, less lei- sure time, less pay—all of that.

So, fundamentally, whose side are these people on? They are always on the side of the wealthy. They are always on the side of the richest corpora-tions. They are always on the side of the privileged. They can never be on the side of people who fight, work, and struggle just to stay above water. At the same time, we need to go after cor-
That is what we have to change. Until Wall Street, corporate boardrooms, and Members of the Senate respect a hard day’s work, we will continue to see the consequences. The gap between Wall Street and Main Street will keep growing, it will be harder and harder for workers to afford housing and other expenses. Our middle class will continue to shrink, as it has, and our economic growth will continue to lag behind. We can work together to fix that.

I suggest the absence of a quorum.

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

The assistant bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

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

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate is adjourned without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. ROBERTS. For the information of our colleagues, the Senate will proceed to the bill tomorrow morning at 10 a.m., and the amendment process will begin.

After Senator Stabenow and I offer the amendment, the Senate will proceed to the bill tomorrow morning at 10 a.m., and the amendment process will begin.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered on this side will be the bipartisan substitute, the first amendment offered on this side will be the Senate amendment to the Conservation Reserve Program.

There will be no further rollcall votes tonight.

I yield to my distinguished colleague, the ranking member of the committee, Senator Stabenow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Michigan.

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I am pleased that we are moving forward and looking forward to the first amendment we will be voting on, Senator Thune’s amendment, of which I am very supportive. I am looking forward to working with my colleagues as we move through the bill. Hopefully, we are on the road to getting this done this week.

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

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

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. DAINES. 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.

ENERGY AND WATER APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I wish to discuss H.R. 5895, the Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019.

I thank Senate leadership and the Appropriations Committee for their work on this legislation.

The Appropriations Committee’s effort this year to return the Senate to regular order on annual spending bills is commendable, and the leadership of the committee honors a bipartisan commitment to keep the most controversial policy language out of these pieces of legislation.

While we can agree that the legislation is indeed absent of unrelated policy riders, this does not mean all of the appropriations it contains and the resulting policy implications of those appropriations are good.

One such misguided priority within this bill is funding an unnecessary, destabilizing, and thoroughly underexplained expansion of America’s nuclear arsenal.

In particular, the Fiscal Year 2019 Energy and Water Appropriations Act contains $63 million in funding to develop a new low-yield nuclear weapon: the W76-2. This is a new nuclear weapon that we simply just do not need. For this reason, I opposed this bill.

I made clear during Senate consideration of the National Defense Authorization Act that developing the W76-2 low-yield nuclear weapon creates a new nuclear weapon that is unnecessary to maintain America’s nuclear deterrent.

This need for a new low-yield nuclear weapon first came to light just 5 months ago in the Trump administration’s Nuclear Posture Review. I have seen no documents, reports, or studies justifying the W76-2 or supporting its immediate development, and serious questions remain unanswered.

Why are the hundreds of low-yield nuclear weapons that we already have, like the B61 bomb and air-launched cruise missile, not adequate? Where will these new W76-2 nuclear weapons be deployed? On how many of our boomer submarines will we be placing these weapons and on what schedule? What targets will we no longer hold at risk with strategic nuclear weapons to accommodate these new low-yield weapons?

Since this W76-2 low-yield nuclear weapon will be launched using the same rockets as our strategic thermonuclear weapons and off of the exact same submarines, how can anyone distinguish whether it is one or the other?

Somehow, answers to these questions have not been written down anywhere. Instead, we are simply told “we need the low yield nuclear weapon to deter the Russians and prevent an escalate to de-escalate scenario.”

The United States already has plans to spend hundreds of billions of dollars to upgrade our existing nuclear weapons systems as well as building nuclear modernization programs, systems that are in excess of what we need to maintain our nuclear deterrence.

So it just makes no sense to spend money to develop new nuclear weapons.

In doing so, we are making America and the world less safe, not more. We are throwing away decades of American leadership trying to move the world away from nuclear weapons and the existential threat they pose to all of us.

That is why I filed an amendment to redirect funds that the Trump administration would use to develop this unnecessary and immature first nuclear weapon towards preparing for nonproliferation activities that will be essential to helping denuclearize North Korea whether now or at some point in the future.

I regret that my amendment was not considered during the floor debate on this bill, but I still believe that Congress needs to seriously consider the consequences of authorizing and appropriating funds for this new weapon.

I am more worried than ever that this crucial debate has not and is not receiving the attention that it deserves. I hope, moving forward, we can change that and that the Senate will appropriately consider the magnitude of the decisions we are making here today.

A nuclear weapon is a nuclear weapon. They are fundamentally different than anything else in the world, and they must be treated as such.

In the absence of a full debate on the floor of this Chamber that allows the American people to understand what is truly at stake with this new weapon, I could not support this legislation.

Thank you.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

TRIBUTE TO BERNARD BRADY

Mr. MARKEY. Mr. President, I wish to discuss H.R. 5895, the Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act, 2019.

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recall leaving legislative hall and noticing that Bernard's car was still parked in its regular spot and his office light would still be on. It was not unusual for him to work well into the night to ensure that all of that day’s loose ends had been tied up and that the senator made a smooth transition to the next legislative day.

During my 8 years as Governor, my staff and I were fortunate to work with Bernard on many occasions, often seeking out his guidance and wisdom regarding legislative issues or gubernatorial appointments. Bernard readily made himself available to our team, generously offering us the benefit of his historical knowledge.

Bernard is so ingrained in the daily workings of the Senate that most people in legislative hall cannot imagine the senate chamber without him. Bernard is invaluable for his insight and expertise on the Delaware Legislature, but talk to anyone, and they will tell you that Bernard is beloved because he has the patience of a saint and the heart of a true servant, respected by Democrats and Republicans alike.

Today, we join Bernard’s siblings, Geraldine, Mary Lou, Chip, Gerald, and Phillip, as well as many colleagues and friends, in honoring Bernard for his dedication to the Delaware State Senate and the people of Delaware. On behalf of Senator CHRIS COONS and Congresswoman LISA BLUNT ROCHESTER, I wholeheartedly thank Bernard for his four decades of service to Delaware. His model leadership and dedication to the order and rules in the senate chamber are second to none. We offer our sincere congratulations on a job well done and wish him many happy, healthy, and successful years to come.

TRIBUTE TO JOHN BARKER

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize John Barker, an exemplary citizen in my hometown of Yuma, CO. As a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, VFW, Post 3378, Mr. Barker has selflessly volunteered his time and energy toward providing invaluable services to veterans and their families. As a result, he has been honored by the Colorado VFW with the Salute to Service Award.

Mr. Barker goes above and beyond to help veterans in our community. This includes visits to veterans admitted to hospitals and nursing homes and ensuring that announcements of events hosted by Post 3378 are widely circulated in the northern panhandle. Whether it is working to expand the local Veteran’s Memorial Park or tracking down stories from veterans and their families to be published, he ensures that these veterans receive the recognition they deserve.

On a more solemn note, Mr. Barker visits veterans who have entered hospice care and presents them with a plaque commemorating their service; in their last moments, these veterans know how grateful our community is to them. Furthermore, Mr. Barker attends their funerals and performs military honors as a member of Post 3378’s color guard.

Indeed, Mr. Barker’s volunteerism is not limited to veterans. He has worked with local Boy Scouts, encouraging them in their Eagle Scout projects, volunteered as Santa Claus at a local event, and worked with the Colorado Department of Fish and Wildlife to make sure there were fish to catch for the kids at Yuma’s “Huck Finn” Day.

Mr. Barker’s dedication to his community and his VFW post is unparalleled. His VFW commander, Adam Beaufreid, had no hesitation nominating him for the Salute to Service Award and it is little wonder that the Colorado VFW followed suit by honoring him with this recognition.

Mr. Barker, thank you for your service. Thank you for your friendship and your family’s friendship. You make Colorado proud.

REMEMBERING JONATHON DRAKE

Mr. HASSAN. Mr. President, today, I would like to honor the life of Jonathon Drake, of New Durham, NH, who tragically lost his life in a car accident in May. A social worker at the University of New Hampshire’s Institute on Disability, Jonathon worked to help at-risk youth succeed and was beloved by his family, his colleagues, and his community. A childhood cancer survivor, he dedicated his life to helping young people and was recognized for his exceptional work with the first annual Rockstar Award from YOUTH M.O.V.E. New Hampshire. Jonathon dreamed of being a school principal one day, and was working toward completing his certification at the time of his death.

In addition to his work, Jonathon was dedicated to his wife, their two young sons, and to the many people he embraced as family. At a celebration of Jonathon’s life, hundreds of community members gathered to share memories of their friend who had been taken from them far too soon.

One of my favorite things about New Hampshire is our all-hands-on-deck spirit, where people roll up their sleeves and work together to strengthen our communities. Both in his work to improve the lives of at-risk youth and his love for those around him, Jonathon Drake perfectly exemplified this New Hampshire spirit, and we can honor his memory by carrying on his work and redefining ourselves to the work of improving our communities and being a friend. May he rest in peace.

TRIBUTE TO NATHAN DILLS

Mr. INHOFE. Mr. President, today I wish to recognize Nathan Dills, the first Oklahoman to be sworn in as president of the Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors’ National Association, SMACNA. With over 3,000 company members, SMACNA is a leader in promoting quality and excellence in the sheet metal and air conditioning industry.

Nathan decided to go into the family sheet metal business in 2006. The past three generations of his family have worked in sheet metal operations. He is a two-time winner of the Salute to Service Award.

Not only was Nathan’s father, Harold, on the SMACNA board of directors, he was also a member of the college of fellows, a prestigious group within the SMACNA community. While a part of SMACNA, he won the two highest awards given by the organization. Before Harold passed away in 2016, Nathan was elected to the board, making his father and the rest of his family extremely proud.

I am most impressed by Nathan’s devotion to his faith and his family. He has been married to his wife, Shannon, for 19 years. Nathan has two step-children, Hayley and Jordan, one daughter, Olivia, and many grandchildren. With 20 kids and grandkids myself, I can attest to the true joy faith and family bring to one’s life.

I want to congratulate Nathan Dills on this well-deserved position and wish him well in his new role as SMACNA president.

TRIBUTE TO ANTHONY “TONY” PAESANO

Mr. MANCHIN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor Anthony “Tony” Paesano, an accomplished educator, Korean war veteran, a beloved public servant, and my dear friend, who left a significant imprint on my home State of West Virginia.

Born in Follansbee, in the scenic northern panhandle, Tony has always had a passion for the noble profession of education. He was a walk-on for the Duquesne University football team in 1948 where he earned a bachelor of arts degree in education. Following his discharge from the U.S. Army, Tony began his nearly 40-year career as an educator, serving as principal of Brooke High School for 16 years.

There is much to be said about someone who gives so much to our Nation, then comes home to give even more to their home State and community. Prior to the start of his teaching career, Tony put his Duquesne ROTC training to use in the Army serving as a second lieutenant in Korea from 1952 to 1954. In fact, in 2017, I was honored to recognize Tony when he was selected as Veteran of the Year by the Brooke County Veteran Memorial Park Foundation. He is well known for his work helping his fellow veterans. He has also served as master of ceremonies at Memorial Day and Veterans Day services in Follansbee and led the efforts to
establish the Veterans Memorial Fountain at Follansbee Park and to bring the Moving Wall to the city for the annual Community Days festival.

Following his retirement from education, Tony served on the Brooke County School Board for 10 years, then stepped down from the school board to become mayor of Follansbee for another 10 years. He is the founder and former president of the Brooke County Schools Education Foundation, which has provided countless scholarships for Brooke County High School seniors.

It would be difficult to find anyone as knowledgeable or dedicated to our home State as Tony. He has always given each project or challenge all because it is for the good of his community: his hometown. He is an active member of the St. Anthony Catholic Church and the Follansbee Knights of Columbus and served 25 years as president of the Follansbee Chamber of Commerce. Throughout the years, we bonded over public service, for inspiring the next generation of leaders, and we share the common goal of helping the rest of the country discover all that West Virginia has to offer.

Tony has worn many hats, and I know he will carry the same passion for Brooke County and for West Virginia that he always has and will continue to make a difference in his community. It is my greatest honor to extend him, his family, Tami, his children, Toni, Frank, and John, and their families my very best wishes in the days and years ahead.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF STERLING HEIGHTS, MICHIGAN

Mr. PETERS. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the 50th anniversary of the city of Sterling Heights, MI. Sterling Heights is a community built on industry and entrepreneurship, and this celebration is a historic benchmark for the community.

While it was the Clinton River that initially brought settlers to the area, it was a boom in manufacturing during the 1950s that brought a large amount of growth to what is now the city of Sterling Heights. Manufacturers like Ford Motor Company and Chrysler Corporation, along with their plant workers, began moving north and settled in what is now known as Sterling Township and their new state-of-the-art subdivisions.

This sudden surge of new residents did not come without problems though. There was flooding due to lack of sufficient drainage systems and residents threatening to declare their neighborhoods their own separate community. In 1960, a portion of Sterling Township, Clinton Township, and Harrison Township all came together with a proposal to incorporate the three communities into the city of Moravian Hills. The proposal would be soundly defeated.

In 1966, a charter commission was formed to draft a city charter to present to voters in 2 years. The commission faced many issues and tasks early on, one of which was what to name their newly proposed city. Due to the already existing village of Sterling in northern Michigan, the commission would eventually settle on Sterling Heights. In December of 1967, the proposed charter of a strong mayor government was voted down. The people of Sterling Township made their voices heard and installed a new commission chair, one who shared their vision of a city that the United States would live up to their expectations.

On May 25, 1968, voters overwhelmingly passed a new city management charter and simultaneously elected seven new councilmembers, defeating all previous township officials. The city’s first council consisted of an elementary school teacher, four employed in the automotive industry, an education representative for school supplies, and an attorney. They faced incredibly challenging tasks and high expectations in their first days. Whether it was planning infrastructure, new projects, or public safety, the council came together and worked toward a common goal: a stronger future for their new city and her citizens. The council would hire Leonard Hendricks as city manager and Paul O’Reilly as city attorney, and together, they would help the council create a city that has continued to grow and prosper to this day.

Upon that vote of approval in 1968, Sterling Heights became the second largest city in size in Michigan. Since then, it has only continued to grow and develop. Today, it is a prospering community covering over 36 square miles and has a population of over 130,000 residents. The automotive and manufacturing industries have been and continue to be the cornerstone of Sterling Heights’ local economy. The city is home to four OEM vehicle production plants, and the top employers are all automotive and manufacturing companies.

The city of Sterling Heights has become an important and prosperous city in its relatively short time since being incorporated. The first mayor pro tem of Sterling Heights, F. James Dunlop, said it best, “Her only heights will be how high we set our goals and how much, we, her citizens, are willing to give of ourselves to achieve them.”

I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the citizens, elected officials, and businesses of the city of Sterling Heights as they celebrate this milestone. I wish the city continued growth and prosperity in the years ahead.

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

At 11:14 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, announced that the House has passed the following bills, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 221. An act to reauthorize the Hydrographic Services Improvement Act of 1998, and for other purposes.

H.R. 289. An act to amend title 38, United States Code, to clarify presumptions relating to the exposure of certain veterans who served in the vicinity of the Republic of Vietnam, and for other purposes.

H.R. 865. An act to authorize the conveyance of and remove the reversionary interest of the United States in certain lands in the City of Tulare, California.

H.R. 857. An act to provide for conservation and enhanced recreation activities in the California Desert Conservation Area, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1791. An act to establish the Mountains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3392. An act to provide for stability of title to certain land in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4257. An act to maximize land management efficiencies, promote land conservation, generate education funding, and for other purposes.

H.R. 4528. An act to make technical amendments to certain marine fish conservation statutes, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5081. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish within the Transportation Security Administration the Surface Transportation Security Advisory Committee, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5094. An act to direct the Secretary of Homeland Security to improve suspicious activity reporting to prevent acts of terrorism, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5206. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the Office of Biometric Identity Management, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5207. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to establish the immigration advisory program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5730. An act to require testing and evaluation of advanced transportation security screening technologies related to the mission of the Transportation Security Administration, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5731. An act to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 concerning the responsibility of the National Cybersecurity and Communications Integration Center to maintain capabilities to identify threats to industrial control systems, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5751. An act to redesignate Golden Spike National Historic Site and to establish the Transcontinental Railroad Network.

H.R. 5756. An act to improve the security of public areas of transportation facilities, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5761. An act to provide a safe harbor for financial institutions that maintain a customer account at the request of a Federal or State law enforcement agency.

H.R. 6069. An act to require the Controller General of the United States to carry out a study on how virtual currencies and online marketplaces are used to buy, sell, or facilitate the financing of goods or services associated with sex trafficking or drug trafficking, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2229. An act to amend title 5, United States Code, to provide permanent authority for judicial review of certain Merit Systems Protection Board decisions relating to whistle-blowers, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bills were subsequently signed by the President pro tempore (Mr. HATCH).

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 4:16 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Mr. Novotny, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the enrolled bill:

H.R. 931. An act to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to develop a voluntary registry to collect data on cancer incidence among firefighters.

MEASURES REFERRED

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

H.R. 998. An act to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to clarify Federal law with respect to reporting certain positive consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 4257. An act to maximize land management, generate education funding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 1791. An act to establish the Moutains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H. R. 3392. An act to provide for conservation and enhanced recreation activities in the California Desert Conservation Area, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 1791. An act to establish the Moutains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 981. An act to provide a safe harbor for financial institutions that maintain a customer account at the request of a Federal or State law enforcement agency; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 6069. An act to require the Comptroller General of the United States to carry out a study of how virtual currencies and online marketplaces are used to buy, sell, or facilitate the financing of goods or services associated with sex trafficking or drug trafficking; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 6. An act to provide for opioid use disorder prevention, recovery, and treatment, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2229. An act to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to clarify Federal law with respect to reporting certain positive consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 998. An act to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to clarify Federal law with respect to reporting certain positive consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bill was read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 8. An act to provide for improvements to the rivers and harbors of the United States, to provide for the conservation and development of water and related resources, and for other purposes.

The following bills were read the first and second times by unanimous consent, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 2229. An act to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to clarify Federal law with respect to reporting certain positive consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 998. An act to amend the Fair Credit Reporting Act to clarify Federal law with respect to reporting certain positive consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

H.R. 4257. An act to maximize land management, generate education funding, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 1791. An act to establish the Moutains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 1791. An act to establish the Moutains to Sound Greenway National Heritage Area in the State of Washington, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

H.R. 981. An act to provide a safe harbor for financial institutions that maintain a customer account at the request of a Federal or State law enforcement agency; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

MEASUREMENTS AND REPORTS

The following communications were received in the Office of the President of the United States, and were referred as indicated:

EC–5608. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Annual Report to Congress on the Medicare and Medicaid Integrity Programs Report for Fiscal Year 2016”; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5609. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal year 2017 report of the Federal Coordinated Health Care Office; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5610. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Office of the Director, Office of Regulations and Reports Clearance, Social Security Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Method Change Procedures Relating to Exemption from Annual Information Reporting Section 263A(d) (2) (C) (Rev. Proc. 2013–35) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 20, 2018; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5609. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Annual Report to Congress on the Medicare and Medicaid Integrity Programs Report for Fiscal Year 2016”; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5609. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, the fiscal year 2017 report of the Federal Coordinated Health Care Office; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5610. A communication from the Chief of the Publications and Regulations Branch, Office of the Director, Office of Regulations and Reports Clear-
Senate on June 20, 2018; to the Committee on Finance.

EC–5612. A communication from the Chief Counsel, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission’s annual report for 2017; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC–5613. A communication from the Board of Trustees, National Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the Senate on June 20, 2018; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5614. A communication from the Board of Trustees, National Railroad Retirement Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, the 2018 actuarial valuation of the railroad unemployment insurance system; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5615. A communication from the Assistant Secretary, Employee Benefits Security Administration, Department of Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Definition of an ‘Employer’ Under Section 3(5) of ERISA - Association Health Plans” (RIN1210–AB85) received in the Office of the President on June 21, 2018; to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions.

EC–5616. A communication from the Strategic Advisor and Director of Congressional Relations and Government Affairs, Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Office’s April 2018 quarterly report to Congress (OS–2018–0719); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5617. A communication from the Strategic Advisor and Director of Congressional Relations and Government Affairs, Office of the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the Office’s April 2018 quarterly report to Congress (OS–2018–0741); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5618. A communication from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting proposed legislation; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5619. A communication from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting proposed legislation; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5620. A communication from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report entitled “Federal Equal Opportunity Recruitment Program (FEORP) for Fiscal Year 2016”; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5621. A communication from the Director, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Agency’s fiscal year 2018 report related to the Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 (No FEAR Act); to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5622. A communication from the Assistant General Counsel for General Law, Department of Energy, Office of the Secretary, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to a vacancy in the position of Under Secretary, National Protection and Programs Directorate, Department of Homeland Security, received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 20, 2018; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5623. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Tribal Transportation Program; Delay of Final Rule,” received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 19, 2018; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–5624. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Addition of the Wind River Indian Reservation to the List of Courts of Indian Offenses” (RIN1076–AF39) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 19, 2018; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–5625. A communication from the Director of the Office of Regulatory Affairs and Collaborative Action, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Civil Penalties Inflation Adjustment; Annual Adjustments” (RIN1076–AF40) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 19, 2018; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EC–5626. A communication from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Office of Legislative Affairs, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Office of Legislative Affairs’ Police Services Report on the Rafael Ramos and Wenjian Liu National Blue Alert Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5627. A communication from the Director, National Legislative Division, The American Legion, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report relative to the financial condition of The American Legion as of December 31, 2016; to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs.

EC–5628. A communication from the Chief of the Regulatory Coordination Division, Citizenship and Immigration Services, Department of Homeland Security, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of a rule entitled “Exercise of Time-Limited Authority to Increase the Fiscal Year 2019 Numerical Limitation for the H-2B Temporary Non-agricultural Worker Program” (RIN1615–FC21) received in the Office of the President of the Senate on June 21, 2018; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC–5629. A communication from the Senior Director of Homeland Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, Amtrak, transmitting, pursuant to law, Amtrak’s audited Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2017 and September 30, 2016 with report of independent auditors; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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–251. A resolution adopted by the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, Jackson County, Mississippi memorializing its support for continued and increased exploration and production of the Gulf of Mexico energy resources and urging the United States Congress to keep its commitment under the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act to share Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) revenues with Gulf producing states and their local communities; to be referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEE

The following executive reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. CORKER for the Committee on Foreign Relations.

* Robin S. Bernstein, of Florida, to be Ambassadress Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Dominican Republic.

Nominations: Robin S. Bernstein.

Post: Dominican Republic.

The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of them to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

1. Self: $500, 03/22/17, Pete Sessions/House; $2700, 11/28/16, Donald J. Trump; $500, 06/02/16, Carlos Lopez Contera/Senate; $100, 04/16/16, Kelli Ayotte/Senate; $100, 08/01/16, Make America Great Again; $250, 11/01/16, American Principles PAC; $150, 09/21/13, Priscilla Todd/House; $100,2014, Kelli Ayotte/House; $214.21, 12/31/15, Mass Mutual Life Ins. PAC; $25, 07/12/14, Republican Jewish Coalition; $50, 12/31/14, Mass Mutual Life Ins. PAC; $100, 10/21/14, Mass Mutual Life Ins. PAC; $25, 10/15/14, Mass Mutual Life Ins. PAC; $25, 09/30/14, Mass Mutual Life Ins. PAC; $62.50, 12/31, 13, Mass Mutual Life Ins. PAC; $25, 11/30/13, Mass Mutual Life Ins. PAC; $25, 09/30/13, Mass Mutual Life Ins. PAC.

2. Spouse: Richard S. Bernstein $2700, 11/28/ 16, Donald J. Trump; $2700, 09/30/16, RNC; $500, 09/22/14, Monica Wehby/House; $189.23, 12/31/13, Mass Mutual Life Ins. PAC.


4. Parents; Karolyn S. Schoenhau, none; Archie A. Stein—deceased.

Spouses Parents: Verne C. Bernstein—deceased; Abraham Bernstein—deceased.

5. Grandparents: Anna Dickman—deceased; Morris Stein—deceased; Rebecca Stein—deceased.

6. Brothers and Spouses; Jeffrey L. Stein, none; Julie Peyton (div. 10/21/15), none.

7. Sisters and Spouses: Eleanor Stein, none; Sarah Parker, none; Donald Parker, Sr. (div. 2017), none.

*Georgianna Mosbacher, of Florida, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Poland.

Nominations: Georgianna Paulzin Mosbacher.

Post: U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Poland.

The following is a list of all members of my immediate family and their spouses. I have asked each of these persons to inform me of the pertinent contributions made by them. To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.

Contributions, amount, date, donee:

Self: $1,000.00, 18–Mar–13, Sanford for Congress; $25,000.00, 13–Apr–13, Republican Governors’ Association; $2,600.00, 1–May–13, Sanford for Congress; ($2,400.00), 21–Aug–13, Texas for Senator John Cornyn; Inc.; $2,600.00, 25–Sep–13, McConnell Senate Committee (Primary); $2,600.00, 23–Sep–13, McConnell Senate Committee (General); $2,600.00, 27– Sep–13, Peter King For Congress Committee; $1,000.00, 17–Dec–13, Friends of John McCain Inc.; $10,000.00, 31–Mar–14, McConnell Victory Kentucky; $10,000.00, 31–Mar–14, Republican Party of Kentucky; $17,600.00, 22–May–14, Majority Committee; $75,000.00, 22– May–14, Alamo PAC; $200.00, 22–May–14, Texans for Senator John Cornyn, Inc.; $5,000.00,

Lisa Mondello Ostuni: $150.00, 08/2015, Donald Kelley.

Mackenzie; $85.00, 08/2015, Norma Gonsalves.

To the best of my knowledge, the information contained in this report is complete and accurate.

Contributions, amount, date, and donee:

Self: $1,000.00, 04/02/2012, Elizabeth Ames Jones for Senate.

Macy; $1,000.00, 09/05/2017, Republican Party of Texas; $25.00, 09/05/2017, Republican Party of Texas; $25.00, 11/05/2017, Republican Party of Texas; $25.00, 12/09/2017, Republican Party of Texas.

Spouse: Elizabeth Secrest George: $2,700.00, 06/30/2015, Rick Perry for President.

Molly Cooper George: None. Spouse: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Spouse: Chase Karl Gosselin: None.

Father: Clement Enos George: Deceased.

Sister: Meredith George Tinsley: None.


Sister: Meredith George Tinsley: None.

Brother: George Paulsin: None.

Brother: Edward W. Gillespie for Senate: $2,600.00, 09/17/2014, Friends of Jeb Hensarling; $500.00, 05/31/2015, Marco Rubio for President; $500.00, 05/23/2014, Friends of Jeb Hensarling.

Son: Kenedy George:None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Brothers and Spouses: N/A.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.

Daughter: Elizabeth George Gosselin: None.
The following list is solely for federal campaign contributions. A complete listing of all federal, state and local campaign contributions is attached as Exhibit A.

Contributions, amount, date, and donee: 1. Senator Rubio (R) $1,000.00, 06-16-2015, Miami, Ron (D); $10,000.00, 05-21-2015, Gay, Bill (R); $5,000.00, 05-16-2017, Together Holding Our Majority PAC (R); $1,100.00, 06-16-2017, National Republican Senatorial Committee (R); $33,900.00, 05-31-2017, National Republican Congressional Committee (R); $1,000.00, 03-28-2016, Hills (R); $5,000.00, 06-23-2016, Republican National Committee (R); $10,000.00, 03-24-2016, Portman Victory Committee; $1,000.00, 06-23-2016, Together Holding Our Majority PAC (R); $33,400.00, 05-31-2016, National Republican Senatorial Committee (R); $9,400.00, 05-31-2016, Railsoul Majority Committee (R); $2,700.00, 05-24-2016, Heck, Joe (R); $10,000.00, 04-19-2016, Republican Party of Kentucky (R); $2,700.00, 03-31-2016, Paul, Rand (R); $2,700.00, 03-31-2016, Paul, Rand (R); $30,000.00, 03-31-2016, Paul, Rand (R); $10,000.00, 06-24-2016, Republican Party of Texas (R); $2,700.00, 03-28-2016, Wehby, Monica (R); $2,700.00, 03-28-2016, Wehby, Monica (R); $32,400.00, 06-28-2016, Republican National Committee (R); $1,000.00, 06-07-2013, Beutler, Jaime (R); $900.00, 11-24-2015, Murray, Patty (D); $900.00, 01-19-2016, Clinton, Hillary (D); $900.00, 01-19-2016, Clinton, Hillary (D); $900.00, 11-24-2015, Murray, Patty

2. Spouse (Katherine Durant): $10,400.00, 05-07-2018, Thurs, Tim (R); $35,900.00, 05-07-2018, National Republican Senate Committee (R); $2,700.00, 10-01-2016, Heck, Joe (R); $2,700.00, 06-13-2016, Heck, Joe (R); $2,700.00, 06-13-2016, Heck, Joe (R); $10,000.00, 04-19-2016, Republican Party of Kentucky (R); $2,700.00, 03-31-2016, Paul, Rand (R); $2,700.00, 03-31-2016, Paul, Rand (R); $2,700.00, 03-31-2016, Paul, Rand (R); $10,000.00, 06-24-2016, Republican Party of Texas (R); $2,700.00, 03-28-2016, Wehby, Monica (R); $2,700.00, 03-28-2016, Wehby, Monica (R); $32,400.00, 06-28-2016, Republican National Committee (R); $1,000.00, 06-07-2013, Beutler, Jaime (R); $900.00, 11-24-2015, Murray, Patty (D); $900.00, 01-19-2016, Clinton, Hillary (D); $900.00, 01-19-2016, Clinton, Hillary (D); $900.00, 11-24-2015, Murray, Patty


4. Parents: Frieda Piepsch Sondland—deceased; Gunther Willy Sondland—deceased.

5. Grandparents: Wilhelm Sondland—deceased; Rosalie Sondland—deceased; Herman Sondland, none; Katherine Lucia Sondland, none.

Brothers and Spouses: None.

Sisters and Spouses: Lucia Sondland Pruzan (Sister) ($500.00, 10-27-2017, Democratic Central Cmte of Washington (D); $250.00, 09-08-2016, Jayapal, Pramila (D); $250.00, 09-29-2016, Murray, Patty (D); $250.00, 09-30-2016, Democratic Central Cmte of Washington (D); $250.00, 09-08-2016, Jayapal, Pramila (D); $250.00, 09-29-2016, Murray, Patty (D); $250.00, 09-30-2016, Democratic Central Cmte of Washington (D); $500.00, 01-19-2016, Clinton, Hillary (D); $500.00, 01-19-2016, Clinton, Hillary (D); $900.00, 11-24-2015, Murray, Patty.
Money to Candidate, Federal, Durant, Katherine, 03–31–2016, $2,700.00, Paul, Rand (R).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Durant, Katherine, 03–31–2016, $2,700.00, Paul, Rand (R).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Durant, Katherine, 11–17–2015, $2,700.00, McCain, John (R).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Durant, Katherine, 11–17–2015, $2,700.00, McCain, John (R).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Durant, Katherine, 11–17–2015, $2,700.00, McCain, John (R).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Durant, Katherine, 09–21–2015, $2,700.00, Wyden, Ron (D).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Durant, Katherine, 09–21–2015, $2,300.00, Wyeth, Monica (R).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Durant, Katherine, 05–28–2014, $2,600.00, Wehby, Monica (R).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Durant, Katherine, 12–28–2014, $2,500.00, Paul, Rand (R).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Durant, Katherine, 12–28–2014, $2,500.00, Paul, Rand (R).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Durant, Katherine, 11–03–2017, $500.00, Rittereiser, Jason (D).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Durant, Katherine, 11–30–2017, $500.00, Rittereiser, Jason (D).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Pruzan, Herbert, 12–04–2017, $125.00, Durkan, Jenny A. (D).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Pruzan, Herbert, 12–04–2017, $500.00, Pellicciotti, Michael J. (D).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Pruzan, Herbert, 11–30–2017, $500.00, Rittereiser, Jason (D).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Pruzan, Herbert, 10–27–2015, $500.00, Democratic Central Committee of Washington (D).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Pruzan, Herbert, 09–19–2017, $500.00, Schrier, Kim (D).

Money to Candidate, Federal, Pruzan, Herbert, 09–05–2017, $500.00, Delbene, Suzan (D).
Hon. Bob Corker, Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Hon. Robert Menendez, Ranking Member, Committee on Foreign Relations, U.S. Senate, Washington, DC.

Dear Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member Menendez: Please update my Committee Questionnaire and my Federal Campaign Contribution Report based on the information outlined below.

Committee Questionnaire:
Part B, Question 6, entitled “Political Contributions” should be amended to include the following contributions:

Gordon Sondland:
1. On May 2, 2016, the amount of $2,927.50 was returned to Gordon Sondland by Right To Rise USA.
2. On July 17, 2017, the amount of $1,700.00 was returned to Gordon Sondland by the Tillis Majority Committee

Maximilian Sondland:
3. On December 21, 2015, Maximilian Sondland (son of Gordon Sondland) made a political contribution in the amount of $2,700 to Jeb Bush through JEB 2016, Inc.

Federal Campaign Contribution Report:
The “Self” section of my Federal Campaign Contribution Report should be amended to include the following contributions:
1. On May 2, 2016, the amount of $2,927.50 was returned to Gordon Sondland by Right To Rise USA.
2. On July 17, 2017, the amount of $1,700.00 was returned to Gordon Sondland by the Tillis Majority Committee.

The “Children and Spouses” section of my Federal Campaign Contribution Report should be amended to include the following contribution:
1. On December 21, 2015, Maximilian Sondland (son of Gordon Sondland) made a political contribution in the amount of $2,700 to Jeb Bush through JEB 2016, Inc.

Thank you and the Committee for consideration of my nomination.

Sincerely,

Gordon Sondland.
$2,700.00, 6/18/2015, The Grasseley Committee.
$2,600.00, 6/26/2014, Oberweis For Senate.
$2,600.00, 6/26/2014, Oberweis For Senate.
$2,600.00, 6/26/2014, The Thom Tillis Committee.
$2,600.00, 6/26/2014, Mike Bost For Congress Committee.
$2,600.00, 6/18/2014, McFadden For Senate.
$2,600.00, 6/18/2014, McConnell Senate Committee 14.
$2,600.00, 6/17/2014, Mississippi Conservatives.
$2,600.00, 6/16/2014, Schork For Congress.
$2,600.00, 6/15/2014, Senger For Congress.
$2,600.00, 6/15/2014, Terri Lynn Land For Senate.
$10,000.00, 5/8/2014, Freedom Pioneers Action Network.
$2,600.00, 5/3/2014, Walorski For Congress.
$25,000.00, 2014, USA Super PAC.
$5,000.00, 2/4/2013, Friends Of Susan Brooks.
$1,000.00, 4/7/2014, Citizens for Christine Radogno.
$707.54, 4/7/2014, Ed Gillespie For Senate.
$5,000.00, 3/18/2014, Illinois Republican Party.
$8,300.00, 3/18/2014, New Prosperity Foundation.
$5,000.00, 3/4/2014, Lake County Republican Federation.
$2,600.00, 2/21/2014, Hoosiers For Rokita.
$1,000.00, 2/20/2014, Americans For Doug Truax.
$25,000.00, 2/4/2013, Citizens For Rauner.
$1,000.00, 1/28/2014, Election Judge Association.
$500.00, 1/28/2014, Glenda L. Miller For County Treasurer.
$25,000.00, 1/21/2014, Republican Governors Association.
Total: $1,159,232.20.

Items on the FEC report not listed above. These items are redesignations/recategorizations done by the Committee and not additional donations. See memo sections of the filings.
$2,700.00, 9/8/2017, Cotton For Senate.
$2,700.00, 9/8/2017, Cotton For Senate.
$5,400.00, 5/22/2017, Adam Kinzinger—Future 1st Committee.
$17,500.00, 5/16/2017, Team Ryan.
$17,500.00, 5/16/2017, Team Ryan.
$2,700.00, 3/7/2017, McHenry For Congress.
$2,700.00, 9/30/2016, Ryan For Congress Inc.
$22,300.00, 9/30/2016, NRCC.
$27,000.00, 7/21/2016, Donald J Trump for President, Inc.
$2,700.00, 7/21/2016, Donald J Trump for President, Inc.
$2,700.00, 9/3/2015, Scalise for Congress.
$2,700.00, 9/3/2015, Scalise for Congress.
$2,700.00, 9/21/2015, McCarthy For Congress.
$2,700.00, 9/21/2015, McCarthy For Congress.
$2,700.00, 7/30/2015, Jeb 2016.
$5,400.00, 6/30/2015, Jeb 2016.
$5,400.00, 6/30/2015, Jeb 2016.
$2,700.00, 8/30/2016, Marco Rubio For Senate.
$2,700.00, 8/30/2016, Marco Rubio For Senate.
$2,700.00, 8/30/2016, Marco Rubio For Senate.
$2,700.00, 3/30/2015, JEB 2016, Inc.
$2,700.00, 6/23/2015, Fattah for Congress.

ALEXANDER GIDWITZ AND MARLIEN BRANDIES GIDWITZ.

Contributions, amount, date and donee: None.

SCOTT GIDWITZ

Contributions, amount, date and donee: None.

JAMES GIDWITZ AND KATHRYN GIDWITZ

Contributions, amount, date and donee: None.

Parents—Deceased: Contributions, amount, date and donee, None.

Grandparents—Deceased: Contributions, amount, date and donee, None.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

June 26, 2018

$4,000.00, 3/21/2018, Mike Bost For Congress Committee.
$5,000.00, 6/21/2018, Friends Of Michelle Smith.
$1,000.00, 3/18/2016, Roskam For Congress.
$1,000.00, 2/22/2016, Shiva 4 Senate.
$1,000.00, 4/18/2016, Texans for Senator John Corrny Inc.
$1,000.00, 10/2/2017, Zeldin for Congress.
$1,000.00, 9/30/2017, Heller for Senate.
$1,000.00, 6/21/2016, Friends Of Michelle Smith.
$5,000.00, 5/25/2017, Friends Of Michelle Smith.
$1,000.00, 5/16/2016, Roskam For Congress.
$1,000.00, 11/14/2016, Walorski For Congress.
$25,000.00, 10/3/2016, Trump Victory.
$1,000.00, 8/16/2016, Rob Portman For Senate.
$1,000.00, 8/12/2016, Marco Rubio For Senate.
$10,000.00, 7/8/2016, Trump Victory.
$500.00, 5/23/2016, Khouri For Congress.
$1,000.00, 4/19/2016, Friends Of Todd Young.
$1,000.00, 3/4/2016, Boustany for Senate Inc.
$1,000.00, 2/26/2016, Liz Cheney For Wyoming.
$5,000.00, 12/7/2016, 43rd Ward Democrats.
$1,000.00, 12/7/2016, Thomas Day For Congress.
$1,000.00, 8/20/2015, Crape For U.S. Senate.
$1,000.00, 6/8/2015, Friends Of Michelle Smith.
$1,000.00, 6/3/2015, Ron Johnson For Senate.
$1,000.00, 5/15/2015, McHenry For Congress.
$1,000.00, 4/7/2015, Friends Of Pat Toomey.
$1,000.00, 4/2/2015, Mike Bost For Congress Committee.
$250.00, 3/31/2015, Citizens For Chirico.
$2,000.00, 3/16/2015, Friends Of Michelle Smith.
$1,000.00, 3/4/2015, Tim Scott For Senate.
$1,000.00, 2/8/2015, Citizens For Dan Patrick.
$2,000.00, 11/25/2014, Bill Cassidy For Senate.
$1,000.00, 10/23/2014, Senger For Congress.
$2,600.00, 10/9/2014, Oberweis For U.S. Senate.
$2,600.00, 9/10/2014, Joni For Iowa.
$2,600.00, 7/3/2014, Thom Tillis For Senate Committee.
$2,600.00, 7/1/2014, Mike Bost For Congress Committee.

CHRISTINA GIDWITZ

Contributions, amount, date and donee: None.

S4408
INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

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

By Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. BENNET):
S. 3132. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the use of unauthorized unmanned aircrafts over wildfires; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. HARRIS:
S. 3133. A bill to amend the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to clarify certain requirements relating to solar electric power generation projects; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

By Mr. HESTER (for himself and Mr. RUBIO):
S. 3134. A bill to provide for proper oversight of North Korea policy, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. THUNE (for himself and Mr. NELSON):
S. 3143. A bill to provide for a coordinated Federal program to support quantum research and development for the economic and national security of the United States; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 228
At the request of Mr. Sasse, the name of the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. HOEVEN) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 228, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit a health care practitioner from failing to exercise the proper degree of care in the case of a child who survives an abortion or attempted abortion.

S. 477
At the request of Mr. DURBIN, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 477, a bill to amend the Medicare, Medicaid, and State Children’s Health Service Act to coordinate Federal congenital heart disease research and surveillance efforts and to improve public education and awareness of congenital heart disease, and for other purposes.

S. 794
At the request of Mr. MURRAY, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. KLOBUCHAR) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 794, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act in order to improve the process whereby Medicare administrative contractors issue local coverage determinations under the Medicare program, and for other purposes.

S. 804
At the request of Mr. HELLER, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Ms. CORTEZ MASTO) was added as a co-sponsor 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. 888
At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the name of the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DURBIN) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 888, a bill to amend the Higher Education Opportunity Act to add disclosure requirements to the institution financial aid offer form and to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to make such form mandatory.

S. 1032
At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Connecticut...
(Mr. BLUMENTHAL) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 1023, a bill to reauthorize the Tropical Forest Conservation Act of 1998 through fiscal year 2021, and for other purposes.

S. 112

At the request of Ms. HEITKAMP, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Alaska (Ms. MURKOWSKI) were added as co-sponsors of S. 1112, a bill to support States in their work to save and sustain the health of mothers during pregnancy, childbirth, and in the postpartum period to eliminate disparities in maternal health outcomes for pregnancy-related and pregnancy-associated deaths, to identify solutions to improve health care quality and health outcomes for mothers, and for other purposes.

S. 122

At the request of Mrs. FEINSTEIN, the name of the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. CASEY) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 1212, a bill to provide family members of an individual who they fear is a danger to himself, herself, or others, and law enforcement, with new tools to prevent gun violence.

S. 138

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the name of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 1318, a bill to protect the rights of passengers with disabilities in air transportation, and for other purposes.

S. 139

At the request of Mr. KAINÉ, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr.Tester) was added as a co-sponsor of 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.

S. 141

At the request of Ms. KLUSCHUKAR, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 1811, a bill to promote merger enforcement and protect competition through adjusting premerger filing fees, increasing antitrust enforcement resources, and improving the information provided to antitrust enforcers.

S. 175

At the request of Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, the name of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. MERKLEY) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 2076, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize the expansion of activities related to Alzheimer's disease, cognitive decline, and brain health under the Alzheimer's Disease and Healthy Aging Program, and for other purposes.

At the request of Ms. COLLINS, the name of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. WHITEHOUSE) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 2076, supra.

S. 276

At the request of Mr. YOUNG, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD) and the Senator from Illinois (Ms. DUCKWORTH) were added as co-sponsors of S. 2276, a bill to require agencies to submit reports on outstanding recommendations in the annual budget justification submitted to Congress.

S. 280

At the request of Mr. FLAKE, the name of the Senator from Montana (Mr. DAINES) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 2330, a bill to prohibit earmarks.

S. 285

At the request of Mr. PORTMAN, the name of the Senator from Maine (Mr. KING) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 2456, a bill to reauthorize and expand the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016.

S. 287

At the request of Mr. RUBIO, the names of the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. LANKFORD), the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN), the Senator from Hawaii (Ms. HIROKO) and the Senator from Utah (Mr. Lee) were added as co-sponsors of S. 2497, a bill to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to make improvements to certain defense and security assistance provisions and to authorize the appropriations of funds to Israel, and for other purposes.

S. 329

At the request of Mr. MARKEY, the name of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. BROWN) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 2579, a bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize and expand a program of surveillance and education, carried out by the Centers of Disease Control and Prevention, regarding infections associated with injection drug use.

S. 329

At the request of Mrs. SHAHEEN, the name of the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. WALKER) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 2635, a bill to prioritize and support the Human Intervention Motivation Study (HIMS) program for flight crewmembers and the Flight Attendant Drug and Alcohol Program (FADAP) for flight attendants, and for other purposes.

S. 329

At the request of Mr. SASSE, the names of the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. BARRASSO) and the Senator from Idaho (Mr. RUSCH) were added as co-sponsors of S. 2699, a bill to require the Secretary of Transportation to modify provisions relating to hours of service requirements with respect to transportation of livestock and insects, and for other purposes.

S. 385

At the request of Mr. CRAPO, the names of the Senator from Massachusetts (Ms. WARREN) and the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) were added as co-sponsors of S. 2857, a bill to amend the Horse Protection Act to designate additional unlawful acts under the Act, strengthen penalties for violations of the Act, improve Department of Agriculture enforcement of the Act, and for other purposes.

S. 303

At the request of Mr. CORKER, the name of the Senator from New Hampshire (Ms. HASSAN) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 3013, a bill to amend the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 to require Congressional approval before the President adjusts imports that are determined to threaten to impair national security.

S. 329

At the request of Mr. ALEXANDER, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) and the Senator from Indiana (Mr. YOUNG) were added as co-sponsors of S. 3029, a bill to revise and extend the Prematurity Research Expansion and Education for Mothers who deliver Infants Early Act (PREEMIE Act).

S. 341

At the request of Mr. JOHNSON, the name of the Senator from Missouri (Ms. McCASKILL) was added as a co-sponsor of S. 3041, a bill to amend the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act to provide for disaster recovery reforms, and for other purposes.

S. 312

At the request of Mr. BOOKER, the names of the Senator from Nevada (Ms. CORTEZ-MASSE) and the Senator from Washington (Mrs. MURRAY) were added as co-sponsors of S. 3112, a bill to provide standards for facilities at which aliens in the custody of the Department of Homeland Security are detained, and for other purposes.

S. 313

At the request of Ms. BALDWIN, the names of the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. MURPHY) and the Senator from Maine (Ms. COLLINS) were added as co-sponsors of S. 3113, a bill to promote dairy product innovation, including in specialty cheese, and value-added dairy product development for the economic benefit of United States dairy farmers and their communities.

S. 328

At the request of Mr. KENNEDY, the names of the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. CASSIDY) and the Senator from New Jersey (Mr. MENENDEZ) were added as co-sponsors of S. 3128, a bill to reauthorize the National Flood Insurance Program.

S. RES. 220

At the request of Mr. MENENDEZ, the name of the Senator from Michigan (Mr. PETERS) was added as a cosponsor of S. Res. 220, a resolution expressing solidarity with Falun Gong practitioners who have lost lives, freedoms, and rights for adhering to their beliefs and practices and condemning the practice of non-consenting organ harvesting, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3070

At the request of Ms. SMITH, the name of the Senator from Kansas (Mr. MORAN) was added as a co-sponsor of amendment No. 3070 intended to be proposed to H.R. 2, a bill to provide for the
reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 3071

At the request of Ms. Smith, the name of the Senator from Minnesota (Ms. Klobuchar) and other Members of the Committee, an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill S. 3093, was ordered to lie on the table.

CASSIDY, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3091. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3090. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3089. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3088. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3087. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3086. Mr. JOHNSON (for himself, Mr. DONNELLY, Mr. YOUNG, Ms. BALDWIN, Mrs. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BILLS, and Mr. McCaskill) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3085. Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mrs. McCaskill, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. DONNELLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3084. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3083. Mr. BLUNT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3082. Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. GARDNER, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. DAINES, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. RECKTKAMP, Mr. DONELLY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. JONES, Ms. KLOBUCKA, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HAYDKIN, Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3081. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3080. Ms. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3079. Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3078. Ms. COLLINS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3077. Mr. BATES (for himself, Mr. CARTER, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. MCMAHON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3076. Ms. SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3075. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3074. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3073. Mr. BOURKE, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3072. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3071. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3070. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3069. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3068. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. CRAPPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3067. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mr. MANDEL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3066. Ms. WARRINER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3065. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. COONS, and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3064. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. HIRONO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3063. Mr. MURKOWSKI (for himself, Mr. LEE, and Mr. MENENDEZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3062. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3061. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3060. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3059. Ms. McCaskill submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3058. Mr. ADAMS (for himself, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. HUDSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3057. Mr. JAGGI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3056. Mr. BLUMENTHAL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3055. Mr. BATES (for himself, Mr. CARTER, Mr. MARSHALL, and Mr. MCMAHON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3054. Mr. SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3053. Mr. HAYDKIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3052. Mr. CARTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3051. Mr. CRAPPO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3050. Mr. CARTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3049. Ms. SMITH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3048. Ms. MCCASKILL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3047. Mr. KENNEDY (for himself, Mr. CASSIDY, Mr. MENENDEZ, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3046. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3045. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3044. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3043. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3042. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3041. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3040. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
SA 3136. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3137. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3138. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. FLAKE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3139. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORKER, Ms. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FLAKE, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HELLER, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. Kaine, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. WARNER, and Ms. WARRIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3140. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3141. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3142. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Ms. WARREN, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3143. Mr. MERCURY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3144. Mr. MERCURY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3145. Mr. MERCURY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3146. Mr. MERCURY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3147. Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3148. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3149. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3150. Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3151. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3152. Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3153. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. INHOFE, Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3154. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. LEAHY, Mr. BURK, and Mr. REED) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3155. Mr. CASEY (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3156. Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3157. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3158. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3159. Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3160. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3161. Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3162. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3163. Mr. PETERS (for himself and Mr. PEEBLES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3166. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3167. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3168. Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. MERCURY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. COONS, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3169. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3170. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3171. Mr. MORAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3172. Ms. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3173. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3174. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3175. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3176. Mrs. FEINSTEIN (for herself and Mr. MCCASKILL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3177. Ms. FEINSTEIN (for herself, Mr. CORNYN, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. UDALL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3178. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3179. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mrs. HARRIS, Mr. BROWN, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3180. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3181. Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3182. Mr. TESTER (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, and Ms. HITKAMP) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3183. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3184. Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mr. MERCURY, Mr. RUBIO, Mr. COONS, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3187. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3188. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3189. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3190. Mr. DONNELLY (for himself and Mr. MANNING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3191. Mr. DONNELLY (for himself, Ms. SMITH, and Mr. FISCHER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3192. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. UDALL, Ms. HARRIS,
SA 3111. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MORA, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3212. Mr. DAINES (for Mr. SCHATZ) proposed an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3213. Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. MORA, Mr. BYDEN, and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and rural development programs through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3214. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. LEARY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3215. Ms. HIORNO (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Mr. RUSH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3216. Ms. HIORNO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3217. Ms. HIORNO (for herself, Mr. KING, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3218. Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. UDALL, Mr. MORA, Mr. BENNET, and Ms. HARRIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3219. Mr. MORKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3220. Ms. HEITKAMP (for herself, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3221. Mr. KING (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3222. Mr. COONS (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3223. Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. LAKE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 3205. Mr. YOUNG (for himself, Mrs. MCCASKILL, Mr. BLUNT, and Mr. DONELLY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and rural development programs through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3201. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3202. Mr. SULLIVAN (for himself and Ms. MUKOWSKY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3203. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3204. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3205. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. UDALL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3206. Mr. HELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3207. Mr. HELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3208. Mr. MORKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3209. Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3210. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. HARKIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 3211. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MORA, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.
the proposed national monument, and determining that the State in which the proposed national monument is to be located has enacted legislation approving the designation of the proposed national monument, the President may; and
(2) by adding at the end the following:
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discharged from consideration of such a joint resolution to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution. The motion to proceed to is not debatable. The motion is not subject to a postuous motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is agreed to or disagreed to shall not be in order.

(4) RULINGS OF THE CHAIR ON PROCEDURE.—Appeals from the decisions of the Chair relating to the application of the rules of the Senate, as the case may be, to the procedures relating to a joint resolution of approval shall be decided by the Senate without debate.

(5) RULES RELATING TO SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—

(1) TREATMENT OF SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION IN HOUSE.—In the House of Representatives, if the joint resolution is received from the Senate, the Joint Committee on the Budget, if in session, shall report the joint resolution within 2 calendar days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution.

(2) If the committee on Ways and Means has not reported the joint resolution within 2 calendar days after the date of referral, that committee shall be discharged from further consideration of the joint resolution.

(3) If the third legislative day after each week to which a joint resolution has been referred reports the joint resolution to the Clerk and discharges a joint resolution of approval received from the Senate, unless the House has already passed a joint resolution relating to the same proposed action:

(1) The joint resolution shall be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

(2) If the committee on Ways and Means has not recommended the joint resolution to the House, the motion is considered as ordered on the joint resolution to move to proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution.

(3) If the third legislative day after the committee to which a joint resolution has been referred reports the joint resolution to the Clerk and discharges a joint resolution of approval from further consideration thereof, it shall be in order to move to proceed to consider the joint resolution in the House. All points of order against the motion are waived. Such a motion shall not be in order after the House has disposed of a motion to proceed to the joint resolution. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the motion to its adoption without intervening motion. The motion shall not be debatable. A motion to reconsider the vote by which the motion is disposed of shall not be in order.

(IV) The joint resolution shall be considered as read. All points of order against the joint resolution and against its consideration are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution to final passage without intervening motion. The debate on the motion to final passage shall be limited to not more than 20 minutes, divided and controlled by the sponsor of the joint resolution (or a designee) and an opponent. A motion to reconsider the vote on passage of the joint resolution shall not be in order.

(ii) TREATMENT OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION IN SENATE.—

(1) If, before the passage by the Senate of a joint resolution of approval, the Senate receives an identical joint resolution from the House of Representatives, the following procedures shall apply:

(aa) That joint resolution shall not be referred to a committee.

(bb) With respect to that joint resolution—

(AA) the procedure in the Senate shall be the same as if no joint resolution had been received from the House of Representatives; but

(BB) the vote on passage shall be on the joint resolution from the House of Representatives.

(2) If, following passage of a joint resolution of approval in the Senate, the Senate receives an identical joint resolution from the House of Representatives, that joint resolution shall be placed on the appropriate Senate calendar.

(III) If a joint resolution of approval is received in the Senate, the Senate procedures as described in subparagraph (D) shall apply to the joint resolution.

(F) RULES OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE.—This paragraph is enacted by Congress—

(1) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and the House of Representatives, respectively, and as such is deemed a part of the rules of both Houses, respectively, and supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(ii) with full recognition of the constitu- tionally mandated precedents and established rules as follows (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House:'.

(ii) EFFECTIVE DATE.—

(1) In general.—The amendments made by subsection (a) shall apply to any proposed action covered by subsection (c) of section 232 of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862), as so amended, on or after the date that is two years before the date of the enactment of this Act.

(2) TIMING OF CERTAIN PROPOSALS.—If the President makes a determination described in subsection (c)(1)(A) of such section, as so amended, during the period beginning on the date that is two years before the date of the enactment of this Act and ending on the day before such date of enactment, the submission to the Congress of the proposal described in subsection (c)(1)(B) of such section, as so amended, shall be required not later than 15 days after such date of enactment.

(i) MODIFIED RATE OR DUTY AMOUNTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Any rate of duty modified under section 232(c) of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 (19 U.S.C. 1862(c)) during the period specified in paragraph (2) shall on the date of the enactment of this Act revert to the rate of duty in effect before such modification.

(B) RETROACTIVE APPLICATION FOR CERTAIN LIQUIDATIONS AND RELIQUIDATIONS.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (i), any entry of an article that—

(I) was made—

(aa) on or after the date that is two years before the date of the enactment of this Act, and

(bb) before such date of enactment, and

(II) to which a lower rate of duty would be applicable due to the application of subparagraph (A), shall be liquidated or reliquidated as though such entry occurred on such date of enactment.

(ii) REQUESTS.—A liquidation or reliqua- tion made under clause (i) with respect to an entry only if a request thereto is filed with U.S. Customs and Border Protection not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act that contains sufficient information to enable U.S. Customs and Border Protection—

(A) to locate the entry; or

(B) to reconstruct the entry if it cannot be located.

(iii) PAYMENT OF AMOUNTS OWED.—Any amounts owed by the United States pursuant to the liquidation or reliquidation of an entry of an article under clause (i) shall be paid, without interest, not later than 90 days after the date of the liquidation or reliqua- tion (as the case may be).

SA 3092. Mr. BENNET (for himself and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 8635. PIKE NATIONAL FOREST LAND EXCHANGE.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to authorize, direct, expedite and facilitate land exchanges and to facilitate the exchange of Federal land and land parcels with the State of Colorado and the Forest Service for the purpose of enhancing public outdoor recreational and natural resource conservation opportunities in the Pike National Forest.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

(BHI) means Broadmoor Hotel, Inc., a Colorado Corporation.

(FEDERAL LAND) means the land and tracts of land located within the United States in and to approximately 83 acres of land within the Pike National Forest, El Paso County, Colorado, together with a nonexclusive perpetual access easement to BHI to and from such land on Forest Service Road 371, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Crags Land Exchange–Federal Parcel–Emerald Valley Ranch”, dated March 2015.

(3) NON-FEDERAL LAND.—The term “non- Federal land” means the land and tral easements to be conveyed to the Secretary by BHI in the exchange and is—

(A) approximately 320 acres of land within the Pike National Forest, Teller County, Colorado, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Crags Land Exchange–Non-Federal Parcel–Crags Property”, dated March 2015; and

(FEDERAL TRAIL) means the trail easement for the Barrett Trail in El Paso County, Colorado, as generally depicted on the map entitled “Proposed Crags Land Exchange–Barrett Trail Easement to United States”, dated March 2015, and which shall be considered as a voluntary donation to the United States by BHI for all purposes of law.

(LAND EXCHANGE) means the exchange of any of the properties referred to in subsection (b)(2) shall allow—

(A) BHI to fully maintain, at BHI’s expense, and use Forest Service Road 371 from its junction with Forest Service Road 368 in accordance with historic use and maintenance patterns by BHI; and

(B) full and continued public and adminis- trative access to such lands, in accordance with the existing Forest Service travel management plan, or as such plan may be revised by the Secretary.

(RELOCATE AND CONSTRUCT ROAD) means—BHI and the Secretary may mutually agree to improve, relocate, reconstruct, or otherwise alter the route and condition of all or portions of Forest Service Roads 368 and 371 as part of the exchange in order to provide a safe and improved access route to the lands to be exchanged; and

(5) EXCHANGE COSTS.—BHI shall pay for all land survey, appraisal, and other costs to the Secretary as may be necessary to process and consummate the exchange directed by
this section, including reimbursement to the Secretary, if the Secretary so requests, for staff time spent in such processing and
summarization.
(2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE AND APPRAISALS.—
(1) APPRAISALS.—The values of the lands to be exchanged under this section shall be determined by the Secretary through appraisals performed in accordance with—
(A) the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions;
(B) the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice;
(2) appraisals instructions issued by the Secretary;
(3) shall be performed by an appraiser mutually agreed to by the Secretary and BHI.
(2) EQUAL VALUE EXCHANGE.—The values of the Federal and non-Federal lands parcels exchanged shall be equal, or if they are not equal, shall be equalized as follows:
(A) SURPLUS OF FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the Federal land exceeds the final appraised value of the non-Federal land parcel identified in subsection (b)(3)(A), BHI shall make a cash equalization payment to the United States as necessary to achieve equal value, including, if necessary, an amount in excess of that authorized pursuant to section 206(b) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1716(b)).
(B) USE OF FUNDS.—Any cash equalization monies received by the Secretary under subparagraph (A) shall be—
(i) deposited in the fund established under Public Law 90–171 (commonly known as the "Sisk Act", 43 U.S.C. 484a); and
(ii) made available to the Secretary for the acquisition of land or interests in land in Region 2 of the Forest Service.
(C) NON-FEDERAL LAND VALUE.—If the final appraised value of the non-Federal land parcel identified in subsection (b)(3)(A) exceeds the final appraised value of the Federal land, the United States shall not make a cash equalization payment to BHI, and surplus value of the non-Federal land parcel identified in subsection (b)(3)(B) shall be considered a donation by BHI to the United States for all purposes of law.
(3) APPRAISAL EXCLUSIONS.—
(A) SPECIAL USE PERMIT.—The appraised value of the Federal land parcel shall not reflect the cost of a special use permit issued by the United States to allow the parcels to be developed for public use, related to any activity other than the original public use for which the Federal land parcel was appraised.
(B) Indicates the location of the Arapaho National Forest in the State of Colorado shall be considered to have been appraised for purposes of this section.
(C) MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.—
(1) withdrawal provisions.—
(A) WITHDRAWAL.—Lands acquired by the Secretary under this section shall, without further action by the Secretary, be permanently withdrawn from all forms of location, entry, and patent under the United States laws governing public lands; and
(B) DELETION OF ERRONEOUS REFERENCES.—The first section of Public Law 91–60 (83 Stat. 101) is amended—
(i) by striking "entitled ‘Proposed Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument’" and inserting "entitled ‘Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument’",
(ii) by striking "six thousand acres" and inserting "six thousand acres".
(D) a summiter of several 8,000-meter peaks, specifically—
(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—
(i) Charlie Fowler was—
(ii) awarded the "Granite Summiters Award" by the American Alpine Club, an award that—
(iii) by striking "entitled ‘Proposed Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument’",
(iv) by striking "six thousand acres" and inserting "six thousand acres".
(i) Everest;
(ii) Cho Oyu; and
(iii) Shishapangma;
(2) Christine Boskoff—
(a) is one of the leading female alpinists in the United States, having climbed 6 of the 14 mountain peaks in the world that are higher than 8,000 meters, specifically—
(i) Everest;
(ii) Cho Oyu;
(iii) Gasherbrum II;
(iv) Lhotse;
(v) Shishapangma; and
(vi) Broad Peak;
(b) gave countless hours to nonprofit organiza-
tions that supported—
(i) the rights of porters and Sherpas;
(ii) the education of women; and
(iii) global literacy and gender equality; and
(c) was recognized by the education com-
unities in the United States and Nepal as a role model for students;
(3) Charlie Fowler and Christine Boskoff were long-time residents of San Miguel County, Colorado, and champions for the pristine backcountry of Colorado;
(4) Charlie Fowler and Christine Boskoff died by plane crash near San Miguel and Dolores Counties, Colorado, offer spectacular recreational climbing and hiking opportunities; and
(5) the local community in the vicinity of the peaks described in paragraph (1) and fol-
lower climbers to honor and com-
memorate Charlie Fowler and Christine Boskoff by naming the peaks after Charlie Fowler and Christine Boskoff.
(b) DESIGNATION OF FOWLER PEAK.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The 13,123-foot mountain peak, located at 37.85549° W, by —108.0171° W, in the Uncompahgre National Forest in the State of Colorado, shall be known and dis-
ignated as “Boskoff Peak”.
(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the peak de-
scribed in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to “Fowler Peak”.
(c) DESIGNATION OF BOSKOFF PEAK.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The 13,498-foot mountain peak, located at 37.8569° W, by —108.0111° W, in the Uncompahgre National Forest in the State of Colorado, shall be known and des-
ignated as “Boskoff Peak”.
(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the peak de-
scribed in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to “Boskoff Peak”.

SEC. 8641. CONVEYANCE OF WEST FORK FIRE STATION CONVEYANCE PARCEL, DOLORES COUNTY, COLORADO.
(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:
(1) COUNTY.—The term “County” means Dolores County, Colorado;
(2) WEST FORK FIRE STATION CONVEYANCE PARCEL.—The term “West Fork Fire Station Conveyance Parcel” means the parcel of approx-
imately 3.61 acres of National Forest System land in the County, as depicted on the map entitled “Map for West Fork Fire Station Conveyance Parcel” and dated No-
vember 21, 2017.
(3) IN GENERAL.—On receipt of a request from the County and subject to such terms and conditions as are mutually satisfactory to the Secretary and the County, including such additional terms as the Secretary de-
termines to be necessary, the Secretary shall convey to the County without consideration all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the West Fork Fire Station Conveyance Parcel.
(b) COSTS.—Any costs relating to the con-
veyance under subsection (b), including proc-
essing and transaction costs, shall be paid by the County.
(c) USE OF LAND.—The land conveyed to the County under subsection (b) shall be used by the County only for a fire station, related infrastructure, and roads to facilitate access to and through the West Fork Fire Station Conveyance Parcel.
(d) REVERSION.—If any portion of the land conveyed under subsection (b) is used in a manner that is inconsistent with the use de-
scribed in subsection (d), the land shall, at the discretion of the Secretary, revert to the United States.

SEC. 8693. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricul-
tural and other programs of the Dep-
artment of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as fol-
lows:
At the end of paragraph (f) of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 86 . STUDY ON IMPACTS TO NATIONAL WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS.
(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter into appropriate ar-
rangements with the National Academy of Sciences to convene a committee of experts in natural sciences (referred to in this sec-
tion as the “committee”) to conduct a study to examine the impacts of climate change and weather variability on national forest ecosystems, including forests, plants, aquat-
ic ecosystems, and wildlife.
(2) DEADLINE.—The committee shall con-
vene not later than 30 days after the date on which the Secretary and the National Acad-
emy of Sciences enter into an arrangement under paragraph (1).
(b) REPORT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—On completion of the study under subsection (a), the committee shall prepare an expert consensus report that—
(A) describes current scientific knowledge relating to the impacts of climate change and weather variability on national forest ecosystems; and
(B) recommends the best strategies to en-
sure that national forest ecosystems, including forests, plants, aquatic ecosystems, and wildlife, are able to adapt to climate change and weather variability.
(2) SUBMISSION.—The National Academies of Sciences shall submit the report prepared under paragraph (1) to—
(A) the Secretary;
(B) the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representa-
tives; and
(C) the Committee on Agriculture, Nutri-
tion, and Forestry of the Senate.

SEC. 8094. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricul-
tural and other programs of the Dep-
artment of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as fol-
lows:
At the appropriate place, insert the fol-
lowing:

SEC. . NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PRO-
GRAM REAUTHORIZATION.
(a) FINANCING.—Section 1309(a) of the Na-
(b) PROGRAM EXPIRATION.—Section 1319 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 4026) is amended by striking “Sep-
tember 30, 2017” and inserting “January 31, 2019”.

SEC. 8098. Mr. KENNEDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by
him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 4104, redesignate subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (d) and (e), respectively.

In section 4104, insert after subsection (b) the following:

(c) IDENTIFICATION FOR CARD USE.—Section 7(b)(9) of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2016(h)(9)) is amended—

(1) by striking “OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION” and inserting “IDENTIFICATION FOR CARD USE”;

(2) by redesigning subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(3) by inserting before clause (i) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(A) LISTED BENEFICIARIES.—A State agency shall require that an electronic benefit card lists the names of—

(i) each adult member of the household;

(ii) each adult that is not a member of the household that is authorized to use that card.

“(B) PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION REQUIRED.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided under clause (ii), any individual listed on an electronic benefit card under subparagraph (A) shall be required to show photographic identification at the point of sale when using the card.

(ii) HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD.—A head of a household is not required to show photographic identification unless the electronic benefit card contains a photograph of that individual under subparagraph (C)(i).

“(C) OPTIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC IDENTIFICATION—:

(4) in subparagraph (C) (as so designated)—

(A) in clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking ‘‘the head of the household’’; and

(B) in clause (ii) (as so redesignated)—

(i) by striking subparagraph (A) and inserting “‘(i)’”; and

(ii) by inserting “subject to subparagraph (B)(i)” after “the card”; and

(by adding at the end the following:

(‘‘D) VISUAL VERIFICATION.—Any individual that is shown photographic identification or an electronic benefit card containing a photograph, as applicable, under subparagraph (B) shall visually confirm that the photograph on the identification or the electronic benefit card, as applicable, is a clear and accurate likeness of the individual using the electronic benefit card.”

SA 3099. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE TAKING OF DOUBLE-CRESTED CORNORMANTS.

(a) FORCE AND EFFECT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsection (b), section 21,47 of title 50, Code of Federal Regulations (as in effect on the date of enactment of this Act), shall have the force and effect of law.

(2) PUBLIC NOTICE.—The Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service relative to the grant of any permit for the taking of double-crested cormorants under this Act, shall notify the public of the authority provided by paragraph (1) in a manner determined appropriate by the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) SUNSET.—The authority provided by subsection (a)(1) shall terminate on the date that is the earlier of—

(1) the effective date of a regulation promulgated by the Director after the date of enactment of this Act to control depredation by double-crested cormorant populations; or

(2) 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section limits the authority of the Director to promulgate regulations relating to the taking of double-crested cormorants under any other law.

SA 3101. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE TAKING OF DOUBLE-CRESTED CORNORMANTS.

(a) WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES RULE TERMINATION.—The final rule issued by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency on May 21, 2015, entitled ‘‘Clean Water Rule: Definition of ‘Waters of the United States’’’ (80 Fed. Reg. 37064 (June 29, 2015)) is void.

(b) NAVIGATION REGULATIONS.—Section 502 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1362) is amended by striking the definition of ‘‘Navigable Waters’’ (42 U.S.C. 1370(a)(2)) and inserting the following:

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘navigable waters’ means—

(i) waters that are used, were used before the date of enactment of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, or are susceptible to use in the natural and ordinary condition of those waters, as a means to transport interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;

(ii) interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;

(iii) other waters, such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, or natural ponds, the use, degradation, or destruction of which could affect interstate or foreign commerce, including any waters—

(I) which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;

(II) from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce; and

(III) which are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate or foreign commerce;

(iv) any impoundment of waters described under subparagraph (A); and

(v) tributaries of waters described in clauses (i) through (iv), including wetlands separated from other waters through objects such as—

(I) manmade dikes or barriers;

(II) natural river berms; or

(III) beach dunes.

(B) EXCLUSIONS.—The term ‘‘navigable waters’’ does not include—

(i) waste treatment systems, including treatment ponds or lagoons designed to meet environmental protection standards other than a cooling pond that meets the requirements under subparagraph (A); and

(ii) prior converted cropland.

(C) ASSOCIATED DEFINITIONS.—For the purposes of this paragraph:

(i) ADJACENT.—The term ‘‘adjacent’’ means bordering, continental, or neighboring.

(ii) TERMINAL SEAS.—The term ‘‘terminal sea’’ means the body of the sea measured from the baseline, as determined in accordance with the Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone (15 U.S. 5639).

(iii) WETLANDS.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘‘wetlands’’ means areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

(ii) INCLUSION.—The term ‘‘wetlands’’ includes swamps, marshes, bogs, and similar areas.”

SA 3102. Mr. THUNE (for himself, Mr. NELSON, Mrs. FISCHER, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. HAMPTON, Mr. COTTON, Mr. ROTENBERRY, Mr. McCaskill, Mr. DAVIS, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. BOOZMAN, Ms. HEITKAMP, Mr. DONNELLEY, Ms. SMITH, Mr. JONES, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. TESTER, Mrs. McCASKILL, Mr. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. BARBARINO, Mr. COTTON, Mr. RISCH, Mr. ROUNDS, Mr. HATCH, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. RUBIO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 126. HOURS OF SERVICE REQUIREMENTS FOR AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS.

Section 229 of the Motor Carrier Safety Improvement Act of 1999 (49 U.S.C. 31136 note) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)(1)—
SA 3103. Mr. DURBIN (for himself, Mr. GRASSLEY, Mr. FLAKE, Mrs. SHAHEEN, and Mr. MCCAIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 11. LIMITATION ON PREMIUM SUBSIDY BASED ON AVERAGE ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.

Section 508(e) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(9) LIMITATION ON PREMIUM SUBSIDY BASED ON AVERAGE ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—

"(A) DEFINITION OF AVERAGE ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—In this paragraph, the term 'average adjusted gross income' has the meaning given in the term in section 10101(b)(3) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308-3(na)).

"(B) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subtitle and beginning with the 2019 reinsurance year, in the case of any producer that is a person or legal entity that has an average adjusted gross income in excess of $700,000 based on the most recent data available from the Farm Service Agency as of the beginning of the reinsurance year, the total amount of premium subsidy provided with respect to additional coverage under subsection (c) or section 508B issued on behalf of the producer for a reinsurance year, in the case of any such person or legal entity that has an average adjusted gross income less than the premium subsidy provided in accordance with this subsection that would otherwise be available for the applicable policy, plan, or coverage level selected by the producer.".

SA 3104. Mr. HATCH submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. APPLICABILITY OF CAPITAL AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS TO COUNTERPARTIES.

Section 4(e)(4) of the Commodity Exchange Act (7 U.S.C. 6s(e)(4)) is amended—

(1) by striking "counterparty qualifies" and inserting the following: "counterparty—" "(A) qualifies;"

(2) in subparagraph (A) (as so designated), by striking the period at the end and inserting "or;" and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(B)(i) is a money transmitter (as defined in section 1010.100(ff)(5) of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations) (or any successor regulation); and

"(ii) enters only into swaps exclusively for the purpose of offsetting risks generated from the firm's currency contracts with an entity that is not a financial end user (as defined in section 23.151 of title 17, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation)); and

"(III) is registered in accordance with section 1022.380 of title 31, Code of Federal Regulations (or any successor regulation); and

"(iv) has an average adjusted gross income of less than $1,000,000,000 or less on the last day of its most recent fiscal year.".

SA 3105. Ms. BALDWIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 6117, insert the following:

SEC. 6118. USE OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL.

Section 333A of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1988a) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(1) USE OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL.—

"(A) DEFINITION OF AVERAGE ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME.—In this paragraph, the term 'average adjusted gross income' has the meaning given in the term in section 10101(b)(3) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308-3(na)).

"(B) LIMITATION.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this subtitle and beginning with the 2019 reinsurance year, in the case of any producer that is a person or legal entity that has an average adjusted gross income in excess of $700,000 based on the most recent data available from the Farm Service Agency as of the beginning of the reinsurance year, the total amount of premium subsidy provided with respect to additional coverage under subsection (c) or section 508B issued on behalf of the producer for a reinsurance year, in the case of any such person or legal entity that has an average adjusted gross income less than the premium subsidy provided in accordance with this subsection that would otherwise be available for the applicable policy, plan, or coverage level selected by the producer.".

SA 3106. Mr. CARPER (for himself, Mr. COONS, and Mr. ISAKSON) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2301, strike paragraph (A) and insert the following:

"(A) by striking "to make beneficial, cost effective changes to production systems (including conservation practices related to organic production) and address identified, new or expected resource concerns associated with changes to production systems, including conservation practices related to organic production); and"

and insert the following:

"(ii) the source of the agricultural commodity or products made primarily of iron or steel.

"(iii) the territory of an Indian tribe (as defined in section 2301(2), as so redesignated), by striking the period at the end and inserting "or;"

and insert the following:

"(iv) water and waste facility loans and grants under section 306c(a)(14);

"(v) grants for water and wastewater systems for rural and Native villages in Alaska under section 310B(b).

"(vi) grants to finance the construction, refurbishing, and servicing of individually owned household well systems in rural areas under section 310E; and

"(vii) solid waste management grants under section 310B(b) .

"(B) IRLON OR STEEL PRODUCT.—The term 'iron or steel product' means any of the following products made primarily of iron or steel:

"(i) Lined or unlined pipes or fittings.

"(ii) Manhole covers or other municipal castings.

"(iii) Hydrants.

"(iv) Tanks.

"(v) Flanges.

"(vi) Pipe clamps or restraints.

"(vii) Valves.

"(viii) Structural steel.

"(ix) Reinforced precast concrete.

"(x) Construction materials.

"(C) STATE.—The term 'State' means—

"(1) a State;

"(2) the District of Columbia; and

"(3) the territory of an Indian tribe (as defined in section 102 of the Federally Recognized Indian Tribe List Act of 1994 (25 U.S.C. 3310).

"(D) UNITED STATES.—The term 'United States' means each of the States.

"(2) REQUIREMENT.—Except as provided in paragraph (1), no funds provided under a covered program shall be used for a project for the construction, alteration, maintenance, or repair of a public water or wastewater system unless all of the iron and steel products used in the project are produced in the United States.

"(3) WAIVER.—The Secretary may waive the requirement under paragraph (2) on a case-by-case basis if the Secretary—

"(A) receives a request for a waiver under this subsection;

"(B) makes available to the public on an informal basis a copy of the request and information available to the Secretary concerning the request, including by electronic means, including, on the official public website of the Department of Agriculture; and

"(C) allows for informal public input on the request for not less than 15 days prior to making a determination on the request.

"(4) EXEMPTION.—This subsection shall not apply with respect to a project for which the engineering plans and specifications include the use of iron and steel products otherwise prohibited by that paragraph if the plans and specifications have received required approvals from State agencies prior to the date of enactment of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018.

"(5) INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—This subsection shall be applied in a manner consistent with United States obligations under international agreements.

"(6) FUNDING.—Of the funds appropriated for a fiscal year for the Rural Utilities Service-Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account, the Secretary may use not more than 0.25 percent to carry out management and oversight under this subsection.

"(7) WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT.—In making a determination under paragraph (1), the Secretary may exclude a project for which the plans and specifications include the use of iron and steel products otherwise prohibited by that paragraph if the plans and specifications have received required approvals from State agencies prior to the date of enactment of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018.

SA 3107. Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself and Mrs. WARREN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2302, strike paragraph (A) and insert the following:

"(A) by redesignating clause (vi) as clause (vii);

"(B) by inserting after clause (v) the following:

"(vii) Land that facilitates the avoidance of crossing an environmentally sensitive area, as determined by the Secretary; and

"(C) in clause (vii) (as so redesignated), by inserting "identified or expected" before "resource";
At the end of part II of subtitle D of title I, add the following:

SEC. 141. DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR DAIRY FARMERS.

Subtitle D of title I of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9051 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"PART IV—DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR DAIRY FARMERS"

"SEC. 1411. DIRECT PAYMENTS FOR DAIRY FARMERS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall provide a 1-time payment to each eligible dairy farmer described in subsection (b) in accordance with this section.

"(b) ELIGIBILITY.—To be eligible to receive a payment under this section, a dairy farmer shall—

"(1) be licensed by the Secretary; and

"(2) have had a production history during the 1-year period ending on the date of enactment of this part.

"(c) AMOUNT OF PAYMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The amount of a payment under this section shall be, as determined by the report of the Economic Research Service entitled ‘Milk Cost of Production by Size of Operation Report’ and dated May 2019, equal to the quotient obtained by dividing—

"(i) the product obtained by—

"(II) the national average milk production of a dairy cow;

"(ii) the average number of cows per farm, as determined under paragraph (2); and

"(iii) 1/2;

"(2) AVERAGE NUMBER OF COWS PER FARM.—The average number of cows per farm under paragraph (1)(A)(i) shall be determined based on the report described in paragraph (1) as follows:

"(A) In the case of a farm with fewer than 50 cows, the national average number of cows per farm in farms with fewer than 50 cows.

"(B) In the case of a farm with not fewer than 50 cows and not greater than 199 cows, the national average number of cows per farm in farms with not fewer than 50 cows and not greater than 199 cows.

"(C) In the case of a farm with not fewer than 200 cows and not greater than 499 cows, the national average number of cows per farm in farms with not fewer than 200 cows and not greater than 499 cows.

"(D) In the case of a farm with not fewer than 500 cows, the national value of production less total costs, as determined under paragraph (3); and

"(iv) 1/2; and

"(B) 100.

"(2) VALUE OF PRODUCTION LESS TOTAL COSTS.—The value of production less total costs under paragraph (1)(A)(i) shall be determined based on the report described in paragraph (1) as follows:

"(A) In the case of a farm with fewer than 50 cows, the national value of production less total costs in farms with fewer than 50 cows.

"(B) In the case of a farm with not fewer than 50 cows and not greater than 199 cows, the national value of production less total costs in farms with not fewer than 50 cows and not greater than 199 cows.

"(C) In the case of a farm with not fewer than 200 cows and not greater than 499 cows, the national value of production less total costs in farms with not fewer than 200 cows and not greater than 499 cows.

"(D) In the case of a farm with not fewer than 500 cows, the national value of production less total costs in farms with not fewer than 500 cows.

"(3) PAYMENT LIMITATION.—The amount of a payment under this section to an eligible dairy farmer described in subsection (b) shall not be greater than $15,000.

"(e) FUNDING.—Of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Secretary shall use to carry out this section $500,000,000.

"SA 3109. Mrs. GILLIBRAND submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 6105, insert the following:

"SEC. 1511. URGENT REGULATORY RESPONSE TO ABNORMALLY HIGH HONEYBEES AND POLLINATOR PROTECTION.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (referred to in this section as the ‘Administrator’) shall suspend the registration of imidacloprid, clothianidin, thiamethoxam, dinotefuran, any other member of the neonicotinoid insecticides to the extent that the insecticide is registered, conditionally or otherwise, on or in certain plants, trees, and cereals until the Administrator has made a determination that the insecticide will not cause unreasonable adverse effects on pollinators based on—

"(1) an evaluation of the published and peer-reviewed scientific evidence on whether the use or uses of those neonicotinoid cause unreasonable adverse effects on pollinators, including native bees, honeybees, birds, bats, and other species of beneficial insects; and

"(2) a completed field study that—

"(A) meets the criteria required by the Administrator; and

"(B) evaluates residues, including residue buildup after repeated annual application, chronic low-dose exposure, cumulative effects on native and nonnative, and any other protocol determined to be necessary by the Administrator to protect managed and native pollinators.

"(b) CONDITIONS ON CERTAIN PESTICIDES REGISTRATIONS.—Notwithstanding section 3 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.) for use in seed treatment, soil application, or foliar treatment on bee-attractive plants, trees, and cereals until the Administrator has made a determination that the insecticide will not cause unreasonable adverse effects on pollinators, including native bees, honeybees, birds, bats, and other species of beneficial insects; and

"(c) BUSINESS AND INNOVATION SERVICES ESSENTIAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES.

Subtitle D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1312. BUSINESS AND INNOVATION SERVICES ESSENTIAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES.

Section 306(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 1371. RURAL INNOVATION STRONGER ECONOMY GRANT PROGRAM.

After section 6123, insert the following:

"SEC. 1214. RURAL INNOVATION STRONGER ECONOMY GRANT PROGRAM.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means a rural accelerator partnership established after the date of enactment of this Act.

"(ii) focuses on the shared goals and needs of the industry clusters that are objectively identified as existing, emerging, or declining;

"(iii) includes 1 or more representatives of—

"(I) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 102(a)(2) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001));

"(II) a private entity; or

"(III) a government entity;

"(iv) may include 1 or more representatives of—

"(I) an economic development or other community or labor organization;

"(II) a financial institution which may include a community development financial institution (as defined in section 103 of the Community Development Banking and Investment Institutions Act of 1994 (12 U.S.C. 4702));

"(III) a philanthropic organization; or

"(IV) a rural cooperative, if the cooperative is organized as a nonprofit organization and

"(v) has, as a lead applicant—

"(I) a District Organization (as defined in section 300.3 of title 13, Code of Federal Regulations (or a successor regulation));

"(II) an Indian tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 3304)), or a consortium of Indian tribes;

"(III) a State or a political subdivision of a State, including a special purpose unit of a State;
State or local government engaged in economic development activities, or a consortium of political subdivisions;

(IV) an institution of higher education (as defined in section 4 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)) or a consortium of institutions of higher education; or

(V) a public or private nonprofit organization; and

(“B) subject to approval by the Secretary,

(i) serve a region that is—

(I) a single jurisdiction; or

(II) if the region is a rural area, multi-jurisdictional, including related programming to have sustainability beyond the full maximum length of assistance under this subsection, including the maximum number of renewals.

(IV) GRANT TERM AND RENEWALS.

(A) TERM. —The initial term of a grant under paragraph (1) shall be—

(B) RENEWAL. —The Secretary may renew a grant under paragraph (1) for an additional period of not longer than 2 years if the Secretary is satisfied, using the evaluation under subsection (e)(2), that the grant recipient has successfully established a jobs accelerator and related programming.

(G) GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION. —To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall provide grants under paragraph (1) for rural-in-character petitions in not fewer than 25 States at any time.

(c) GRANT AMOUNT. —A grant awarded under subsection (b) may be in an amount equal to—

(1) not less than $500,000; and

(2) not more than $2,000,000.

(d) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL. —Subject to paragraph (2), funds from a grant awarded under subsection (b) may be used—

(A) to construct, purchase, or equip a building to serve as an innovation center, which may include—

(i) housing for business owners or workers; and

(ii) co-working space, which may include space for remote work;

(B) for businesses to utilize with a focus on entrepreneurs of small and disadvantaged businesses but that may include collaboration with companies of all sizes;

(iv) job training programs; and

(v) efforts to utilize the innovation center as part of the development of a community downtown or to support programs to be carried out at, or in direct partnership with, the jobs accelerator that support the objectives of the jobs accelerator, including—

(vi) linking rural communities to markets, networks, industry clusters, and other regional opportunities to support high-wage job creation, new business formation, and economic growth;

(vii) integrating small businesses into a supply chain;

(viii) creating or expanding commercialization activities for new business formation;

(ix) identifying and building assets in rural communities that are crucial to supporting regional economies;

(x) facilitating the repatriation of high-wage jobs to the United States;

(xi) supporting the deployment of innovative processes, technologies, and products; and

(xii) enhancing the capacity of small businesses in rural industry clusters, including small and disadvantaged businesses;

(xiii) increasing United States exports and business interaction with international buyers and suppliers;

(xiv) developing the skills and expertise of local workforce, entrepreneurs, and institution partners to support growing industry clusters, including the upskilling of incumbent workers;

(xv) ensuring rural communities have the capacity and ability to carry out projects relating to housing, community facilities, infrastructure, or community and economic development to support regional industry cluster growth;

(xvi) establishing training programs to meet the needs of employers in a regional industry cluster and prepare workers for high-wage jobs; or

(xvii) any other activities that the Secretary may determine to be appropriate.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL. —Subject to subparagraph (B), not more than 10 percent of a grant awarded under subsection (b) shall be used
for indirect costs associated with administering the grant.

"(B) INCREASE.—The Secretary may increase the percentage described in subparagraph (A) by not more than 5 percent.

"(c) ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT AND EVALUATION.—Not later than 1 year after receiving a grant under this section, and annually thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to Congress an evaluation of the grant, an eligible entity shall—

"(1) report to the Secretary on the activities funded with the grant; and

"(2) measure that progress using performance measures during the project period, which may include—

"(i) high-wage jobs created;

"(ii) high-wage jobs retained;

"(iii) private investment leveraged;

"(iv) businesses improved;

"(v) new business formations;

"(vi) new products or services commercialized;

"(vii) improvement of the value of existing products or services under development; and

"(viii) the number of further cooperative agreements.

"(d) FEES.—Section 384G of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1929g–2) is amended by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and inserting appropriately:

"(2) in paragraph (2)—

"(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "venture''; and

"(B) by striking "venture''; and

"(e) FLEXIBILITY ON SOURCES OF INVESTMENT OR CAPITAL.—Section 384Ja of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1929gg–9a) is amended by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and inserting appropriately:

"(1) in paragraph (1)—

"(A) by striking "venture''; and

"(B) by striking "venture''; and

"(2) by striking "shall not provide'' and inserting "shall provide''.

"(f) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (1), the percentage of financing (in total dollars) to the non-eligible entity does not exceed the percentage of non-Farm Credit System institution capital commitments to the rural business investment company.

"(g) ANNUAL ACTIVITY REPORT AND EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall submit to Congress an annual evaluation of the grantee under this section, and annually thereafter.

"(h) CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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SEC. 6125. RURAL BUSINESS INVESTMENT PROGRAM.

(a) DISCUSSION.—Section 384A of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1929cc–1) is amended—

"(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "venture''; and

"(2) in paragraph (2)—

"(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "venture''; and

"(B) by striking "venture''; and

"(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) EQUITY CAPITAL.—The term 'equity capital means—

"(A) common or preferred stock or a similar instrument, including subordinated debt with equity features; and

"(B) any other type of equity-like financing that might be necessary to facilitate the purposes of this Act, such as debt financing, such as senior debt or other types of financing that competes with routine loanmaking of commercial lenders.

"(b) PURPOSE.—Section 384B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1929cc–1) is amended—

"(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "venture''; and

"(2) in paragraph (2)—

"(A) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "venture''; and

"(B) by striking "venture''; and

"(3) by striking "shall not provide'' and inserting "shall provide''.

"(c) SELECTION OF RURAL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANIES.—Section 384D(b)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1929cc–6) is amended by striking "developmental venture'' and inserting "developmental venture''.

"(d) FEES.—Section 384H of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1929cc–6) is amended—

"(1) in subparagraphs (a) and (b), by striking "a fee that does not exceed $500'' each place it appears and inserting "such fees as the Secretary considers appropriate''; and

"(2) in subsection (c)(2)—

"(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking "solely to cover the costs of licensing examinations'' and inserting "as the Secretary considers appropriate''; and

"(B) by striking subparagraph (C) and inserting the following:

"(C) shall be in such amounts as the Secretary considers appropriate.

"(e) LIMITATION ON RURAL BUSINESS INVESTMENT COMPANIES MANAGED BY FARM CREDIT SYSTEM INSTITUTIONS.—Section 384J(c) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1929cc–9c) is amended—

"(1) by striking "25'' and inserting "50''; and

"(2) by striking "shall not provide'' and inserting "shall provide''.

"(f) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The task force established under paragraph (1) shall—

"(A) co-chaired by—

"(i) the Secretary of Commerce (or a designee); and

"(ii) the Secretary of Agriculture (or a designee);

"(B) provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

"After section 4363, insert the following:

"SEC. 4364. MICRO-GRAINS FOR FOOD SECURITY.

"The Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 is amended by inserting after section 4365 (7 U.S.C. 7527) the following:

"SEC. 4365. MICRO-GRAINS FOR FOOD SECURITY.

"(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to increase the quantity and quality of locally grown food through small-scale gardening, herding, and livestock operations in food insecure communities in areas of the United States that have significant levels of food insecurity and import a significant quantity of food.

"(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means an entity that—

"(A) is—

"(i) an individual;

"(ii) an Indian tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)) or a consortium of Indian tribes;

"(iii) a nonprofit organization engaged in increasing food security as determined by the Secretary, including—

"(I) a religious organization;

"(II) a food bank; and

"(III) a food pantry;

"(iv) a federally funded educational facility, including—

"(B) may not require that an entity described in paragraph (1) provide investment or capital that is not required of other comparable eligible to operate as a rural business investment company under section 384A.

"SA 3110. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SCHATZ, and Ms. HIRANO) submitted a amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

"After section 4363, insert the following:

"SEC. 4365. MICRO-GRAINS FOR FOOD SECURITY.

"(a) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to increase the quantity and quality of locally grown food through small-scale gardening, herding, and livestock operations in food insecure communities in areas of the United States that have significant levels of food insecurity and import a significant quantity of food.

"(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means an entity that—

"(A) is—

"(i) an individual;

"(ii) an Indian tribe (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 5304)) or a consortium of Indian tribes;

"(iii) a nonprofit organization engaged in increasing food security as determined by the Secretary, including—

"(I) a religious organization;

"(II) a food bank; and

"(III) a food pantry;

"(iv) a federally funded educational facility, including—
“(1) a Head Start program or an Early Head Start program carried out under the Head Start Act (42 U.S.C. 9831 et seq.);”
“(2) a public elementary school or public secondary school;
“(3) a public institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001));”
“(4) a community college or university (as defined in section 316(b) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1098c));” and
“(5) a job training program; or
“(6) a cultural program; or
“(B) located in an eligible State.

“(2) Eligible State.—The term ‘eligible State’ means—

“(A) the State of Alaska;
“(B) the State of Hawaii;
“(C) American Samoa;
“(D) the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands;
“(E) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;
“(F) the Federated States of Micronesia;
“(G) Guam; or
“(H) the Republic of the Marshall Islands;”
“(i) in the case of an eligible entity that is—
“(1) engaged in developing or implementing an infrastructure for a high tunnel;
“(2) engaged in conducting an evaluation of—
“(A) the economic benefits of a high tunnel;
“(B) the environmental benefits of a high tunnel; or
“(C) the social benefits of a high tunnel;
“(3) purchasing or building a high tunnel;
“(4) growing and harvesting vegetables, fruits, or other edible crops grown and the number of people fed as a result of receiving a subgrant under this section, an eligible entity in that State under paragraph (1), and the growth season;
“(5) in the case of an entity that—
“(A) is located in an eligible State; or
“(B) is located in a State in which the eligible entity is located;
“(C) is participating in or administering a food assistance program; or
“(D) is a tribal organization;
“(E) is a State cooperative extension service;
“(F) is a State department or agency of the eligible State; or
“(G) is an institution of higher education;
“(H) is an agency, department, or unit of an eligible State; or
“(I) is an entity that—
“(1) is eligible to receive financial assistance under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (2 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.);
“(2) is an eligible entity that—
“(A) is located in an eligible State; or
“(B) is located in a State in which the eligible entity is located;
“(C) is participating in or administering a food assistance program; or
“(D) is a tribal organization;
“(E) is an institution of higher education;
“(F) is a State cooperative extension service;
“(G) is a State department or agency of the eligible State; or
“(H) is an entity that—
“(1) is eligible to receive financial assistance under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (2 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.);
“(2) is an eligible entity that—
“(A) is located in an eligible State; or
“(B) is located in a State in which the eligible entity is located;
“(C) is participating in or administering a food assistance program; or
“(D) is a tribal organization;
“(E) is an institution of higher education;
“(F) is a State cooperative extension service;
“(G) is a State department or agency of the eligible State; or
“(H) is an entity that—
“(1) is eligible to receive financial assistance under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (2 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.);
“(2) is an eligible entity that—
“(A) is located in an eligible State; or
“(B) is located in a State in which the eligible entity is located;
“(C) is participating in or administering a food assistance program; or
“(D) is a tribal organization;
“(E) is an institution of higher education;
“(F) is a State cooperative extension service;
“(G) is a State department or agency of the eligible State; or
“(H) is an entity that—
“(1) is eligible to receive financial assistance under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (2 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.);
“(2) is an eligible entity that—
“(A) is located in an eligible State; or
“(B) is located in a State in which the eligible entity is located;
“(C) is participating in or administering a food assistance program; or
“(D) is a tribal organization;
“(E) is an institution of higher education;
“(F) is a State cooperative extension service;
“(G) is a State department or agency of the eligible State; or
“(H) is an entity that—
“(1) is eligible to receive financial assistance under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (2 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.);
“(2) is an eligible entity that—
“(A) is located in an eligible State; or
“(B) is located in a State in which the eligible entity is located;
“(C) is participating in or administering a food assistance program; or
“(D) is a tribal organization;
“(E) is an institution of higher education;
“(F) is a State cooperative extension service;
“(G) is a State department or agency of the eligible State; or
“(H) is an entity that—
“(1) is eligible to receive financial assistance under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (2 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.);
“(2) is an eligible entity that—
“(A) is located in an eligible State; or
“(B) is located in a State in which the eligible entity is located;
“(C) is participating in or administering a food assistance program; or
“(D) is a tribal organization;
“(E) is an institution of higher education;
“(F) is a State cooperative extension service;
“(G) is a State department or agency of the eligible State; or
“(H) is an entity that—
“(1) is eligible to receive financial assistance under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (2 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.);
“(2) is an eligible entity that—
“(A) is located in an eligible State; or
“(B) is located in a State in which the eligible entity is located;
“(C) is participating in or administering a food assistance program; or
“(D) is a tribal organization;
“(E) is an institution of higher education;
“(F) is a State cooperative extension service;
“(G) is a State department or agency of the eligible State; or
“(H) is an entity that—
“(1) is eligible to receive financial assistance under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (2 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.);
“(2) is an eligible entity that—
“(A) is located in an eligible State; or
“(B) is located in a State in which the eligible entity is located;
“(C) is participating in or administering a food assistance program; or
“(D) is a tribal organization;
“(E) is an institution of higher education;
“(F) is a State cooperative extension service;
“(G) is a State department or agency of the eligible State; or
“(H) is an entity that—
“(1) is eligible to receive financial assistance under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (2 U.S.C. 1996 et seq.);
“(2) is an eligible entity that—
“(A) is located in an eligible State; or
“(B) is located in a State in which the eligible entity is located;
“(C) is participating in or administering a food assistance program; or
“(D) is a tribal organization;
through 2018" and inserting "$10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023"; and

SA 3113. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 7102, insert the following:

SEC. 7101. AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH SUPPORT FUND.

Section 1405 of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3121) is amended—

(1) in the matter preceding paragraph (1)—

(A) by striking "sciences, and the Secretary, in carrying out the Secretary's responsibilities," and inserting the following: "sciences.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the responsibilities of the Secretary under this section, the Secretary''; and

(B) by striking "(b)(10)'' and inserting the following:

"(b)(10) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out the responsibilities of the Secretary under this section, the Secretary''; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(11) support for agriculture through the Federal Research Service for the years 2009 through 2023.";

At the end of subtitle E, add the following:

SEC. 125. INCLUSION OF REINDEER UNDER FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION ACT.

Section 1(w) of the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601(w)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating paragraphs (2) and (3) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively; and

(2) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) reindeer;''.

SA 3116. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. DEFINITION OF WILD FISH.

Section 281(7)(B) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1628(7)(B)) is amended—

(1) by striking "includes a fillet" and inserting the following: "includes—";

"(i) a fillet'';

(2) in clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking the period at the end and inserting "; and";

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(ii) whole cooked king crab and whole cooked Tanner crab; and

(iii) sections of cooked king crab and cooked Tanner crab.";

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. MARKET NAME FOR GENETICALLY ENGINEERED SALMON.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, for purposes of applying the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), the eligible market name of any salmon that is genetically engineered shall include the words "Genetically Engineered" or "GE" before the existing acceptable market name.

(b) DEFINITION.—For purposes of this section, salmon is genetically engineered if it has been modified by recombinant DNA (rDNA) techniques, including the entire linear genome of salmon that contain the rDNA modification.

SA 3121. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. MARKET NAME FOR GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FARMERS AND RANCHERS.

Section 1621(d) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8792(d)) is amended—

(1) by striking "There are" and all that follows through "necessary" and inserting "There is authorized to be appropriated $15,000,000"; and

(2) by striking "2009" and inserting "2019".

SA 3120. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself, Mr. SULLIVAN, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. MARKET NAME FOR GENETICALLY ENGINEERED FARMERS AND RANCHERS.

Section 513(1) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7412(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "(including acceptable market name.";

(2) in subparagraph (B), by inserting "livestock;" and inserting "livestock (including reindeer);";

(3) by redesignating subparagraphs (E) as subparagraphs (F) through (H), respectively; and

(4) by inserting after subparagraph (D) the following:

"(E) products derived from wild salmon;".

SA 3118. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 111. SUPPLEMENTAL AGRICULTURAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE.

Section 533(a)(12) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1581n(a)(12)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (F), by striking "and" at the end; and

(2) by redesignating subparagraph (G) as subparagraph (H); and

(3) by inserting after subparagraph (F) the following:

"(G) products derived from wild salmon;".
At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. DEFINITION OF FISH.

The Secretary shall revise any regulation relating to the definition of the term ‘fish’ to ensure that the definition includes any aquatic gilled animal, and any mollusk, crustacean, or other invertebrate, that exists in the wild or is produced under controlled conditions in ponds, lakes, streams, or similar holding areas.

SA 3122. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. ORGANIC CERTIFICATION OF WILD SEAFOOD.

Section 2107(c) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6506(c)) is amended—
(1) by striking (1), by inserting ‘harvested in a sustainable manner under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.)’ after ‘seafood’;
(2) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ‘requiring’ in paragraph (1) and inserting and heading and all that follows through ‘(c) WILD SEAFOOD.—Notwithstanding the requirement under subsection (a)(1)(A) that’; and
(3) by striking paragraph (2).

SA 3123. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. TRIBAL INHABITABLE HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

Title V of the Act of 1949 (42 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

SEC. 545. TRIBAL INHABITABLE HOUSING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM.

‘(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—
(1) the term ‘eligible entity’ means an Indian tribe or a tribal organization located in a rural area that has high levels of overcrowded housing and homelessness; and
(2) the term ‘tribal organization’ has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 3501).

‘(b) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to improve living conditions and prevent homelessness in rural tribal communities by assessing the condition of existing housing resources and preventing those resources from deteriorating and becoming uninhabitable.

‘(c) AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS.—The Secretary shall award grants on a competitive basis to Indian tribes and tribal organizations to replace the Housing Act of 1949, and other programs to prevent the homes from becoming uninhabitable.

‘(d) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary may give priority to an eligible entity that is located in a community with levels of overcrowded housing and homelessness determined to be among the highest such levels for communities in which eligible entities are located.

‘(e) USE OF MULTIPLE GRANTS FOR SAME PROJECT.—Multiple eligible entities that receive a grant under this section may use the grants for the same project.

(2) by adding at the end the following:

‘(1) administer the competition for grants under this section;
(2) provide oversight of grantees; and
(3) collect data on the use of grants awarded under this section.

‘(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 and each fiscal year thereafter.

‘(h) RELATION TO OTHER USDA ASSISTANCE.—Receipt of a grant under this section by an eligible entity shall not affect the eligibility of the entity for any other assistance from the Secretary.’.

SA 3124. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 62. INCLUSION OF SATELLITE IN RURAL BROADBAND SERVICES.

Section 601(b)(1) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 950(b)(1)) is amended—
(1) by striking ‘The term’ and inserting ‘The term’;
(2) by adding at the end the following:

‘(A) IN GENERAL.—The term ‘tribal organization’ has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 3501).

‘(B) PURPOSE.—The purpose of this section is to improve living conditions and prevent homelessness in rural tribal communities by assessing the condition of existing housing resources and preventing those resources from deteriorating and becoming uninhabitable.

‘(C) AUTHORIZATION OF GRANTS.—The Secretary shall award grants on a competitive basis to Indian tribes and tribal organizations to replace the Housing Act of 1949, and other programs to prevent the homes from becoming uninhabitable.

‘(D) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary may give priority to an eligible entity that is located in a community with levels of overcrowded housing and homelessness determined to be among the highest such levels for communities in which eligible entities are located.

‘(E) USE OF MULTIPLE GRANTS FOR SAME PROJECT.—Multiple eligible entities that receive a grant under this section may use the grants for the same project.

‘(2) by adding at the end the following:

‘(1) require the Secretary to carry out this section $10,000,000 for fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 62. ORGANIC CERTIFICATION OF WILD SEAFOOD.

Section 2107(c) of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 6506(c)) is amended—
(1) by striking (1), by inserting ‘harvested in a sustainable manner under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.)’ after ‘seafood’;
(2) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ‘requiring’ in paragraph (1) and inserting and heading and all that follows through ‘(c) WILD SEAFOOD.—Notwithstanding the requirement under subsection (a)(1)(A) that’; and
(3) by striking paragraph (2).

SA 3125. Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 4115 redesignate paragraphs (1) through (3) as paragraphs (2) through (4), respectively.

In section 4106, insert before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

‘(1) by striking (1), by inserting ‘harvested in a sustainable manner under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.)’ after ‘seafood’;
(2) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ‘requiring’ in paragraph (1) and inserting and heading and all that follows through ‘(c) WILD SEAFOOD.—Notwithstanding the requirement under subsection (a)(1)(A) that’; and
(3) by striking paragraph (2).

SA 3126. Mrs. ERNST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 4106, redesignate paragraphs (1) through (3) as paragraphs (2) through (4), respectively.

In section 4106, insert before paragraph (2) (as so redesignated) the following:

‘(1) by striking (1), by inserting ‘harvested in a sustainable manner under the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.)’ after ‘seafood’;
(2) by striking the subsection designation and heading and all that follows through ‘requiring’ in paragraph (1) and inserting and heading and all that follows through ‘(c) WILD SEAFOOD.—Notwithstanding the requirement under subsection (a)(1)(A) that’; and
(3) by striking paragraph (2).

SA 3127. Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. BLUMENTHAL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. EXTENDING PROHIBITION ON ANIMAL FIGHTING TO UNITED STATES TERRITORIES.

‘(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 26 of the Animal Welfare Act (7 U.S.C. 2136) is amended—
(1) by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through ‘pararaph (3),’; and insert the following:

‘(b) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The term ‘institution of higher education’ has the meaning given the term in section 102 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1002).

‘(c) QUALIFIED DIRECT DONOR.—The term ‘qualified direct donor’ includes a retail food store, wholesaler, agricultural producer, restaurant, caterer, school food authority, or institution of higher education.

‘(d) GUIDANCE.—(A) SPONSORING OR EXHIBITING ANIMAL FIGHTING, ATTENDING, OR CAUSING UNDERAGE INDIVIDUALS TO ATTEND, ANIMAL FIGHTING VENUE.—
(1) SPONSORING OR EXHIBITING.—‘(I) SPONSORING OR EXHIBITING.—‘(I)'}
S4427

June 26, 2018

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

Mr. WYDEN (for himself, Ms. MURKOWSKI, Mr. BENNET, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 561, strike line 14 and insert the following:

"(D) the demonstrated ability of the States to competitively procure domestically grown, unprocessed fruits and vegetables;"; and

(7) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking the paragraph heading and inserting "RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, AND EVALUATION"; and

(B) by inserting in clause (i), by striking "and" at the end; and

in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) in subsection (B), by striking the parenthetical, by inserting "(A)" and moving the following, by striking "a" and inserting "the"; and

(3) in subsection (A), by inserting "including" and moving the following, by striking "a" and inserting "the"; and

(iv) by adding a period at the end.";

SEC. 7212. REGIONAL CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE.

Section 1673 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5926) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting "REGIONAL" before "CENTERS";

(2) by inserting "regional" before "center" each place it appears and inserting "program";

(3) in paragraph (1), by striking "shall conduct" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "shall carry out a program to facilitate the procurement of domestically grown unprocessed fruits and vegetables in not fewer than 15 States receiving funds under this Act.";

(4) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "(I) the Secretary shall review and evaluate the proposal based on a regional focus and";

(5) in paragraph (3)(B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "(I) the Secretary shall review and evaluate the proposal based on a regional focus and";

(6) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) after subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and,"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(D) the demonstrated ability of the States to competitively procure domestically grown, unprocessed fruits and vegetables;"; and

(7) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking the paragraph heading and inserting "RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, AND EVALUATION"; and

(B) in clause (i), by striking "and" at the end;

in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) in subsection (B), by inserting the following:

"(A) shall review and evaluate the proposal based on a regional focus and;

(B) shall not decline to provide funding or rank the proposal lower based on the regional focus and;

(C) ".

SEC. 7213. REGIONAL CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE.

Section 6105 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 307(a)(3)(A), for projects for unserved or underserved rural communities.

(7) in subsection (d), in the subsection heading, by inserting "RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, AND EVALUATION"; and

(B) in clause (i), by striking "and" at the end;

in clause (ii), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(iii) by adding at the end the following:

"(3) in subsection (B), by inserting the following:

"(A) shall review and evaluate the proposal based on a regional focus and;

(B) shall not decline to provide funding or rank the proposal lower based on the regional focus and;

(C) ".

SEC. 7214. NATIONAL PROGRAM.

Section 7212 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (7 U.S.C. 5926) is amended—

(1) in the section heading, by inserting "REGIONAL" before "CENTERS";

(2) by inserting "regional" before "center" each place it appears and inserting "program";

(3) in paragraph (1), by striking "shall conduct" and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting "shall carry out a program to facilitate the procurement of domestically grown unprocessed fruits and vegetables in not fewer than 15 States receiving funds under this Act.";

(4) in paragraph (2), in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "(I) the Secretary shall review and evaluate the proposal based on a regional focus and";

(5) in paragraph (3)(B), in the matter preceding clause (i), by striking "(I) the Secretary shall review and evaluate the proposal based on a regional focus and";

(6) in paragraph (4)—

(A) in subparagraph (B), by striking "and" at the end;

(B) after subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting "and,"; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(D) the demonstrated ability of the States to competitively procure domestically grown, unprocessed fruits and vegetables;"; and

(7) in paragraph (5)—

(A) by striking the paragraph heading and inserting "RECORDKEEPING, REPORTING REQUIREMENTS, AND EVALUATION"; and

(B) in clause (i), by striking "and" at the end;
mean a city, town, or unincorporated area that has a population of not more than 50,000 inhabitants.”;

(c) FUNDING OF PENDING RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall use funds made available under subsection (b) to provide funds for applications that are pending on the date of enactment of this Act in accordance with the terms and conditions of section 6209 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (Public Law 110–236; 122 Stat. 587).

(2) FUNDING.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, beginning in fiscal year 2019, the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Secretary shall use to carry out this section $150,000,000, to remain available until expended.

SA 3132. Mr. HELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and forest programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 86. REPORT ON WILDFIRE, INSECT INFESTATION, AND DISEASE PREVENTION ON FEDERAL LAND.

Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act and every year thereafter, the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior shall submit to the Committees on Agriculture and the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a joint written report on—

(1) the number of acres of Federal land treated by the Secretary and the Secretary of the Interior, as applicable, for wildfire, insect infestation, or disease prevention;

(2) the number of acres of Federal land categorized as high or extreme fire risk;

(3) the total timber production from Federal land;

(4) the number of acres and average fire intensity of wildfires affecting Federal land treated for wildfire, insect infestation, or disease prevention;

(5) the number of acres and average fire intensity of wildfires affecting Federal land not treated for wildfire, insect infestation, or disease prevention; and

(6) the Federal response time for each fire greater than 25,000 acres.

SA 3133. Mr. HELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 8408 and insert the following:

SEC. 8408. DESIGNATION OF TREATMENT AREAS.

(a) INCLUSION OF INVASIVE VEGETATION IN DESIGNATED TREATMENT AREAS.—Section 602 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591a) is amended—

(1) in the table in subsection (c)(2), by inserting “invasive vegetation,” after “insect”; and

(2) in subsection (d)(1), by inserting “invasive vegetation,” after “insect.”

(b) APPROPRIATIONS FOR DESIGNATION OF TREATMENT AREAS.—Section 602 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6591a) is amended by striking subsection (f).

SA 3134. Mr. THUNE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2103, strike subsections (b) and (c) and insert the following:

(b) SPECIFIED ACTIVITIES PERMITTED.—Section 123(b) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3835(b)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (1), (2), and (5);

(2) by redesignating paragraph (4) as subparagraph (C) and inserting appropriately;

(3) by inserting before subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(B) harvesting, grazing, or other commercial use of the forage, without any reduction in the rental rate, in response to—

“(i) drought;

“(ii) flooding;

“(iii) a state of emergency caused by drought or wildfire that—

“(I) is declared by the Governor, in consultation with the State Committee of Agriculture, Forestry and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate established under section 1261(a) for the applicable State, shall—

“(I) develop appropriate vegetation management requirements;

“(II) subject harvesting to restrictions during the primary nesting season for birds in the area, as determined by the Secretary, in consultation with the State technical committee;

“(III) not allow harvesting to occur more frequently than once every 3 years on the same land; and

“(IV) any other emergency, as determined by the Secretary;

“(A) in the case of a conservation reserve program contract that covers more than 20 acres, not allow more than 1/3 of the acres covered by all of the conservation reserve program contracts of the owner or operator to be grazed during any year that harvesting or grazing under paragraph (1)(A) is performed or scheduled to be performed; and

“(B) in subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(v) allow a veteran or beginning farmer or rancher to graze livestock without any reduction in the rental rate; and

“(v) not allow grazing to occur more frequently than once every 3 years on the same land.

“(C) CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM.—In the case of a conservation reserve program contract that covers more than 20 acres, not allow more than 1/3 of the acres covered by the contract to be grazed during the 3 previous consecutive years to be grazed during any year that harvesting or grazing under paragraph (1)(A) is performed or scheduled to be performed; and

“(D) by redesignating paragraph (4) as subparagraph (D) and inserting appropriately the following:

“(B) harvesting, grazing, or other commercial use of the forage, without any reduction in the rental rate, in response to—

“(i) severe or higher intensity drought.—Land located in a county that has been rated by the United States Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) or greater intensity for not less than 1 month during the normal grazing period established under the livestock forage disaster program for the 3 previous consecutive years shall be ineligible for harvesting or grazing under paragraph (1)(A) for that year;

“(ii) grazing, in exchange for a reduction in the annual rental rate of 25 percent for the acres covered by the activity, except that in permitting that grazing, the Secretary, in consultation with the State technical committee established under section 1261(a) for the applicable State, shall—

“(I) not allow harvesting to occur more frequently than once every 3 years on the same land; and

“(II) develop appropriate vegetation management requirements;

“(III) not allow harvesting to occur more frequently than once every 3 years on the same land; and

“(IV) any other emergency, as determined by the Secretary;

“(A) in the case of a conservation reserve program contract that covers more than 20 acres, not allow more than 1/3 of the acres covered by all of the conservation reserve program contracts of the owner or operator to be grazed during any year that harvesting or grazing under paragraph (1)(A) is performed or scheduled to be performed; and

“(B) in subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(v) allow a veteran or beginning farmer or rancher to graze livestock without any reduction in the rental rate; and

“(v) not allow grazing to occur more frequently than once every 3 years on the same land.

“(C) by redesignating paragraph (4) as subparagraph (D) and inserting appropriately the following:

“(B) harvesting, grazing, or other commercial use of the forage, without any reduction in the rental rate, in response to—

“(i) severe or higher intensity drought.—Land located in a county that has been rated by the United States Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) or greater intensity for not less than 1 month during the normal grazing period established under the livestock forage disaster program for the 3 previous consecutive years shall be ineligible for harvesting or grazing under paragraph (1)(A) for that year;

“(ii) grazing, in exchange for a reduction in the annual rental rate of 25 percent for the acres covered by the activity, except that in permitting that grazing, the Secretary, in consultation with the State technical committee established under section 1261(a) for the applicable State, shall—

“(I) not allow harvesting to occur more frequently than once every 3 years on the same land; and

“(II) develop appropriate vegetation management requirements;

“(III) not allow harvesting to occur more frequently than once every 3 years on the same land; and

“(IV) any other emergency, as determined by the Secretary;

“(A) in the case of a conservation reserve program contract that covers more than 20 acres, not allow more than 1/3 of the acres covered by all of the conservation reserve program contracts of the owner or operator to be grazed during any year that harvesting or grazing under paragraph (1)(A) is performed or scheduled to be performed; and

“(B) in subparagraph (C) (as so redesignated) the following:

“(v) allow a veteran or beginning farmer or rancher to graze livestock without any reduction in the rental rate; and

“(v) not allow grazing to occur more frequently than once every 3 years on the same land.

“(C) CONSERVATION RESERVE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM.—In the case of a conservation reserve program contract that covers more than 20 acres, not allow more than 1/3 of the acres covered by the contract to be grazed during the 3 previous consecutive years to be grazed during any year that harvesting or grazing under paragraph (1)(A) is performed or scheduled to be performed; and

“(D) by redesignating paragraph (4) as subparagraph (D) and inserting appropriately the following:

“(B) harvesting, grazing, or other commercial use of the forage, without any reduction in the rental rate, in response to—

“(i) severe or higher intensity drought.—Land located in a county that has been rated by the United States Drought Monitor as having a D2 (severe drought) or greater intensity for not less than 1 month during the normal grazing period established under the livestock forage disaster program for the 3 previous consecutive years shall be ineligible for harvesting or grazing under paragraph (1)(A) for that year;
under paragraph (1)(A) to be conducted on land covered by a contract enrolled under the conservation reserve enhancement program established by the Secretary under this subsection. Under section 123A, if grazing or harvesting is specifically permitted under the applicable conservation reserve enhancement program agreement for that contract.

(c) HARVESTING AND GRAZING.—Section 1233 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3833) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(e) HARVESTING AND GRAZING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in consultation with the State technical committee established under section 123A, if grazing or harvesting is specifically permitted under the applicable conservation reserve enhancement program agreement for that contract, may determine for any year that harvesting or grazing described in paragraph (1) shall not be permitted on land subject to a contract under the conservation reserve program.

“(2) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary, in coordination with the applicable State technical committee established under section 123A, may determine for any year that harvesting or grazing described in paragraph (1) shall not be permitted on land subject to a contract under the conservation reserve program in a particular county, or under a particular practice, if harvesting or grazing for that year in that county or under that practice would cause long-term damage to vegetative cover on that land.”

SA 3135. Mr. WYDEN submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute to substitute for him in the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 573, strike lines 8 and 9 and insert the following:

“(C) MERGING HARBOR PROJECTS PRIORITIZATION.—In addition to the priority given under subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall give equal priority to an application for a project that would increase the availability of broadband service in an emerging harbor project as defined in section 210 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986 (33 U.S.C. 228b), without regard to whether the application is from an emerging harbor project.

“(D) IDENTIFICATION OF UNSERVED COMMUNITIES.—

SA 3136. Mrs. SHAHEEN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 86. FOREST INCENTIVES PROGRAM.

(a) In General.—(1) CARBON INCENTIVES CONTRACT; CONTRACT.—The term “carbon incentives contract” or “contract” means a 15- to 30-year contract that the Secretary determines to be appropriate for entering into a program with the owner or operator of eligible land that will not be converted for development.

(2) CONSERVATION EASEMENT AGREEMENT; AGREEMENT.—The term “conservation easement agreement” or “agreement” means a permanent conservation easement that—

(A) shall be used to protect forests; and

(B) is enrolled under a carbon incentives contract; and

(C) is consistent with the guidelines for—

(i) the Forest Legacy Program established under section 7 of the Cooperative Forestry Assistance Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 280c); or

(ii) any other program approved by the committee established under section 1261(a), if the contract have been fulfilled; and

(D) a schedule to verify that the terms of the contract have been fulfilled; and

(E) such other terms as are determined necessary by the Secretary.

(b) CONTINUOUS ELIGIBLE PRACTICES.—An owner of eligible land who has been carrying out eligible practices on the eligible land shall not be barred from entering into a carbon incentives contract under this subsection to continue carrying out the eligible practices on the eligible land.

(c) DURATION OF CONTRACT.—A contract shall be for a term of not less than 15, but not more than 30, years, as determined by the owner of eligible land.

(d) COMPENSATION UNDER CONTRACT.—The Secretary shall determine the rate of compensation per acre under the contract so that the longer the term of the contract, the higher the rate of compensation.

(e) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER PROGRAMS.—An owner or operator shall not be prohibited from participating in the program due to participation in other Federal or State conservation assistance programs.

(f) COMPLIANCE.—In developing regulations for carbon incentives contracts under this subsection, the Secretary shall specify requirements to address whether the owner of eligible land has completed contract and agreement requirements.

(g) INCENTIVE PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall provide for owners of eligible land financial incentive payments for—

(A) eligible practices that measurably increase carbon sequestration and storage over a designated period on eligible land, with appropriate crediting for the carbon benefits of harvested wood products, as specified through a carbon incentives contract; and

(B) subject to paragraph (2), conservation easements on eligible land made under a conservation easement agreement.

(2) PROPERTIES.—In establishing the program, the Secretary shall provide for carbon incentives payments to be provided under a contract under this subsection based on the emissions reductions obtained or avoided and the duration of the reductions, with due consideration to prevailing carbon pricing as determined by any relevant or State compliance offset programs.

(3) NO CONSERVATION EASEMENT AGREEMENT REQUIRED.—Eligibility for financial incentive payments under a carbon incentives contract described in paragraph (1)(A) shall not require a conservation easement agreement.

(4) REGULATIONS.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall issue regulations that specify the eligible practices and methodologies that will be used to determine compensation payments, including the factors that shall be considered.

(5) SUPPLEMENTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS IN UNITED STATES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program to provide additional incentive payments for—

(i) the implementation of forest carbon modeling and methodologies that will improve the program, the Secretary shall provide for carbon incentives payments to be provided under a contract under this subsection based on the emissions reductions obtained or avoided and the duration of the reductions, with due consideration to prevailing carbon pricing as determined by any relevant or State compliance offset programs.

(b) SET-ASIDE OF FUNDS FOR CERTAIN PURPOSES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—At the discretion of the Secretary, a portion of program funds made available under this program for a fiscal year may be used—

(A) to develop forest carbon modeling and methodologies that will be used to determine compensation payments, including the factors that shall be considered.

(B) conservation easement agreements.

(2) PRIORITY.—In selecting projects under this subsection, the Secretary shall provide a priority for contracts and agreements—

(A) that sequester the most carbon on a per acre basis, with appropriate crediting for the carbon benefits of harvested wood products; and

(B) that are in land managed for the primary purpose of carbon sequestration and carbon sequestration.

(3) ELIGIBILITY.—(A) IN GENERAL.—To participate in the program, an owner of eligible land shall—

(i) enter into a carbon incentives contract; and

(ii) fulfill such other requirements as the Secretary determines to be necessary.
SEC. 125.

MATERIAL CHOICES IN BUILDINGS FOR SUPPLEMENTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSION REDUCTIONS IN UNITED STATES.

(a) Definitions in this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE BUILDING.—The term 'eligible building' means a nonresidential building used for commercial or State or local government purposes.

(2) ELIGIBLE PRODUCT.—The term 'eligible product' means a commercial or industrial product, such as an intermediate, feedstock, or end product (other than food or feed), that is composed in whole or in part of biological products, including renewable agricultural and forestry materials used as structural building material.

(b) Program.—The program that will be made as a result of past implementation of the applicable building service life.

(e) ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS.—For purposes of this section:

(1) any carbon emissions potential calculated shall—

(A) be performed in accordance with standard lifecycle assessment practice; and

(B) include removal and sequestration of carbon dioxide from the use of bio-based products, as well as recycled content materials; and

(2) assesses the life cycle assessment shall be conducted taking into consideration all lifecycle stages, including—

(A) resource extraction and processing;

(B) production and manufacturing;

(C) onsite construction of assemblies; and

(D) transportation;

(E) maintenance and replacement cycles over an assumed eligible building service life of 60 years; and

(F) demolition.

(g) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

SA 3137. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Ms. COLLINS, and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 9112. COMMUNITY WOOD ENERGY AND WOOD INNOVATION PROGRAM.

Section 9003 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8113) is amended to read as follows:

SEC. 9003. COMMUNITY WOOD ENERGY AND WOOD INNOVATION PROGRAM.

(a) Definitions.—In this section:

(1) COMMUNITY WOOD ENERGY SYSTEM.—The term 'community wood energy system' means an energy system that—

(i) produces useful—

(1) thermal energy; or

(II) combined thermal energy and electricity, where thermal energy is the primary energy produced;

(ii) services—

(1) public facilities owned or operated by State or local governments, including schools, town halls, libraries, and other public buildings; or

(2) private or nonprofit facilities, including commercial and business facilities, such as hospitals, office buildings, apartment buildings, and manufacturing and industrial buildings; and

(iii) uses woody biomass, including residuals from wood processing facilities, as the primary fuel.

(b) INCLUSIONS.—The term 'community wood energy system' includes—

(i) single facility central heating systems; (ii) district heating systems serving multiple buildings; (iii) combined heat and electric systems, where thermal energy is the primary energy produced; and (iv) other related biomass energy systems, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term 'eligible entity' means—

(A) a State or local government; (B) a nonprofit entity; or (C) a private commercial entity.

(3) ELIGIBLE PROJECT.—The term 'eligible project' means a project described in sub-section (b)(2).

(4) INNOVATIVE WOOD PRODUCT FACILITY.—The term 'innovative wood product facility' means a manufacturing or processing plant or mill that produces—
“(A) building components or systems that use large panelized wood construction, including mass timber;

(B) wood products derived from nanotechnology or wood technology processes, as determined by the Secretary; or

(C) other innovative wood products that use wood that is low-value and low-quality, as determined by the Secretary (referred to in this section as ‘low-value, low-quality wood’).

(5) MASS TIMBER.—The term ‘mass timber’ includes—

(A) cross-laminated timber;

(B) nail laminated timber;

(C) glue laminated timber;

(D) laminated strand lumber; and

(E) laminated veneer lumber.

(6) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary acting through the Chief of the Forest Service.

(b) Grant Program.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a program known as the ‘Community Wood Energy and Wood Innovation Program’, to provide to eligible entities grants to carry out eligible projects described in paragraph (2).

(2) ELIGIBLE PROJECTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under paragraph (1) may use the grant to establish a community wood energy system or to build an innovative wood product facility in an area in which the market for low-value, low-quality wood used by the community wood energy system or innovative wood product facility has declined.

(B) LIMITATION.—An eligible entity that receives a grant under paragraph (1) may only use the grant to install a community wood energy system that does not exceed a nameplate capacity of 10 megawatts of thermal energy or combined thermal and electric energy.

(3) SELECTION OF GRANT RECIPIENTS.—

(A) APPLICATIONS.—An eligible entity desiring a grant under paragraph (1) shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require, including a detailed plan that describes the engineering and design work to be carried out for the proposed eligible project.

(B) ELIGIBILITY.—The Secretary shall award grants under paragraph (1) on a competitive basis, taking into account—

(i) the energy efficiency of the proposed eligible project;

(ii) the cost effectiveness of the proposed eligible project;

(iii) whether the proposed eligible project represents best-in-class commercially available technology;

(iv) whether the applicant has demonstrated a high likelihood of the eligible project succeeding, as demonstrated in the plan required as part of the application under subparagraph (A); and

(v) other technical, economic, conservation, or environmental criteria that the Secretary considers appropriate.

(C) PRIORITIZATION.—In selecting eligible entities for grants under paragraph (B), the Secretary shall give priority to applicants proposing eligible projects that—

(i) are located in areas in which markets are needed for the low-value, low-quality wood;

(ii) are located in areas with limited access to natural gas pipelines;

(iii) include the use or retrofitting of existing wood product facilities located in counties in which the average annual unemployment rate exceeded the national average unemployment rate by greater than 1 percent in the previous calendar year; or

(iv) are located in areas in which markets will aid with forest restoration.

(4) FUNDING REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), the total installed capital cost of an eligible project that receives a grant under subsection (b)(1) shall not exceed $1,000,000.

(B) EXCEPTION.—The Secretary may award grants of more than $1,000,000 for an eligible project the total installed capital cost of which exceeds the cap described in subparagraph (A) if, as determined by the Secretary, special circumstances warrant such a grant, such as the eligible project being carried out at a school or hospital located in a low-income community.

(5) COST-SHARING REQUIREMENTS.—

(A) FEDERAL SHARE.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), the Federal share of the total installed capital cost of an eligible project carried out by an eligible entity that receives a grant under subsection (b)(1) shall not be greater than 35 percent.

(ii) EXCEPTION.—The Federal share of the total installed capital cost of an eligible project carried out by an eligible entity that receives a grant under subsection (b)(1) may not exceed 50 percent if the Secretary determines that special circumstances warrant such a Federal share, such as the eligible project being carried out at a school or hospital located in a low-income community.

(B) NON-FEDERAL SHARE.—The non-Federal share of the total installed capital cost of an eligible project that receives a grant under subsection (b)(1) shall not be less than the Federal share provided under clause (i) or (ii) of subparagraph (A), as applicable.

(d) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—Not later than December 31, 2019, and not less frequently than once every 2 years thereafter, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, the Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives a report that—

(i) analyzes the impact of the Community Wood Energy and Wood Innovation Program on supporting market investments in low-value, low-quality wood; and

(ii) identifies specific opportunities and measures necessary to support low-value, low-quality wood.

(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—There is authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this paragraph $5,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023, to remain available until expended.

(B) LIMITATION.—The Secretary may make grants only to eligible entities that use innovative wood product facilities, unless the Secretary has received an application for a grant to install community wood energy systems.

SA 3139. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself and Mr. FLAKE) submitted an amendment extending the time for continued and expansion of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to be printed as follows:

SEC. 11. LIMITATION ON PAYMENT OF PORTION OF PREMIUM BY CORPORATION.

Section 508(e) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(7) LIMITATION.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this title, the total amount of premium paid by the Corporation on behalf of a person or legal entity, directly or indirectly, with respect to all policies issued to the person or legal entity under this title for a crop year shall be limited to a maximum of $125,000.

(B) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER LAWS.—To the extent practicable, the Corporation shall carry out this paragraph in accordance with section 1001 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1380).

SA 3139. Mrs. SHAHEEN (for herself, Mr. TOOMEY, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. CASEY, Ms. COLLINS, Mr. COONS, Mr. CORKES, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. FLAKE, Ms. HASSAN, Mr. HELLER, Mr. JOHNSON, Mr. KANE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MCAIN, Ms. MCCASKILL, Mr. MENENDEZ, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. WARNER, and Ms. WARREN) submitted an amendment extending the time for the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to be printed as follows:

Strike section 1301 (relating to the sugar program) and insert the following:

SEC. 1301. SUGAR PROGRAM.

(1) Loan Rates.—Section 136 of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7272(f)) is amended by striking subsections (a) and (b) and inserting the following:

(a) Sugarcane.—The Secretary shall make loans available to processors of domestically grown sugarcane at a rate equal to—

(i) 18.75 cents per pound for raw cane sugar for the 2018 crop year, and

(ii) 18.00 cents per pound for raw cane sugar for the 2019 through 2023 crop years.

(b) Sugar Beets.—The Secretary shall make loans available to processors of domestically grown sugar beets at a rate equal to 128.5 percent of the loan rate per pound of raw cane sugar for the applicable crop year under subsection (a) for each of the 2018 through 2023 crop years.

(c) Avoiding Forfeitures While Ensuring Adequate Supplies at Reasonable Prices.—Section 136(d) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (7 U.S.C. 7272(f)) is amended by striking “2018” and inserting “2023.”

SEC. 1302. ADMINISTRATION OF TARIFF-RATE QUOTAS.

Part VII of subtitle B of title III of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1331a et seq.) is amended to read as follows:

"PART VII—SUGAR"
of fiscal year 2019 and each fiscal year there- 
after through the end of the effective period 
described in subsection (d), the Secretary 
shall establish the tariff-rate quotas for raw 
cane and refined sugar to provide ade-
quate supplies of sugar at reasonable prices, 
but at no less than the minimum level nec-
essary to comply with obligations under inter-
national trade agreements that have been 
approved by Congress.

(\textit{b}) Adjustment Authority.—The Sec-
retary shall adjust tariff-rate quotas estab-
lished under subparagraph (a) in such a man-
ner as to ensure, to the maximum extent prac-
ticable, that stocks of raw cane and refined 
sugar are adequate throughout the crop 
year.

(\textit{c}) Transfer of Quota Shares.—

(1) In General.—The Secretary shall pro-
mulgate regulations that—

(A) provide that full use of the tariff-rate 
quota for raw cane sugar and refined sugar 
and ensure adequate supplies for cane refin-
ers in the United States; and

(B) provide that any country that has 
been allocated a share of the quotas may 
temporarily transfer all or part of the share 
to any other country that has also been allo-
cated a share of the quotas.

(2) Transfer Procedure.—Any transfer 
under this subsection shall be valid only pur-
suant to a voluntary agreement between the 
transferor and the transferee, consistent 
with procedures established by the Sec-
retary.

(3) Limitations on Transfers with Re-
spect to Fiscal Year.—

(A) In General.—Any transfer under this 
subsection shall be valid only for the dura-
tion of the fiscal year during which the 
transfer is made.

(B) Following Fiscal Year.—No transfer 
under this subsection shall affect the share 
of the quota allocated to the transferor or 
transferee for the following fiscal year.

(4) Effective Period.—This section shall 
be effective for fiscal years only through the 
2023 crop year for sugar.

Strike section 9109 (relating to the feed-
stock flexibility program for bioenergy pro-
ducers and electing the following:

SEC. 9109. FEEDSTOCK FLEXIBILITY PROGRAM FOR BIOENERGY PRODUCERS TERMINATED.

Section 9109 of the Farm Security and 
Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8110) 
is amended by adding at the end the fol-
lowing:

(c) Termination.—The Secretary may not 
carry out the feedstock flexibility program 
under subsection (b) for the 2019 or sub-
sequent crops of eligible commodities.

SA 3140. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by 
him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the 
reform and continuation of agricultural 
and other programs of the De-
partment of Agriculture through fiscal 
year 2023, and for other purposes; which 
was ordered to lie on the table; as fol-
 lows:

At the appropriate place in title IV, insert 
the following:

SEC. 4. SENIORS FARMERS’ MARKET NUTRI-
TION PROGRAM.

(a) In General.—Section 4002(e) of the 
Farm Security and Rural Investment Act 
of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 3007(e)) is amended—

(1) by striking „The Secretary“ and insert-
ing the following:

(1) by striking „Subject to paragraph (2), the „Secretary“; and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

(2) maximum amount.—Notwithstanding 
any other provision of law (including regula-
tions), the maximum amount of benefits an 
individual is eligible to receive under the 
program under this section shall be $100 per 
year.

(b) Regulation Limitation Invalid.—Ef-
fective beginning on the date of enactment 
of this Act, the $50 maximum Federal benefit 
limitation contained in section 249.8(b) of 
title 7, Code of Federal Regulations (as in-
effect on that date of enactment), shall have 
no force or effect.

SA 3141. Mr. COTTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by 
him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the 
reform and continuation of agricultural 
and other programs of the De-
partment of Agriculture through fiscal 
year 2023, and for other purposes; which 
was ordered to lie on the table; as fol-
 lows:

In section 4103(a)(1), redesignate subpara-
graphs (A) and (B) as subparagraphs (C) and 
(C), respectively.

In section 4103(a)(1), insert before subpara-
graph (B) (as so redesignated) the following: 

(A) in subparagraph (A)—

(I) in the matter preceding subparagraph 
(A), by striking „over the age of 15 and under 
the age of 19“ in clause (II) and inserting „over 
the age of 15 and under the age of 22“ in clause 
(II);

(II) in clause (iv), by inserting „in accor-
dance with subparagraph (D)(iii)“ before the 
semi-colon;

(III) in clause (v)(II), by striking „30 hours 
per week; or“ and inserting „80 hours per week; 
or“;

(iv) in clause (v), by striking „20“ and 
inserting the following: „20, or“.

(v) in clause (v), by inserting „fail to 
secure income or earnings of at 
least $736, as indexed for United 
States dollar inflation from the date 
of enactment of the Agriculture Impro-
vement Act of 2018 (as measured by the 
Consumer Price Index), for a period of not 
less than 300 days during a calendar year;“.

In subparagraph (C)—

(1) in each of clauses (i) through (iii), by 
inserting „during the 12-month, short-term period“ 
after „program under subparagraph (A)“ each 
place it appears;

(II) in each of clauses (i) and (ii), by 
redesignating subclauses (I) through (III) as 
items (aa) through (cc), respectively, and inden-
ting the items appropriately;

(III) in clause (iii), by redesigning sub-
clauses (I) through (IV) as items (aa) through 
(dd), respectively, and indeniting the items 
appropriately;

(IV) by redesigning clauses (i) through 
(iii) as subclauses (I) through (IV), respec-
tively, and indenting the subclauses appro-
 priately;

(V) by inserting before subclause (II) (as 
so redesignated), strike „as subclauses (I) 
through (IV), respectively, and indenting the 
subclauses appropriately;“.

(VI) in subclause (II), by striking „(E) 
employed“ and all that follows through 
„half-time basis. “ and inserting the following: 

(VII) during the period beginning on the 
date of enactment of the Agriculture Improve-
ment Act of 2018 (as measured by the Consumer 
Price Index);

(VIII) in each of clauses (i) and (ii), by 
redesignating subclauses (I) through (IV) as 
items (aa) through (dd), respectively, and indeniting the items appropriately;

(II) in subparagraph (D)—

(1) by inserting „during the 12-month, short-term period“ after „program under subparagraph (A)“ each place it appears;

(II) in clause (i), by striking „(A) The Sec-
retary shall prepare a list of those require-
ts,“ and inserting „as subclauses (I) through (IV), respectively, and indenting the subclauses appropriately;“.

(V) by inserting before subclause (II) (as 
so redesignated), strike „as subclauses (I) 
through (IV), respectively, and indenting the 
subclauses appropriately;“.

(VI) in subclause (II), by striking „(E) 
employed“ and all that follows through 
„half-time basis. “ and inserting the following: 

(VII) during the period beginning on the 
date of enactment of the Agriculture Improve-
ment Act of 2018 (as measured by the Consumer 
Price Index);

(VIII) in each of clauses (i) and (ii), by 
redesignating subclauses (I) through (IV) as 
items (aa) through (dd), respectively, and indeniting the items appropriately;
In section 4103(b)(3), strike subparagraph (C) and insert the following:

"(C) making household-size adjustments (based on the rounded cost of the diet), taking into account economies of scale;"

Taking into the end the following:

"(ii) round the cost determined under clause (i) to the nearest lower dollar increment.";

"(b) Value of Allotment.—Section 8 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2017) is amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and all that follows through "(a) The value" and inserting the following:

"SEC. 8. VALUE OF ALLOTMENT."

"(a) In General.—(1) Determination of Allotment.—Subject to paragraphs (2) and (3), the value;

and (2) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (3) (as so designated), by striking "dollar: Provided, That for households" and inserting the following: "dollar:"

(2) Minimum Allotment.—

(A) in General.—Subject to subparagraph (B), for a household:

(B) in paragraph (2) (as so designated), by adding at the end the following:

"(B) Small Households Including Children.—For a household of 1 or 2 persons, not fewer than 1 of which is a child not less than 5 years old, at a cost that is in the second quarter of the unrounded cost of the diet, shall—

"(A) make household-size adjustments (based on the rounded cost of the diet), taking into account economies of scale;

(B) make cost adjustments in the cost of food in the State of Alaska and rural parts of the State of Alaska;

(C) make cost adjustments in the cost of food in the State of Hawaii and urban and rural parts of the State of Alaska; and

(D) on October 1, 2018, and each October 1 thereafter—

(1) by striking the cost of the diet to reflect the cost of the diet in the preceding January; and

"(ii) round the cost determined under clause (i) to the nearest lower dollar increment.";

(2) in paragraph (2) (as so designated), by striking "dollar: Provided, That for households" and inserting the following: "dollar:"

"(The following:

"(a) in paragraph (3) (as so designated), by striking "dollar: Provided, That for households" and inserting the following: "dollar:"

The following:

"(a) in paragraph (3) (as so designated), by striking "dollar: Provided, That for households" and inserting the following: "dollar:

"(A) by striking "each fiscal year thereafter" and inserting "each of fiscal years 2004 through 2018"; and

(B) by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and

(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(ii) subject to the availability of appropriated amounts under section 18(a), for fiscal years 2020 and each fiscal year thereafter, the amount determined under clause (iii), as adjusted by the percentage by which the thirty plan has been adjusted under section 3(a)(4) between June 30, 2019, and June 30 of the immediately preceding fiscal year.

"(e) Effective Date.—This section and the amendments made by this section take effect on October 1, 2018.

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

"SEC. 125. GLOBAL INTANGIBLE LOW-TAXED INCOME ON A COUNTRY-BY-COUNTRY BASIS."

(a) In General.—Section 5951A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by adding the following:

"(g) Determination of Global Intangible Low-Taxed Income on a Country-By-Country Rather Than Aggregate Basis.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the global intangible low-taxed income (GILTI) of a United States shareholder for any taxable year shall be determined separately with respect to each foreign country by taking into account such shareholder’s pro rata share of net GILTI income and net deemed tangible income return which is properly allocable to such foreign country.

(b) Application.—The Secretary shall take such actions as are necessary to provide for the application of this section, and any provision of this title to which this section relates, on a country-by-country rather than an aggregate basis.

(e) Effective Date.—The amendment made by this section shall apply to taxable years of foreign corporations beginning after December 31, 2017, and to taxable years of United States shareholders in which or with which such taxable years of foreign corporations end.

SA 3143. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

"SEC. 125. NATIONAL BIOENGINEERED FOOD DISCLOSURE STANDARD."

(a) Definitions.—Section 292(a)(A) of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1639a) is amended—

(1) by striking "and" at the end and inserting "or;"

(2) by striking "modified through in vitro" and inserting the following: "modified through;"

"(i) in vitro;"; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

"(ii) any other technique for the process of modification of genetic material, including Clustered Regularly Interspersed Short Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR) and ribonucleic acid interference (RNAi); and"

(b) Application.—Section 292 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1639a) is amended by striking subsection (c) and inserting the following:

"(c) Application to Foods.—This subpart shall apply to any food that—
SA 3144. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 63. RURAL ENERGY SAVINGS PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS.
Section 6407 of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (7 U.S.C. 8107(a) as amended by section 6302) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—
(A) in paragraph (1)—
(i) in subparagraph (B), by striking “or” and inserting “and” in the place indicated;
(ii) in subparagraph (C), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; or” in its place;
(iii) in paragraph (2), by striking “The term’” and inserting the following:

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—The term’’; and
(B) in paragraph (3)—
(i) by striking clause (ii)(II) and inserting the following:

‘‘(ii) by adding at the end the following:’’; and
(ii) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(D) REQUIREMENT.—The term ‘manufac-
tured home’ includes only an owner-occupied
manufactured home that is located on land—

(i) by striking ‘’The term’’ and inserting
‘‘(i) that is owned by the owner of the manu-
factured home; or
(ii) for which the owner of the manu-
factured home has a long-term lease arrange-
ment that—

‘‘(1) is not less than 2 years longer than the term of the applicable loan under this sec-
tion; and

‘‘(2) includes a predetermined rental rate agree-
ment.’’; and

(E) in paragraph (4) (as so redesignated), by striking “served by” and inserting “located in the service area of”;

and

(2) in subsection (d)(1)(B), by inserting “(or not more than 25 years in the case of a loan for the replacement of a manufactured home with another manufactured home)” after “10 years’’.

SA 3145. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 1706, insert the following:

SEC. 1707. STORAGE FACILITY LOANS FOR ORGANIC CROPS.
Section 1614(b)(3) of the Food, Conserva-
tion, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 8789(b)(3)) is amended by inserting “(stated in the contract, orural, organic, local, or other price of the commodity being purchased and referred to as “local”)” after “price”.

After section 11108, insert the following:

SEC. 11109. PRICE ELECTIONS FOR ORGANIC CROPS.
Section 599(c)(1)(D)(i) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508c(c)(1)(D)(i)) is amended—

(1) in subclause (III), by striking “and” at the end;
(2) by redesignating subclause (IV) as sub-
clause (VI); and
(3) by inserting after subclause (III) the fol-
lowing:

‘‘(IV) whether a maximum contract price under a contract or contract price adden-
num—

‘‘(aa) improperly limits the ability of an
organic producer to manage risk; and

‘‘(bb) should be raised or eliminated;

‘‘(V) for each State, data on the total num-
ber of crop insurance policies or plans of in-
surance purchased for certified organic or transitional land that shall—

‘‘(aa) be organized by type of policy or plan of insurance and type of crop; and

‘‘(bb) include information on loss ratios, coverage levels, and any other relevant fac-
tor, as determined by the Corporation; and

‘‘(VI) whether a waiver to expand oper-
ations, especially for—

‘‘(aa) small and beginning farmers; and

‘‘(bb) operations that has recently ob-
tained access to a premium market, such as the organic market;”.

SA 3146. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. NATIONAL BIOENGINEERED FOOD DISCLOSURE STANDARD.
Section 293(d) of the Agricultural Mar-
ting Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1639b(d)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (4), by striking “and” at the end;
(2) in paragraph (5), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and
(3) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(4) the definition and interpretation of
commonly used terms, such as ‘GMO’, ‘geneti-
cally modified’, or ‘genetically engineered’; and

‘‘(5) each food manufacturer or other enti-
y subject to regulations promulgated in ac-
cordance with this section, for the purpose of complying with those regulations with re-
spect to salmon, finfish, or other foods pro-
cured with bioengineering, may choose to use ‘bioengineered’, ‘genetically engineered’, or ‘genetically modified’ in the disclosure language for the food.’’.

SA 3147. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which

SA 3148. Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 1104(e), strike the closing quotation marks and the following period and insert the following:

‘‘(1) ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS.—

‘‘(ii) ‘CROPS’.—‘Genetically modified’ as used in this section includes any food (taking into account the applicable contract, orural, organic, local, or other price of the commodity being purchased and referred to as “local”)”.

The reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2503, insert after subsection (b) the following:

(c) ENCOURAGEMENT OF POLLINATOR HABI-
TAT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION.—Section 1244(h) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3009(h)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” at the end;
(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon; and
(3) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(3) the development of a conservation and recovery plan for protection of pollinators through conservation biological control or practices and strategies to integrate natural predators and parasites of crop pests into agricultural systems for pest control; and

‘‘(4) practices relating to background science, implementation, and promotion of conservation biological control such that producers base conservation ac-
tive practices and techniques that conserve or enhance natural habitat for ben-
neficial insects as a way of reducing pest prob-
les and pesticide application on farms.”.

SA 3149. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which

"(1) is bioengineered; or

"(2) contains an ingredient that is bioengine-
neered.”
was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 121. REFUSAL TO PROVIDE CERTAIN STATISTICAL INFORMATION.

Section 202 of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (42 Stat. 161, chapter 64; 7 U.S.C. 192), is amended—
(1) by redesignating subdivisions (c) through (g) as subdivisions (d) through (h), respectively;
(2) by inserting after subdivision (b) the following:

"(c) Regardless of whether the refusal has any adverse effect on competition, refuse to provide to a contract poultry grower, swine producer, or producer delivering swine or cattle under a marketing or delivery contract, on request, the relevant statistical information and data used to determine the compensation paid to the contract poultry grower, swine production contract grower, or producer delivering swine or cattle under a marketing or delivery contract, including—

"(1) feed conversion rates;
"(2) feed analysis;
"(3) breeder history;
"(4) quality grades;
"(5) yield grade; and
"(6) delivery volume for any certified branding program (such as programs for angus or certified grassed or Berkshire pork); or"; and

(3) in subdivision (h) (as so redesignated), by striking "by" and inserting "at the end and inserting '(e), (f), (g), and (h)'";

SA 3150. Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 125. GRANTS FOR FOOD WASTE MANAGEMENT INFRASTRUCTURE.

(a) In General.—The Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, shall establish guidelines that the Secretary shall provide to reduce food waste in accordance with the Food Recovery Hierarchy the Environmental Protection Agency (or a successor document), including for—

(1) the development and implementation of a State organic waste reduction plan;
(2) food waste prevention and food rescue infrastructure facilities, including storage, handling, and transportation facilities; or
(3) subject to subsection (c), large-scale composting or anaerobic digestion food waste-to-energy projects, excluding landfills.

(b) Preferences.—In providing grants under subsection (a), the Secretary shall give preference to projects—

(1)(A) for the purpose described in subsection (a)(1); or
(2) that are consistent with a State organic waste reduction plan; and
(3) in the case of a project for the purpose described in subsection (a)(3), that use food scraps in an anaerobic digester.

(c) REQUIREMENT FOR FOOD WASTE-TO-ENERGY PROJECTS.—To receive a grant under subsection (a)(3), a large-scale composting or anaerobic digestion food waste-to-energy project shall have in effect a written end-product recycling plan that—

(1) provides for the use of the material resulting from the project, in accordance with guidelines that the Secretary, in consultation with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency shall establish; and
(2) ensures that the use of the material resulting from the project does not create an environmental hazard.

(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $100,000,000 for each fiscal year.

SA 3151. Mr. BOOKER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 121. UNLAWFUL RETALIATION.

(a) RETALIATION FOR EXERCISE OF LAWFUL EXPRESSION.—Section 202 of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (7 U.S.C. 192), is amended—

(1) by redesignating subdivisions (a) through (g) as paragraphs (1) through (7), respectively, and indenting the paragraphs appropriately;

(2) in paragraph (6) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking "person (1)" and inserting the following: "person—

"(A) to;
"(B) by striking "business, or (2) and inserting the following: "business;"
"(C) by striking "article, or (3) and inserting the following: "article; or"
"(D) to;"

(3) in paragraph (7) (as so redesignated), by striking "subsection (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e)" and inserting "any of paragraphs (1) through (5)"; and

(4) in the matter preceding paragraph (1) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking "It shall" and inserting the following:

"(a) In General.—It shall;" and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

"(b) UNLAWFUL RETALIATION.—

"(1) In General.—No packer, swine contractor, or live poultry dealer shall take or threaten to take retaliatory action in response to any lawful spoken or written expression, association, or action of a livestock producer, swine production contract grower, or poultry grower."

"(2) TYPES OF LAWFUL EXPRESSION.—The lawful expression referred to in paragraph (1) shall include—

"(A) communication with officials of a Federal agency or Members of Congress;"

"(B) any lawful disclosure that demonstrates a reasonable belief of a violation of this Act; and"

"(C) any other communication that assists in carrying out the purposes of this Act."

"(3) ALLEGED VIOLATIONS.—An alleged violation of paragraph (1) may be reported to the Secretary for appropriate action.

"(b) DEFINITION OF RETALIATORY ACTION.—Section 2(a) of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (7 U.S.C. 182a(a)), is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(15) RETALIATORY ACTION.—The term 'retaliatory action' means coercion, intimidation, or taking or failing to take any other action that could discourage the exercise of any of the rights of any livestock producer, swine production contract grower, or poultry grower in the execution, termination, extension, or renewal of a contract or an agreement to purchase involving livestock or poultry, regardless of whether the action has any adverse effect on competition."

(c) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 411 of the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (7 U.S.C. 228b-2) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a), in the first sentence, by inserting "section 202" after any "provision of"; and

(2) in subsection (b), in the first sentence, by striking "section 206" and inserting "section 202(b), section 207."

SA 3152. Mr. BOOKER (for himself, Mrs. CAPITO, and Mr. JONES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 306(b) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926(b)) (as amended by section 6108(5)(C)), add at the end the following:

"(5) DECENTRALIZED WASTEWATER SYSTEMS SERVING 2 OR MORE DWELLINGS WHERE THERE HAS BEEN A TREATMENT FAILURE.—(A) IN GENERAL.—The recipient of a grant under this section may make a subgrant for the purpose of installing a larger decentralized wastewater system designed to provide treatment for all affected homes if—

"(1) site conditions are unsuitable for the installation of an individually owned decentralized wastewater system; and

"(2) multiple examples of unsuitable site conditions exist in close geographic proximity to each other.

"(B) REQUIREMENT.—A subgrant under subparagraph (A) shall include provisions to establish and implement an effective and sustainable plan for ongoing management and operation of the decentralized wastewater system.

"(C) MAXIMUM AMOUNT.—The amount of a subgrant under subparagraph (A) shall not exceed the total amount of subgrants that could have been issued to eligible individuals served by the larger decentralized wastewater system described in that subparagraph."

SA 3153. Mr. UDALL (for himself, Mr. INHOFFE, and Mr. MURPHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 12519. REPORT ON STUDENT LOAN DEBT.

Not later than 2 years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in coordination with the Secretary of Education, shall submit to Congress a report analyzing publically available data describing the impact of student loan debt on farmers, ranchers, and the agricultural sectors in each State. The report shall include the following:

(1) An assessment and description of the extent to which debt from student loans is—

(A) impacting the ability of farmers and ranchers to acquire or inherit farmland, start new businesses, or expand existing farm operations;
(B) creating barriers to entry or preventing aspiring farmers and ranchers from beginning careers in agriculture-related occupations; and

(3) (B) prolonging the long-term economic viability of agriculture in the United States.

(2) How debt from student loans affects, as described in paragraph (1), beginning farmers and historically underserved producers, in particular.

(3) The regulatory, operational, or statutory changes that are necessary to address student loan debt as an impediment for current and aspiring farmers and ranchers.

SA 3154, Mrs. GILLIBRAND (for herself, Mr. CASSIDY, and Mr. TILLIS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 6105, insert the following:

SEC. 6106. BUSINESS AND INNOVATION SERVICES ESSENTIAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES.

Section 306(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926(a)) (as amended by section 6105) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(b) BUSINESS AND INNOVATION SERVICES ESSENTIAL COMMUNITY FACILITIES.—The Secretary may make loans and loan guarantees under this subsection and grants under paragraphs (19), (20), and (21) for essential community facilities for business and innovation services, such as incubators, co-working spaces, makerspaces, and residential entrepreneurship and innovation centers.

After section 6123, insert the following:

SEC. 6124. RURAL INNOVATION STRONGER ECONOMY GRANT PROGRAM.

Subtitle D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1981 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 379I. RURAL INNOVATION STRONGER ECONOMY GRANT PROGRAM.

"(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

"(i) the term "eligible entity" means a rural jobs accelerator partner establishment located in a region, as determined by the Secretary, that—

"(I) is large enough to contain critical elements of the industry cluster prioritized by the partnership;

"(II) is small enough to enable close collaboration among members of the partnership;

"(III) includes a majority of communities that are located in—

"(aa) a nonmetropolitan area that qualifies for other purposes; and

"(bb) an area that has access to or has a plan to join a broadband service (within the meaning of title VI of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936) or a commercial telecommunications service (as defined in section 45D(e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986); and

"(cc) has a population of 50,000 or fewer inhabitants; or

"(dd) for a region with a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants, is the subject of a positive determination by the Secretary with respect to a rural-in-character petition, including such a petition submitted concurrently with the application of the partnership for a grant under this section.

"(2) INDUSTRY CLUSTER.—The term 'industry cluster' means a broadly defined network of interconnected firms and supporting institutions in related industries that accelerate innovation, business formation, and job creation by taking advantage of assets and strengths of a region in the business environment that support the industry cluster;

"(3) HIGH-WAGE JOB.—The term 'high-wage job' means a job that provides a wage that is greater than the median wage for the applicable region, as determined by the Secretary.

"(4) JOBS ACCELERATOR.—The term 'jobs accelerator' means a jobs accelerator center or program located in or serving a low-income rural community that may provide co-working space, in-demand skills training, entrepreneurship support, and any other services described in subsection (d)(1)(B).

"(5) SMALL AND DISADVANTAGED BUSINESS.—The term 'small and disadvantaged business' has the meaning given the term 'small business concern owned and controlled by socially and economically disadvantaged individuals' in section 106(c)(4) of the Small Business Act (15 U.S.C. 637(d)(4)(C)).

"(B) ESTABLISHMENT.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall establish a grant program under which the Secretary shall award grants, on a competitive basis, to eligible entities to establish jobs accelerators, including related programming—

"(A) improve the ability of distressed rural communities to create high-wage jobs, accelerate the formation of new businesses with high-growth potential, and strengthen regional economies, including to build capacity in the applicable region to achieve those goals; and

"(B) help rural communities identify and mobilize local assets, regional economies, including to build capacity in the applicable region to achieve those goals; and

"(2) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Federal share of the cost of any activity carried out using a grant made under paragraph (1) shall be not greater than 80 percent.

"(3) IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Federal share of the total cost of any activity carried out using a grant made under paragraph (1) may be in the form of donations or in-kind contributions of goods or services fairly valued.

"(4) SELECTION CRITERIA.—In selecting eligible entities to receive grants under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall consider—

"(A) the commitment of participating core stakeholders in the jobs accelerator partnership, including a demonstration that investment on the part of—

"(I) the local community development district, including venture development organizations, venture capital firms, revolving loan funders, angel investment groups, community development financial institutions, rural business investment companies, small business investment companies (as defined in section 305 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 642)), philanthropic organizations, and other institutions focused on expanding access to capital, are committed to partner in the jobs accelerator partnership and willing to potentially invest in projects emerging from the jobs accelerator; and

"(ii) institutions of higher education, applied research institutions, workforce development entities, and community-based organizations are willing to partner with the jobs accelerator to provide workers with skills relevant to the industry cluster needs of the region, with an emphasis on the use of on-the-job training, registered apprenticeships, customized training, classroom occupational training, or incumbent worker training;

"(B) the ability of the eligible entity to provide the non-Federal share as required under paragraph (2); and

"(C) the speed of available broadband service and how the jobs accelerator plans to improve access to high-speed broadband service, as necessary, and leverage that broadband service for programs of the jobs accelerator;

"(D) the identification of a targeted industry cluster, including a description of—

"(i) data showing the existence of emergence of an industry cluster;

"(ii) the importance of the industry cluster to economic growth in the region;

"(iv) the unique assets a region has to support the industry cluster and to have a competitive advantage in that industry cluster;

"(v) evidence of a concentration of firms or concentration of employees in the industry cluster; and

"(vi) available industry-specific infrastructure that supports the industry cluster;

"(E) the ability of the partnership to link rural communities to the regional economic cluster and to have a competitive advantage in that industry cluster; and

"(F) the ability to provide access to broadband service to participating rural communities.

"(5) ADMINISTRATION.—

"(A) USE OF FUNDS.—The amounts appropriated to carry out this section shall be used to—

"(i) improve the competitiveness of the rural region; and

"(ii) to repatriate United States jobs; and

"(iii) to foster high-wage job creation;
“(iv) to support innovation and entrepreneurship; and
“(v) to promote private investment in the rural regional economy;”

(7) In paragraph (2), by striking “venture” and inserting “developmental venture”.

(c) In the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking “developmental venture” and inserting “developmental venture”.

(7) In paragraph (2), by striking “venture” and inserting “developmental venture”.

(ii) in paragraph (3)(B), by striking “venture” and inserting “developmental venture”.

(b) PURPOSES.—Section 384B of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009cc–6) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “venture” and inserting “developmental venture”.

(b) USE OF FUNDS.—

(1) In general.—Subject to paragraph (2), funds from a grant awarded under subsection (b) may be used—

(i) to construct, purchase, or equip a building to serve as an innovation center, which may include—

(I) housing for business owners or workers;

(II) co-working space, which may include space for remote work;

(iii) space for businesses to utilize with a focus on entrepreneurs and small and disadvantaged businesses but that may include collaboration with companies of all sizes;

(iv) job training programs; and

(v) efforts to utilize the innovation center as part of the development of a community downtown; or

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking “venture” and inserting “developmental venture”.

(1) in paragraph (2), by striking “venture” and inserting “developmental venture”.

(c) SELECTION OF RURAL BUSINESS INVESTMENT PROGRAM.—

(1) in paragraph (3)(B)(2), by striking “venture” and inserting “developmental venture”.

(2) REQUIREMENT.—

(A) In general.—Subject to subparagraph (B), not more than 10 percent of a grant awarded under subsection (b) shall be used for indirect costs associated with administering the grant.

(B) Incremental.

(1) In general.—The Secretary may increase the percentage described in subparagraph (A) on a case-by-case basis.

(2) Not later than 1 year after receiving a grant under this section, and annually thereafter for the duration of the grant, an eligible entity shall—

(I) report to the Secretary on the activities funded with the grant; and

(II) evaluate the progress that the eligible entity has made toward the strategic objectives identified in the application for the grant; and

(3) measure that progress using performance measures during the project period, which may include—

(I) the number of jobs relocated from outside of the United States to the region;

(ii) the amount and number of new equity investments in industry cluster firms; and

(iii) improvement of the value of existing industry cluster firms;

(iv) the dollar increase in exports resulting from the project activities;

(v) the percentage of employees for which training was provided;

(vi) improvement in sales of participating businesses;

(vii) improvement in wages paid at participating businesses;

(viii) improvement in income of participating workers; and

(ix) any other measure the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(1) INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE.—

(A) In general.—The Secretary shall establish an interagency Federal task force to support the network of jobs accelerators by—

(i) providing successful applicants with available information and technical assistance on Federal resources relevant to the project and region;

(ii) establishing a Federal support team comprised of staff from participating agencies in the task force that shall provide coordinated and dedicated support services to jobs accelerators; and

(iii) providing opportunities for the network of jobs accelerators to share best practices and further collaborate to achieve the purposes of the Act.

(2) MEMBERSHIP.—The task force established under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) be co-chaired by—

(i) the Secretary of Commerce (or a designee); and

(ii) the Secretary of Energy (or a designee);

(B) include—

(i) the Secretary of Transportation (or a designee); and

(ii) the Secretaries of Agriculture, Health and Human Services, Housing and Urban Development, and Labor (or a designee);

(C) establish an interagency Federal task force to support growing industry clusters, including—

(i) businesses in regional industry clusters, innovative processes, technologies, and products;

(ii) rural communities that are crucial to supporting growing industry clusters, includingagreements; and

(iii) public and private entities that are not located in the immediate region defined by the partnership; and

(D) otherwise ensure the Federal task force shall—

(i) promote private investment in the rural regional economy; and

(ii) increase the percentage described in subparagraph (A) on a case-by-case basis.
SA 3156. Mr. TILLIS (for himself and Mrs. GILLIBRAND) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 11. EXCEPTION TO PROHIBITION ON PRICE LOSS COVERAGE PAYMENTS OR AGRICULTURE RISK COVERAGE PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN FARMS WITH MINIMAL PAYMENT ACRES.

Section 1114(d)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9014(d)(1)) is amended by adding before this sentence the following: ‘‘unless the sum of the base acres on the farm, when combined with the base acres of other farms in which the producer has an interest, is more than 10 acres’’.

SA 3157. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 11. EXCEPTION TO PROHIBITION ON PRICE LOSS COVERAGE PAYMENTS OR AGRICULTURE RISK COVERAGE PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN FARMS WITH MINIMAL PAYMENT ACRES.

Section 1114(d)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9014(d)(1)) is amended by adding before this sentence the following: ‘‘unless the sum of the base acres on the farm, when combined with the base acres of other farms in which the producer has an interest, is more than 10 acres’’.

SA 3158. Mr. GARDNER (for himself and Mr. BENNET) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 11. EXCEPTION TO PROHIBITION ON PRICE LOSS COVERAGE PAYMENTS OR AGRICULTURE RISK COVERAGE PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN FARMS WITH MINIMAL PAYMENT ACRES.

Section 1114(d)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9014(d)(1)) is amended by adding before this sentence the following: ‘‘unless the sum of the base acres on the farm, when combined with the base acres of other farms in which the producer has an interest, is more than 10 acres’’.

SA 3159. Mr. MORAN (for himself, Mrs. FEINSTEIN, Mr. CORNYN, Mr. WYDEN, Mr. INHOFE, Mrs. MURRAY, and Mr. BLUNT) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 11. EXCEPTION TO PROHIBITION ON PRICE LOSS COVERAGE PAYMENTS OR AGRICULTURE RISK COVERAGE PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN FARMS WITH MINIMAL PAYMENT ACRES.

Section 1114(d)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9014(d)(1)) is amended by adding before this sentence the following: ‘‘unless the sum of the base acres on the farm, when combined with the base acres of other farms in which the producer has an interest, is more than 10 acres’’.

SA 3160. Ms. COLLINS (for herself and Ms. CANTWELL) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

SEC. 11. EXCEPTION TO PROHIBITION ON PRICE LOSS COVERAGE PAYMENTS OR AGRICULTURE RISK COVERAGE PAYMENTS TO CERTAIN FARMS WITH MINIMAL PAYMENT ACRES.

Section 1114(d)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9014(d)(1)) is amended by adding before this sentence the following: ‘‘unless the sum of the base acres on the farm, when combined with the base acres of other farms in which the producer has an interest, is more than 10 acres’’.
SA 3161. Mr. RISCH (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. HATCH, Mr. HELLER, and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. STATE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION OF SPECIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—During the 10-year period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall ensure that, in the case of a threatened species or endangered species under section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533), the Secretary of the Interior shall fully consider all conservation actions of States, Federal agencies, and military installations.

(b) SUBSEQUENT DETERMINATIONS.—In determining whether to list the species described in subsection (a) as threatened species or endangered species under section 4 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1533) after the 10-year period described in that subsection, the Secretary of the Interior shall follow all conservation actions of States, Federal agencies, and military installations.

(c) JUDICIAL REVIEW.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this section shall not be subject to judicial review.

SA 3162. Mr. RUBIO submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 250, line 17, insert after the period the following: “Funds may not be used as described in the previous sentence until the date that is the date on which Cuba holds free and fair elections for a new government—

“(1) with the participation of multiple independent political parties that have full access to the media;

“(2) that are conducted under the supervision of internationally recognized observers; and

“(3) that are certified by the Secretary of State.”

SA 3163. Mr. SASSE (for himself, Mr. DAVIES, Mr. HOEVEN, Mr. JONES, Mr. RISCH, Ms. HEITKAMP, Ms. ENST, Mr. RUBIO, and Mr. CRAPO) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 121. HOURS OF SERVICE REGULATIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE-STOCK.

The Secretary of Transportation shall amend section 493.3(a)(1) of title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, to ensure that, in the case of a driver transporting livestock (as defined in section 602 of the Emergency Livestock Feed Assistance Act of 1988 (7 U.S.C. 1714)) or insects within a 300 air-mile radius from the point at which the on-duty time of the driver begins with respect to the Cons of Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.”

SA 3165. Mr. WARNER (for himself, Mrs. CAPRIT, Mr. MANCHIN, and Mr. KAINE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 124. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

“(1) the Department of Agriculture is the primary Federal agency dedicated to improving the economy and quality of life in rural areas of the United States;

“(2) the Department of Agriculture provides significant financial resources and technical assistance to rural communities through loans, loan guarantees, and grants to help support economic development in rural areas of the United States; and

“(3) the United States has a substantial interest in ensuring that the nearly 45,000,000 individuals in the United States living in rural communities have access to critical infrastructure, improvements in telecommunications connectivity, capital, health care, and other essential resources; and

“(4) the renaming the Department of Agriculture the “Department of Agriculture and Rural Development” would—

“(A) further establish the importance of rural development to the mission of the Department; and

“(B) raise awareness in rural areas of the United States of the essential role the Department has in supporting rural communities throughout the United States.

(b) RENAMING.—Subtitle D of the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 9901) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 224. RENAMING AS DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—

“(1) DEPARTMENT.—The Department of Agriculture shall be known and designated as the ‘Department of Agriculture and Rural Development’.

“(2) SECRETARY.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall be known as the ‘Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development’.

“(b) REFERENCES.—Except as provided in subsection (c), any reference to the Department of Agriculture or the Secretary of Agriculture in any law, regulation, map, document, record, or other paper of the United States shall be deemed to be reference to the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development and the Secretary of Agriculture and Rural Development, respectively.

“(c) TRANSITION.—APPLICATION.—The renaming of the Department of Agriculture and the Secretary of Agriculture under this section shall not apply to any document or record before the date of enactment of this section by the Secretary for the purposes of labeling.”

SA 3166. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for...
the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 61. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT TO DECREASE OPIOID MISUSE BY STUDENTS.

Subtitle D of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1981 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"SEC. 379I. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT TO DECREASE OPIOID MISUSE BY STUDENTS.

"(a) DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—In this section, the term ‘eligible entity’ means an entity providing technical assistance to support evidence-based programming to encourage students and families to participate in any program implemented under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

"(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish a demonstration project under which the Secretary shall award grants to eligible entities to provide technical assistance to support evidence-based programs for students in grades 5 through 8 that is proven to prevent the misuse of opioids and other substances.

"(c) APPLICATIONS.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (b), an eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

"(2) PRIORITY.—In allocating grants under subsection (b), the Secretary shall give priority to eligible entities that—

"(A) has experience in implementing evidence-based delivery systems for youth programming proven to reduce the misuse of opioids and other substances among youths in grades 5 through 8;

"(B) promotes healthy life skills that have been demonstrated to reduce drug misuse; and

"(C) proposes to serve a rural county or community of not more than 50,000 residents, as determined by the Secretary.

"(3) SUBMISSION DEADLINE.—The Secretary shall not accept an application under paragraph (1) that is submitted less than 90 days before the date on which the demonstration project terminates under subsection (h).

"(d) DURATION OF GRANT.—A grant awarded under subsection (b) shall be for a period of 5 years.

"(e) GRANT DISBURSEMENT.—

"(1) MINIMUM GRANT AMOUNT.—An eligible entity that is given priority under subsection (c)(2) shall receive a grant of not less than $250,000.

"(2) TIME OF DISBURSEMENT.—Not later than 30 days after awarding a grant to an eligible entity receiving a grant under the demonstration project, the Secretary shall make publically available, including by posting on the website of the Department of Agriculture, each report submitted under the demonstration project under subsection (h).

"(f) USE OF FUNDS.—An eligible entity receiving a grant under the demonstration project shall use the funds awarded under this section to supplement, and not supplant, other programs that—

"(1) provide information and services to encourage students and families to participate in any program implemented under paragraph (1) of subsection (b);

"(2) reduce the risk factors of misuse of opioids and other substances;

"(3) reduce costs by—

"(i) promoting healthier lifestyle choices; and

"(ii) improving economic and educational outcomes.

"(g) REPORTS.—

"(1) INTERIM REPORTS.—Not later than 1 year after the demonstration project is established under subsection (b), and each year thereafter for the next 3 years, the Secretary shall submit an interim report on the demonstration project that includes—

"(A) a summary of the activities conducted by each eligible entity receiving a grant under the demonstration project;

"(B) an assessment of the effectiveness of the demonstration project, including on participation rates; and

"(C) an assessment of the effectiveness of the use of the funds described in subsection (f)(2) to encourage students and families to participate in any program implemented under paragraph (1) of this subsection.

"(2) FINAL REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the termination of the demonstration project under subsection (h), the Secretary shall make publically available a report on the demonstration project that includes—

"(A) a summary of the activities conducted by each eligible entity receiving a grant under the demonstration project;

"(B) an assessment of the effectiveness of the demonstration project, including on—

"(i) reduction in the misuse of opioids and other substances; and

"(ii) reduction in the risk factors of misuse of opioids and other substances;

"(iii) participation rates;

"(iv) cost savings, with a focus on savings from a reduction in substance use disorders; and

"(v) changes in youth mental health;

"(C) an assessment of the effectiveness of the use of funds described in subsection (f)(2) to encourage students and families to participate in any program implemented under paragraph (1) of this subsection;

"(D) an assessment of the sustainability of the demonstration project; and

"(E) a description of the steps and funding necessary to incorporate components of the demonstration project that are proven to reduce rates of misuse of opioids and other substances into Federal and State programs and services.

"(3) PUBLIC AVAILABILITY.—The Secretary shall make publically available, including by posting on the website of the Department of Agriculture, each report submitted under paragraphs (1) and (2).

"(4) TERMINATION.—The demonstration project established under subsection (b) shall terminate on the date that is 5 years after the date of the establishment of the demonstration project.

"(i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $10,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023.

"SA 3167. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment to the bill intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 62. HEALTH CARE FOR FARMERS AND RANCHERS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary of Agriculture (referred to in this section as the "Secretary") shall award grants to States and nonprofit entities to establish and support programs to mitigate the financial risk posed to farms and ranches by high health costs.

(1) providing information and services to assist farmers and ranchers to determine their eligibility for comprehensive health coverage;

(2) subsidizing out-of-pocket health expenditures for farmers and ranchers who are enrolled in comprehensive health coverage and have annual household incomes below 500 percent of the Federal poverty rate; and

(3) subsidizing the purchase of comprehensive health coverage for farmers and ranchers who are enrolled in the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396b(a)(10)(A)(i)(VIII)) but who reside in a State that has not elected to provide coverage under the State Medicaid plan under title XIX of such Act (or a waiver of such plan) to individuals described in such section.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) FARMERS AND RANCHERS.—The term "farmers and ranchers" means individuals or partnerships or cooperatives or associations that—

(i) operate as farmers or ranchers, and any spouse or dependant (as defined in section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) of such an individual;

(ii) are comprising all essential components of the comprehensive health coverage;

(iii) meet the requirements for being minimum essential coverage under section 1302(a) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 1402(a)); and

(iv) consumer protections that are at least equivalent to the consumer protections required under such Act and title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg et seq.), including protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions; or

(2) MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS FOR BEING MINIMUM ESSENTIAL COVERAGE.—The term ‘minimum essential coverage’ means public or private health insurance coverage that—

(i) offers benefits that are at least equivalent to the essential health benefits package under section 1302(a) of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (42 U.S.C. 3022(a); and

(ii) consumer protections that are at least equivalent to the consumer protections required under such Act and title XXVII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 300gg et seq.), including protections for individuals with pre-existing conditions.

(3) OUT-OF-POCKET HEALTH EXPENDITURES.—The term ‘out-of-pocket health expenditures’ means health insurance deductibles, co-payments, coinsurance, or other cost-sharing incurred by individuals and families enrolled in comprehensive health insurance benefits.

(4) NUMBER OF AWARDS.—The Secretary shall make awards under this section to eligible applicants located in not fewer than 10 States.

(5) GRANT PERIOD.—Grants under this section shall be awarded for not longer than a 5-year period and may be renewed at the Secretary’s discretion.

(6) SELECTION PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this section, the Secretary shall—

(i) give priority to States and nonprofit entities located in States where, according to the most recent Census of Agriculture, the primary occupation of not less than half of principal farm operators is farming; and

(ii) ensure that grantees and grant funds are distributed across Census of Agriculture regions and divisions.

(7) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—Funds made available under this section shall be used to supplement, and not supplant, other Federal, State, or private funds that are made available for the purposes described in subsection (a).

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary to carry out this section $500,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2019 through 2023, to remain available until expended.

"
(A) in any year in which a new President is inaugurated, not later than October 1 of that year; and

(B) in any other year, not later than 90 days after the President submits to Congress in that year the national security strategy.

(c) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by subsection (b) shall set forth a national economic security strategy of the United States and shall, at a minimum, include the following:

(1) An assessment of the global competitive position of key United States economic sectors, including strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.

(2) An assessment of the national debt and its implications for the economic and national security of the United States.

(3) A description and discussion of the prioritized economic security interests and objectives of the United States, including key economic sectors vital to economic security of the United States.

(4) A description of the leading threats, challenges, and opportunities associated with the interests and objectives described in paragraph (3), including:

(A) an assessment of the severity and likelihood of the threats, both foreign and domestic, and an explicit linking of each such threat to a national objective;

(B) an assessment of the nature of the challenges and how each challenge will evolve if left unaddressed; and

(C) an assessment of the opportunities and associated potential benefits to United States interests or objectives.

(5) An overview of the public and private sector tools necessary to address or minimize the leading threats and challenges described in paragraph (4) and to take advantage of the leading opportunities described in that paragraph.

(6) An assessment of whether the United States Government or private sector possess sufficient tools to address, minimize, or take advantage of a detailed plan to develop, improve, or foster those tools.

(7) A plan to utilize available tools to address the leading threats and challenges and to take advantage of the leading opportunities, including—

(A) a discussion of the optimal allocation of available resources to the extent practicable to address each of the risks associated with that allocation;

(B) specific objectives, tasks, metrics, and milestones for each relevant Federal agency;

(C) specific plans to eliminate obstacles for the private sector in areas supportive of the national economic security strategy and to maximize the prudent use of public-private partnerships;

(D) specific plans to eliminate obstacles to strengthening United States energy security, sustainability, and resilience in areas supportive of the national economic security strategy, including energy diversity and sustainable management and use of energy resources;

(E) specific plans to promote environmental stewardship and fair competition for United States workers;

(F) a description of—

(i) how the national economic security strategy supports the national security strategy; and

(ii) how the national economic security strategy is integrated and coordinated with the most recent national defense strategy under section 113(c) of title 10, United States Code;

(G) a plan to encourage the governments of countries that are allies or partners of the United States to cooperate with the execution of the national economic security strategy, where appropriate; and

(H) a plan to encourage certain international and multinational organizations to support the implementation of the national economic security strategy.

(9) An identification of any additional resources or statutory authorizations necessary to implement the national economic security strategy.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ‘‘appropriate congressional committees’’ means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

(2) NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY.—The term ‘‘national security strategy’’ means the national security strategy required by section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3041).

SEC. 11619. Mr. ISAKSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 15. LOSSES DUE TO EXTREME COLD.

Amounts made available under the heading ‘‘OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY’’ under the heading ‘‘PROCESSING, RESEARCH AND MONITORING’’ under the heading ‘‘AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS’’ under the heading ‘‘DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE’’ in title I of division B of the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–123) for necessary expenses related to the consequences of hurricanes, floods, and wildfires occurring in calendar year 2017 are authorized to be used for necessary expenses related to peach and blueberry crop losses due to extreme cold occurring in calendar year 2017, under such terms and conditions as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 11620. Mr. CRUZ submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 13. PROHIBITION ON LISTING LIVING NONNATIVE SPECIES AS THREAT- ENED SPECIES OR ENDANGERED SPECIES.

(a) LIMITATION.—The Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:
SEC. 19. PROHIBITION ON LISTING OF LIVING NONNATIVE SPECIES ASthreatened species or endangered species.

"Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall not list under section 15 of this Act any living nonnative species that are a threatened species or endangered species."

SA 3171. Mr. Moran submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 1109(6), redesignate subparagraphs (A) through (C) as subparagraphs (B) through (D), respectively.

In section 1109(6), strike the following: "(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting "in accordance with subsection (h)," before "to the maximum extent practicable;"

In section 1109(6), strike the following: "(h) CALCULATION OF SEPARATE ACTUAL CROP REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE RISK COVERAGE.

'"(1) In general.—Each year, the Secretary shall consider a 1-year guarantee for irrigated and nonirrigated covered commodities under the Farm Service Agency committee, in coordination with the Conservation Reserve Program Board.'"

"(B) an average of not less than 5 percent of the amount of assessments estimated to be collected under section 707 in that fiscal year.

'"(C) by adding at the end the following:

"(i) PUBLICATIONS.—'

"(A) in paragraph (2), by inserting "in accordance with subsection (h)," before "to the maximum extent practicable;"

"(B) in subparagraph (A), by striking "pro-

"(2) INTEREST.—Any interest earned on amounts described in paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the escrow account.

"(c) TREATMENT OF AMOUNTS IN ESCROW ACCOUNT.—'

"(1) In general.—During the covered period, the Alliance may not obligate, expend, or borrow against amounts required under subsection (b) to be deposited in the escrow account.

"(2) RELEASE OF AMOUNTS IN ESCROW ACCOUNT.—'

"Sec. 708. LIMITATIONS ON OBLIGATION OF FUNDS.

'"(a) In general.—In each fiscal year of the covered period, the Alliance may not obligate under subsection (a) in a fiscal year an amount in the escrow account that does not exceed 1/5 of the amount of assessments estimated to be collected under section 707 in that fiscal year for which the amount that may be obligated is being determined, less the escrow account.

"(b) Excess amounts deposited in escrow account.—Assessments collected under section 707 in excess of the amount permitted to be obligated under subsection (a) shall be deposited in an escrow account for the duration of the covered period.

"(c) Treatment of amounts in escrow account.—'

"(1) In general.—The Alliance may not obligate, expend, or borrow against amounts required under subsection (b) to be deposited in the escrow account.

"(2) Release of amounts in escrow account.—'

"(a) In general.—In each fiscal year of the covered period, the Alliance may not obligate under subsection (a) in a fiscal year an amount in the escrow account that does not exceed 1/5 of the amount of assessments estimated to be collected under section 707 in that fiscal year for which the amount that may be obligated is being determined, less the escrow account.

"(b) Excess amounts deposited in escrow account.—Assessments collected under section 707 in excess of the amount permitted to be obligated under subsection (a) shall be deposited in an escrow account for the duration of the covered period.

"(c) Treatment of amounts in escrow account.—'

"(1) In general.—During the covered period, the Alliance may not obligate, expend, or borrow against amounts required under subsection (b) to be deposited in the escrow account.

"(2) Interest.—Any interest earned on amounts described in paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the escrow account.

"(c) Treatment of amounts in escrow account.—'

"(1) In general.—During the covered period, the Alliance may not obligate, expend, or borrow against amounts required under subsection (b) to be deposited in the escrow account.

"(2) Interest.—Any interest earned on amounts described in paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the escrow account.

"(c) Treatment of amounts in escrow account.—'

"(1) In general.—During the covered period, the Alliance may not obligate, expend, or borrow against amounts required under subsection (b) to be deposited in the escrow account.

"(2) Interest.—Any interest earned on amounts described in paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the escrow account.

"(c) Treatment of amounts in escrow account.—'

"(1) In general.—During the covered period, the Alliance may not obligate, expend, or borrow against amounts required under subsection (b) to be deposited in the escrow account.

"(2) Interest.—Any interest earned on amounts described in paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the escrow account.

"(c) Treatment of amounts in escrow account.—'

"(1) In general.—During the covered period, the Alliance may not obligate, expend, or borrow against amounts required under subsection (b) to be deposited in the escrow account.

"(2) Interest.—Any interest earned on amounts described in paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the escrow account.

"(c) Treatment of amounts in escrow account.—'

"(1) In general.—During the covered period, the Alliance may not obligate, expend, or borrow against amounts required under subsection (b) to be deposited in the escrow account.

"(2) Interest.—Any interest earned on amounts described in paragraph (1) shall be deposited in the escrow account.

"(c) Treatment of amounts in escrow account.—'

"(1) In general.—During the covered period, the Alliance may not obligate, expend, or borrow against amounts required under subsection (b) to be deposited in the escrow account.

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"(1) In general.—During the covered period, the Alliance may not obligate, expend, or borrow against amounts required under subsection (b) to be deposited in the escrow account.

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SEC. 11112. PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OF PORTION OF PREMIUM BY CORPORA-
TION FOR TOBACCO.
Section 1401(h) of the Federal Crop Insur-
ance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508[e]) is amended by ad-
ding at the end the following:
"(9) PROHIBITION ON PAYMENT OF PORTION OF PREMIUM BY CORPORA-
TION FOR TOBACCO.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective beginning with
the 2019 reinsurance year, notwithstanding
any other provision of this subtitle, the Cor-
poration shall not pay any portion of the
premium for a policy or plan of insurance for
tobacco under this subtitle.
(B) DEFICIT REDUCTION.—Any savings real-
ized as a result of subparagraph (A) shall be
deposited in the Treasury and used for Fed-
eral budget deficit reduction.
"

SEC. 1669. STUDY ON NATIONAL BENEFITS OF
CARBON SEQUESTRATION PRACTICES.
The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and
Trade Act of 1990 is amended by inserting after
section 1668 (7 U.S.C. 9001) the follow-
ing:
"SEC. 1669. STUDY ON NATIONAL BENEFITS OF
CARBON SEQUESTRATION PRACTICES.

"(a) STUDY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days
after the date of enactment of the Agri-
culture Improvement Act of 2018, the Secre-
tary of Agriculture shall offer to enter into
a contract with the National Academy of
Sciences to convene a committee of experts
in natural sciences (referred to in this sec-
tion as the "Committee") to conduct a study
quantifying the benefits of land-sector car-
bon sequestration practices implemented in
national forests, grasslands, parks, wetlands,
and private voluntary conservation land.

"(2) DEADLINE.—The Committee shall con-
vene not later than 30 days after the date on
which the Secretary of Agriculture and the
National Academy of Sciences enter into a
contract under paragraph (1).

"(b) REPORT.—On completion of the study
under subsection (a)(1), the Committee shall sub-
mit a report to the Secretary of Agriculture, the
Committee on Agriculture of the House of
Representatives, and the Committee on Agri-
culture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Sen-
ate.

"(1) STUDY.—

""(i) describes current scientific knowledge
relating to the benefits of implementing land-sector carbon sequestration practices in
the United States; and
""(ii) quantifies, to the maximum extent
practicable, the impact of land-sector carbon sequestration on carbon sequestration,
net primary productivity, biodiversity, water
quantity, and other ecosystem services.
"

SA 3175. Mrs. BENNET submitted an amend-
ment intended to be proposed by him to
the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform
and continuation of agricultural
and other programs of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture through fiscal year
2023, and for other purposes; which was
ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title VII, add the follow-
ing:

"SEC. 72. STUDY ON NATIONAL BENEFITS OF
CARBON SEQUESTRATION PRACTICES.

The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and
Trade Act of 1990 is amended by inserting after
section 1668 (7 U.S.C. 9001) the follow-
ing:
"SEC. 1669. STUDY ON NATIONAL BENEFITS OF
CARBON SEQUESTRATION PRACTICES.

"(a) STUDY.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 90 days
after the date of enactment of the Agri-
culture Improvement Act of 2018, the Secre-
tary of Agriculture shall offer to enter into
a contract with the National Academy of
Sciences to convene a committee of experts
in natural sciences (referred to in this sec-
tion as the ‘‘Committee’’) to conduct a study
quantifying the benefits of land-sector car-
bon sequestration practices implemented in
national forests, grasslands, parks, wetlands,
and private voluntary conservation land.

"(2) DEADLINE.—The Committee shall con-
vene not later than 30 days after the date on
which the Secretary of Agriculture and the
National Academy of Sciences enter into a
contract under paragraph (1).

"(b) REPORT.—On completion of the study
under subsection (a)(1), the Committee shall sub-
mit a report to the Secretary of Agriculture, the
Committee on Agriculture of the House of
Representatives, and the Committee on Agri-
culture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Sen-
ate.

"(1) STUDY.—

""(i) describes current scientific knowledge
relating to the benefits of implementing land-sector carbon sequestration practices in
the United States; and
""(ii) quantifies, to the maximum extent
practicable, the impact of land-sector carbon sequestration on carbon sequestration,
net primary productivity, biodiversity, water
quantity, and other ecosystem services.
"
and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 1. PROHIBITION.
(a) AMENDMENT.—Chapter 2 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"§ 40A. Use of unauthorized unmanned aircraft over wildfires.

"(a) UNMANNED AIRCRAFT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘unmanned aircraft’ has the meaning given the term in section 331 of the FAA Modernization and Reform Act of 2012 (49 U.S.C. 40101 note).

"(b) OFFENSE.—It shall be unlawful for any person to operate an unmanned aircraft over a wildfire without authorization from relevant Federal agency personnel or any individual designated by a State or unit of local government to authorize such activity.

"(c) PENALTY.—Any person who violates subsection (b) shall be fined under this title, imprisoned for not less than 1 year, or both.

(b) TABLE OF SECTIONS AMENDMENT.—The table of section for chapter 2 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 40 the following:

"40A. Use of unauthorized unmanned aircraft over wildfires."

SA 3179. Ms. COLLINS (for herself, Mr. Brown, Ms. Hassan, and Mr. Tillis) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 43. PURCHASES OF LOCALLY PRODUCED FOODS UNDER SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM.

Section 9(j) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1758(j)) is amended—

(1) by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; and’’;

(2) by striking ‘‘Program’’ and inserting ‘‘Program;’’

(A) ‘‘to use’’; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(B) to use ‘locally grown’, ‘locally raised’, or ‘locally caught’ as a product specification.’’

SA 3180. Mr. CRAPO (for himself, Mr. Risch, and Mrs. McCaskill) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XIII, add the following:

SEC. 125. USE OF AUTHORIZED PESTICIDES; DISCHARGES OF PESTICIDES; REPORT.

(a) USE OF AUTHORIZED PESTICIDES.—Section 3(f) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136(f)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(5) USE OF AUTHORIZED PESTICIDES.—Except as provided in section 402(e) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342), the Administrator or a State shall not require a permit under that Act for a discharge from a point source into navigable waters of—

(A) a pesticide authorized for sale, distribution, or use under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.);

(B) the residue of the pesticide, resulting from the application of the pesticide.

(b) DISCHARGES OF PESTICIDES.—Section 402 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1342) is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(8) DISCHARGES OF PESTICIDES.—

(1) No permit requirement.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a permit shall not be required by the Administrator or a State under this Act for a discharge from a point source into navigable waters of—

(A) a pesticide authorized for sale, distribution, or use under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.); or

(B) the residue of the pesticide, resulting from the application of the pesticide.

(2) EXCEPTIONS.—Paragraph (1) shall not apply to the following discharges of a pesticide or pesticide residue:

(A) A discharge resulting from the application of a pesticide in violation of a provision of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.) relevant to protecting water quality if—

(i) the discharge would not have occurred without the violation; or

(ii) the amount of pesticide or pesticide residue in the discharge is greater than would have occurred without the violation;

(B) Stormwater discharges subject to regulation under subsection (p);

(C) The following discharges subject to regulation under this section:

(i) Manufactured industrial effluent.

(ii) Treatment works effluent.

(iii) Discharges incidental to the normal operation of a vessel, including a discharge resulting from ballasting operations or vessel biofouling prevention.

(c) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this Act, the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, in consultation with the Secretary, shall publish a report to the Committee on Environment and Public Works and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives that includes—

(1) the status of intra-agency coordination between the Office of Water and the Office of Pesticide Programs of the Environmental Protection Agency, with regard to streamlining information collection, standards of review, and data use relating to water quality impacts from the registration and use of pesticides;

(2) an analysis of the effectiveness of current regulatory actions relating to pesticide registration and use aimed at protecting water quality; and

(3) any recommendations on how the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.) can be modified to better protect water quality and human health.

SA 3181. Mr. ENZI (for himself and Mr. Wyden) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 9107, insert the following:

SEC. 9107. RURAL ENERGY FOR AMERICA PROGRAM.

Section 9007 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 936f) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘Rural Utilities Service’’ in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) and all that follows through the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting ‘‘rural development mission area.’’; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by inserting ‘‘, including a community within any former Indian reservation or area before “with respect to which”’’;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘Rural Utilities Service to qualified utilities or applicants’’ and inserting ‘‘rural development mission area to qualified applicants’’; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘Rural Utilities Service to facilitate the construction, acquisition, or improvement of infrastructure’’ and inserting ‘‘rural development mission area.’’

SA 3182. Mr. TESTER (for himself, Ms. Murkowski, and Ms. Heitkamp) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 6 of title VI, add the following:

SEC. 6. EXPANSION AND CLARIFICATION OF EXISTING AUTHORITY.

Section 306F of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 (7 U.S.C. 936f) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘Rural Utilities Service’’ in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) and all that follows through the period at the end of subparagraph (B) and inserting ‘‘rural development mission area.’’; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘, including a community within any former Indian reservation or area before “with respect to which”’’;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ‘‘Rural Utilities Service to qualified utilities or applicants’’ and inserting ‘‘rural development mission area to qualified applicants’’; and

(B) in paragraph (2), by striking ‘‘Rural Utilities Service to facilitate the construction, acquisition, or improvement of infrastructure’’ and inserting ‘‘rural development mission area.’’

SA 3183. Mr. SANDERS submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of section 12 of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 12. MEDICALLY TAILORED MEALS PROGRAM.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) ELIGIBLE ENTITY.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means an entity that is a partnership between a food organization and a health organization.
(2) FOOD ORGANIZATION.—The term "food organization" means—
(A) a medically tailored meals organization;
(B) an emergency feeding organization (as defined in section 201A of the Emergency Food Assistance Act of 1983 (7 U.S.C. 7501));
(C) a senior center or other organization that provides meals to older individuals;
(D) a farmer's market;
(E) a community-supported agriculture program;
(F) an agricultural cooperative;
(G) a local public benefit corporation; and
(H) a nonprofit organization focused on food insecurity or improving local food systems, such as a food hub or a Meals on Wheels program.

(3) HEALTH ORGANIZATION.—The term "health organization" means—
(A) a Federally-qualified health center (as defined in section 1905(l)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396d(l)(2)(B)));
(B) a hospital or clinic operated by the Department of Veterans Affairs;
(C) a facility operated by the Indian Health Service or the governing body of an Indian tribe or tribal organization (as defined in section 4 of the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (25 U.S.C. 3304));
(D) a nonprofit hospital that is—
(i) a critical access hospital (as defined in section 1861(mm)(1) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395xx(mm)(1)));
(ii) a disproportionate share hospital that receives payments under section 1886(d)(5)(F) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(5)(F)); or
(iii) a Medicare-dependent, small rural hospital (as defined in section 1886(d)(5)(G)(iv) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(5)(G)(iv))); and
(E) a community health center (as defined in section 1867(d)(5)(C)(iii) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395ww(d)(5)(C)(iii))).

(4) LOW-INCOME HOUSEHOLD.—The term "low-income household" means a household—
(A) in which 1 or more individuals are receiving—
(i) assistance under a State program funded under part A of title IV of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 601 et seq.);
(ii) supplemental security income payments under title XVI of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1381 et seq.);
(iii) supplemental nutrition assistance program benefits and food stamps under the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 2011 et seq.);
(iv) assistance under the Medicaid program under title XIX of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396a et seq.);
(v) free or reduced price school meals under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) or the Child Nutrition Act of 1966 (42 U.S.C. 1771 et seq.);
(vi) assistance under the low-income home energy assistance program established under the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6821 et seq.); or
(vii) payments under—
(I) section 1315, 1521, 1541, or 1542 of title 38, United States Code; or
(II) section 306 of the Veterans’ and Survivors’ Pension Improvement Act of 1978 (38 U.S.C. 1521 note; Public Law 95-588); or
(B) that has an income that, as determined by the State in which the household is located, does not exceed the greater of—
(i) an amount equal to 200 percent of the poverty line; or
(ii) an amount equal to 80 percent of the median income for that State.

(5) MEDICALLY TAILORED MEALS ORGANIZATION.—The term "medically tailored meals organization" means an entity that has experience providing medically tailored meals and individualized medical nutrition therapy or nutrition counseling to meal recipients, as determined by the Secretary.

(6) MEDICALLY TAILORED MEALS PROGRAM.—The term "medically tailored meals program" means a program under which meals are designed by a registered dietitian or other nutrition professional, as determined by the Secretary, for low-income individuals with a chronic condition.

(7) WELLNESS.—The term "wellness" means the 8 dimensions of wellness described by the Secretary of Health and Human Services for purposes of the Eight Dimensions of Wellness program administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

(b) ESTABLISHMENT.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary, in coordination with other applicable Federal agencies, shall establish a program under which the Secretary shall award grants to eligible entities to conduct pilot projects to demonstrate and evaluate the impact of a medically tailored meals program on low-income individuals with 1 or more chronic conditions that may be improved by access to a healthy diet.

(2) DURATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the program under paragraph (1) for a 5-year period beginning on the date that is 5 months after the date of enactment of this Act.

(c) GRANTS.—
(1) APPLICATION.—
(A) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (b)(1), an eligible entity shall submit to the Secretary an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary shall require.

(B) CONTENTS.—An application submitted under subparagraph (A) shall include—
(i) a description of the methods by which a medically tailored meals program will target low-income individuals with 1 or more chronic conditions that may be improved by access to a healthy diet;
(ii) a plan for the screening and enrollment of the individuals targeted under clause (I);
(iii) a plan for the evaluation of each individual that is receiving—
(aa) the services described in the medically tailored meals program—
(bb) at the time of entrance into the program, after 3 months of participation in the program, and after 5 months of participation in the program; or
(bb) halfway through the duration of the program and at the completion of the program; and
(CC) that includes a plan to conduct an assessment of—
(aa) the health of the individual, including—
(1) the effect on each identified chronic condition of the individual and on the overall health of the individual;
(2) the reliance of the individual on medication to control each identified chronic condition of the individual; and
(3) the perception of the individual of the overall personal health and wellness of that individual;
(bb) any reduction of individual and household food insecurity;
(cc) any increase in overall health care spending and costs, including out-of-pocket costs, in-patient hospitalization, emergency department visits, emergency transport, and spending on out-of-pocket
(dd) any increased consumption of domestic fruits and vegetables; and
(3) LOCATION.—The Secretary shall award grants under paragraph (1) to eligible entities that are located in not less than 10 States.

(d) PILOT PROJECTS.—
(1) IN GENERAL.—An eligible entity conducting a pilot project under a grant awarded under subsection (b)(1) shall ensure that an individual participating in the pilot project is enrolled and active in the pilot project for a period of not less than 2 years.

(2) PRIORITY.—The Secretary shall give priority to an eligible entity submitting an application under paragraph (1) that—
(A) is a nonprofit organization that has demonstrated experience, as determined by the Secretary, in—
(i) providing medically tailored meals to individuals;
(ii) reducing individual and household food insecurity; or
(iii) providing low-income individuals with access to health care;
(B) is located in a State that has one of the 5 oldest populations, as measured by median age;
(C) is located in a State that has an agreement with the Federal Government that contains targets for health outcomes and quality of care that include prioritization of chronic conditions; or
(D) has demonstrated support for the development of local or regional agriculture and food systems, as determined by the Secretary.

(e) GRANT DURATION.—A grant awarded under this section shall be for a period of not less than 2 years.

(f) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the termination of the program under subsection (b)(1), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report that contains recommendations of the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services.
Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

The end of the amendment is as follows:

SEC. 12520. NATIONAL ECONOMIC SECURITY STRATEGY.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the national security of the United States depends in large part on a vibrant, growing, and secure United States economy;

(2) the United States confronts more international economic competition and threats today than at any time in the Nation's history;

(3) a failure of the United States to compete economically will undermine the prosperity and security of the people of the United States;

(4) the United States is stronger when the national security strategy integrates economic tools in the service of foreign policy objectives;

(5) it is in the national security and economic interest of the United States;

(A) to promote free, fair, and reciprocal economic relationships between the United States and foreign individuals and entities;

(B) to promote and protect the United States innovation base, including the defense industrial base;

(C) to ensure that the United States leads in research, technology, and innovation;

(D) to counter anticompetitive economic behavior, policies, and strategies by foreign individuals and entities;

(E) to promote environmental stewardship; and

(F) to ensure workers and families in the United States have the opportunity to thrive with competitive wages and are not unfairly disadvantaged;

(6) the Federal Government has a limited, but important, role in facilitating the ability of the United States to compete successfully in the international economic competition described in paragraph (2); and

(7) the Federal Government should periodicaly produce a national economic security strategy;

(a) to ensure Federal policies, statutes, regulations, procedures, data gathering, and assessment practices are optimally designed and implemented to facilitate the competitiveness, prosperity, and security of the United States; and

(b) maximally advance economic opportunity for present and future generations of United States citizens.

(b) STRATEGY REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the President, in coordination with the National Security Council and the National Economic Council, and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report setting forth a national economic security strategy of the United States to support the national security strategy for 2017.

(2) SUBSEQUENT STRATEGIES.—Beginning in 2021, in coordination with the National Security Council and the National Economic Council and the heads of other relevant Federal agencies, shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a national economic security strategy—

(A) in any year in which a new President is inaugurated, not later than October 1 of that year; and

(B) in any other year, not later than 90 days after the transmission to Congress in that year of the national security strategy.

(c) ELEMENTS.—Each report required by subsection (b) shall include the following:

1. An assessment of the global competitive position of key United States economic sectors, including strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.


3. A description and discussion of the prioritized economic interests and objectives of the United States, including key economic sectors vital to economic security of the United States;

(A) an assessment of the severity and likelihood of the threats, both foreign and domestic, and an explicit linking of each such threat to a national interest or objective;

(B) an assessment of the challenges and how each challenge will evolve if left unaddressed; and

(C) an assessment of the opportunities and associated potential benefits to United States interests or objectives.

4. An overview of the public and private sector tools necessary to address or minimize the leading threats and challenges described in paragraph (4) and to take advantage of the leading opportunities described in that paragraph;

(A) an assessment of the severity and likelihood of the threats, both foreign and domestic, and an explicit linking of each such threat to a national interest or objective;

(B) an assessment of the nature of the challenges and how each challenge will evolve if left unaddressed; and

(C) an assessment of the opportunities and associated potential benefits to United States interests or objectives.

5. An overview of the public and private sector tools necessary to address or minimize the leading threats and challenges described in paragraph (4) and to take advantage of the leading opportunities described in that paragraph;

6. An assessment of whether the United States Government or private sector possesses such tools.

7. For each threat, challenge, or opportunity that the United States Government or private sector lack sufficient tools to address, minimize, or take advantage of, a detailed plan to develop, improve, or foster those tools.

8. A plan to utilize available tools to address or minimize the leading threats and challenges and to take advantage of the leading opportunities, including—

(A) a discussion of the optimal allocation of finite resources and an identification of the risks associated with that allocation;

(B) specific objectives, tasks, metrics, and milestones for each relevant Federal agency;

(C) specific plans to eliminate obstacles for the private sector in areas supportive of the national economic security strategy and to maximize the prudent use of public-private partnerships;

(D) specific plans to eliminate obstacles to strengthening United States energy security, sustainability, and resilience in areas supportive of the national economic security strategy and to support sustainable management and use of energy resources;

(E) specific plans to promote environmental stewardship and fair competition for United States workers;

(F) a description of—

(i) how the national economic security strategy supports the national security strategy; and

(ii) how the national economic security strategy is integrated and coordinated with the most recent national defense strategy under section 113(g) of title 10, United States Code;

(G) a plan to encourage the governments of countries that are allies or partners of the United States to cooperate with the execution of the national economic security strategy where appropriate; and

(H) a plan to encourage certain international and multilateral organizations to support the implementation of the national economic security strategy.

9. An identification of any additional resources or statutory authorizations necessary to implement the national economic security strategy.

(d) FORM OF REPORT.—Each report required by subsection (b) shall be submitted in an unclassified form, but may include a classified annex.

(e) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term "appropriate congressional committees" means—

(A) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, the Committee on Finance, and the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate; and

(B) the Committee on Appropriations, the Committee on Armed Services, the Committee on Energy and Commerce, the Committee on Financial Services, the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.

(2) NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY.—The term "national security strategy" means the national security strategy required by section 108 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3049).

SA 3185. Mr. INHOFE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

The amendment is as follows:

SEC. .. REGULATORY RELIEF FOR BANKS DURING DISASTERS.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section—

1. The term "depository institution" and "State" have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1813); and

(b) REQUIREMENT.—Not later than 15 days after the date on which a designated point of contact within the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation receives notice from the President or the Governor of a State that the President has declared a major disaster under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121), the Governor has declared a state of disaster for all or part of that State, as applicable, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation shall issue guidance to depository institutions located in the area for which the President declared the
major disaster or the Governor declared a state of disaster, as applicable, for reducing regulatory burdens for borrowers and communities in order to facilitate recovery from the disaster.

(2) CONTENTS.—The guidance issued under paragraph (1) shall include instructions from the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation concerning flexibility for a major disaster declared under section 401 of the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5170).

(c) GUIDANCE.—Not later than 180 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, in consultation with the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the National Credit Union Administration shall jointly issue guidance for depository institutions affected by a state of disaster that is comparable to the guidance issued by those entities in December 2017 entitled ‘‘Interagency Supervisory Examiner Guidance for Institutions Affected by a Major Disaster’’.

SA 3186. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. CRUZ) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 1501, strike ‘‘(c) TREE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—’’ and insert the following:

(c) EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE FOR LIVESTOCK, HONEY BEES, AND FARM-RAISED FISH.—Section 1501(d)(2) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9081(d)(2)) is amended by inserting ‘‘; including inspections of cattle tick fever before the period end.’’.

(d) TREE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM.—

SA 3187. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 84. RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCE LAND USE DESIGNATION FOR TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) function as an overlay; and
(2) take precedence over any underlying land use designation, subject to applicable law, regardless of whether the area is identified as an avoidance area in the land and resource management plan for the Tongass National Forest.

SA 3188. Ms. MURKOWSKI (for herself and Mr. SULLIVAN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 84. STEWARDSHIP END RESULT CONTRACTING PROJECTS.

Section 604(d)(3)(B) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 659c(d)(3)(B)) is amended by striking ‘‘exceed 10 years.’’ and inserting the following ‘‘exceed—

(1) in the case of a project carried out in Forest Service Region 10, 20 years; and
(2) in the case of a project carried out in any other area of the Forest Service, 10 years.’’.

SA 3189. Ms. MURKOWSKI submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

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

SEC. 84. MAXIMUM TERM OF CONTRACT FOR STEWARDSHIP END RESULT CONTRACTING PROJECTS.


SA 3190. Mr. DONNELLY (for himself and Mr. MANCHIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 366, strike lines 5 through 14 and insert the following:

‘‘(v) for fiscal year 2019, $45,000,000;
(vi) for fiscal year 2020, $48,000,000;
(vii) for fiscal year 2021, $50,000,000;
(viii) for fiscal year 2022, $50,000,000; and
(ix) for fiscal year 2023, $50,000,000; and’’.

SA 3191. Mr. DONNELLY (for himself, Ms. SMITH, and Mrs. FISHER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

After section 6105, insert the following:

SEC. 6106. FUNDING FOR RURAL-SERVING COMMUNITY COLLEGES; DEPOSIT IN RURAL FACILITIES ACCOUNT.

(a) FUNDING FOR RURAL-SERVING COMMUNITY COLLEGES.—Section 306(a)(1) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1926(a)) is amended by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(28) RURAL-SERVING COMMUNITY COLLEGES.—

(A) DEFINITION OF RURAL-SERVING COMMUNITY COLLEGE.—In this paragraph, the term ‘rural-serving community college’ means a community college (as defined in section 1473e(a) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3310e(a)) that—

(iv) predominantly serves a rural area or is located in a rural area; but

(II) is not located in a town with a population greater than 50,000; and

(ii) submits to the Secretary an application for a loan, loan guarantee, or grant under this paragraph at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the Secretary may require.

(B) LOANS, LOAN GUARANTEES, AND GRANTS.—The Secretary may provide loans, loan guarantees, and grants to rural-serving community colleges in accordance with the purposes of paragraphs (1), (19), (20), and (21).

(C) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—
The Secretary is authorized to appropriate to the Secretary to carry out this paragraph $10,000,000 for each fiscal year.’’.

(b) DEPOSIT IN RURAL FACILITIES ACCOUNT.—Section 301(e)(1)(C) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 2009d(e)(1)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking ‘‘or’’ at the end.

(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting ‘‘; and’’.

(3) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(C) loans, loan guarantees, and grants to rural-serving community colleges under section 306(a)(28).’’.

SA 3192. Ms. KLOBUCHAR (for herself, Mr. THUNE, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. UDALL, Ms. HARRIS, Ms. DUCKWORTH, Mr. HEINRICH, and Mrs. FERNSTEIN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 1601(1)(B), strike clause (iv) and insert the following:

(iv) in subparagraph (D) (as so redesignated)—

(I) by striking ‘‘This paragraph’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(I) in GENERAL.—Subject to clause (ii), this paragraph’’;

(II) in clause (i) (as so designated), by striking ‘‘and Nebraska’’ and inserting ‘‘Nebraska, California, Illinois, and New Mexico’’;

(III) by adding at the end the following:

‘‘(ii) ELECTION.—A governor of a State other than a State described in clause (i) may elect to have this paragraph apply to the State.’’;

In section 11114, strike paragraph (4) and insert the following:

(4) in subparagraph (A) (as so redesignated)—

(A) by striking ‘‘This subsection’’ and inserting the following:

‘‘(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B)’’;

(B) in subparagraph (A) (as so designated), by striking ‘‘and Nebraska’’ and inserting
SEC. 112. SELF-DETERMINATION DEMONSTRATION PROJECT WITH DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR.

(a) Definitions. — In this section:

(1) Adjacent land.—The term ‘adjacent land’, when used with respect to an Indian tribe, means National Forest System land that is —

(A) under the jurisdiction of the Secretary; and

(B) bordering or adjacent to the Indian forest land or rangeland under the jurisdiction of the Indian tribe.

(2) Covered activity.—The term ‘covered activity’ means an activity that is authorized under section 2(b) of the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 (25 U.S.C. 3115a et seq.) on adjacent land that —

(A) addresses —

(i) fire, disease, or any other threat to the Indian forest land or rangeland under the jurisdiction of the Indian tribe; or

(ii) land restoration that will benefit the Indian forest land or rangeland; and

(B) complies with the applicable land management plan prepared pursuant to section 6 of the Tribal Forest Renewal Program, the Sustainable Forest Resources Planning Act of 1974 (16 U.S.C. 1604).

(3) Eligible entity.—The term ‘eligible entity’ means an entity that can demonstrate a history of success in managing forest activities, including forestry activities carried out through contracts or self-governance compacts under this Act.

(4) National Forest System land.—The term ‘National Forest System land’ has the meaning given the term ‘federal land’ in section 2(a)(2) of the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 (25 U.S.C. 3115a(a)(2)).

(5) Indian Forest land or rangeland.—The term ‘Indian forest land or rangeland’ has the meaning given the term in section 2(a)(2) of the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 (25 U.S.C. 3115a(a)(2)).

(b) Secretary.—The term ‘Secretary’ means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(c) USDA Forest Service Self-Determination Demonstration Project Authorized.—The Secretary shall carry out a demonstration project, as defined under the USDA Forest Service Self-Determination Demonstration Project, through which the Secretary shall enter into not more than 10 self-determination contracts, acts with eligible entities, conduct, and administer 1 or more covered activities in accordance with this section.

(d) Self-Determination Contract.—A self-determination contract entered into under subsection (b) shall have the same terms and conditions, and be subject to the same procedures, regulations, and requirements, as a self-determination contract entered into under section 102, except that —

(1) the Secretary and the Department of Agriculture shall be the appropriate Secretary and agency for purposes of a self-determination contract under this section;

(2) not later than 1 year after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall develop a procedure, in consultation with Indian tribes, for Indian tribes to submit proposals for participation in the demonstration project;

(3) to the extent that a self-determination contract is requested regarding a covered activity that is similar to functions already carried out by a tribal organization under a self-determination contract with the Secretary of the Interior under section 102, the Secretary of Agriculture shall structure the self-determination contract under this section to promote the provision of a covered activity that is similar to functions that are already carried out by a tribal organization under a self-determination contract that is similar to the self-determination contract entered into under section 102; and

(4) the Secretary, in consultation with the eligible entity, may waive any provision of this title (except for any provision of this section) upon the request of the eligible entity in accordance with this Act; or

(B) that the Secretary determines to be appropriate.

(e) Environmental and Other Requirements.—

(1) Rule of Construction Regarding Environmental Laws.—This section shall be construed, in the same manner as the Tribal Forest Protection Act is construed, to not alter or abridge the application of any of the following:


(C) The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.).

(D) Any other applicable Federal environmental law.

(2) Environmental Analyses.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow the Secretary or an eligible entity to waive compliance of any applicable environmental analysis under the Tribal Forest Protection Act (25 U.S.C. 3115a) or other applicable Federal law.

(f) Retention of NEPA Responsibilities.—The Secretary shall make any decision required to be made under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4221 et seq.) and the Tribal Forest Protection Act (25 U.S.C. 3115a) with respect to any covered activity to be carried out on National Forest System land under this section.

(g) Applicability of the Administrative Procedure Act.—Nothing in this section shall alter or abridge the application of sub-chapter II of chapter 5, or chapter 7, of title 5, United States Code with respect to this section.

(h) Technical Assistance.—The Office of Self-Governance of the Bureau of Indian Affairs shall provide technical assistance regarding the self-determination contracts authorized under this section to the Secretary, and to Indian tribes and tribal organizations who request such assistance.

(i) Consideration Requirements.—In addition to the criteria described in subparagraphs (A) through (E) of section 102(a)(2) and the authority under subsection (c)(4), the Secretary shall, in selecting criteria described in section 2(c) of the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004 (25 U.S.C. 3115a(c)) and the evaluation factors found in subparagraph (A) of that section, take into account whether the Secretary is requested to enter into a self-determination contract under this section.

(j) Limitations.—Any self-determination contract entered into under this section, and the covered activities to be carried out under such contract, shall —

(1) not affect the title to or status of National Forest System land;

(2) be carried out in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), and other laws (including regulations) generally applicable to the National Forest System; and

(3) not take place in a wilderness area, wilderness study area, inventoried roadless area, or National Forest System land on which removal of vegetation is prohibited or restricted.

(k) Termination of Authority.—To provide sufficient support for the USDA Forest Service Self-Determination Demonstration Project, the authority provided under subsection (b) shall terminate 5 years after the date of enactment of this section.
“(1) REPORT.—Not later than 180 days after the termination described in subsection (h), the Secretary shall submit a report on the implementation of the USDA Forestry Self-Determination Demonstration Project to the following:

“(1) The Committee on Agriculture of the Senate.

“(2) The Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate.

“(3) The Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives.

“(4) The Committee on Natural Resources of the House of Representatives.”.

SA 3196. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. MIGRATORY BIRD TREATY ACT AMENDMENT.
Section 2 of the Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 U.S.C. 703) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(c) EXCEPTION FOR BLACK VULTURES.—Subsection (a) shall not apply to any black vulture (Coragyps atratus) that an individual reasonably believes to be endangering any real or personal property, including—

“(1) livestock;

“(2) a vehicle; and

“(3) a building.”.

SA 3197. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. 218. H-2A PROGRAM UPDATES.
(a) In General.—Section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(A) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(A)) is amended by inserting “(4) An employer that is seeking to rehire aliens as H–2A workers who previously worked for the employer as H–2A workers may submit a simplified petition, to be described in paragraph (3), if the employer maintains compliance with all applicable requirements with respect to the employment of such aliens. Such petitions shall be approved upon completion of applicable security screenings.”

(b) Joint Application; Deficiency Remedy.—Section 214(c)(1) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1184(c)(1)) is amended—

“(1) by inserting “(A)” after “(1)”; and

“(2) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) MULTIPLE EMPLOYERS MAY SUBMIT A JOINT PETITION UNDER PARAGRAPH (A) TO IMPORT ALIENS AS NONIMMIGRANTS DESCRIBED IN SECTION 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(A). UPON THE APPROVAL OF SUCH A JOINT PETITION EACH JOINT EMPLOYER SHALL BE SUBJECT TO THE PROVISIONS UNDER SUBTITLE 218 WITH RESPECT TO EACH ALIEN LISTED IN SUCH PETITION. IF ANY JOINT EMPLOYER FAILS TO MAINTAIN COMPLIANCE WITH ALL APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS WITH RESPECT TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF SUCH ALIENS, SUCH PETITIONS SHALL BE DENIED AND THE PETITIONER WITH RESPONSIBLE TIME TO REMEDY THE PROBLEM.”

(c) If a petition to import aliens as nonimmigrants described in section 101(a)(15)(H)(ii)(A) is denied or if the issuance of visas requested thereunder is delayed due to a problem with the petition, the Director of U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services shall promptly notify the petitioner of the reasons for such denial or delay and provide the petitioner with reasonable time to remedy the problem.

(d) The period of authorized admission under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1811 et seq.) or the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) solely because the depository institution provides or has provided financial services to a hemp-related legitimate business; or

(2) prohibit, penalize, or otherwise discourage a depository institution from providing financial services to a hemp-related legitimate business; or

(3) recommend, incentivize, or encourage a depository institution not to offer financial services to the owner, operator, or an individual that is an account holder of a hemp-related legitimate business; or

(4) take any adverse or corrective supervisory action on a loan to an owner or operator of a hemp-related legitimate business; and

(5) in the matter preceding the first proviso—

(A) by inserting “or a voucher for housing” after “furnish housing”;

(B) by striking “or to secure” and inserting “or to secure”;

(C) by inserting “, or to provide a voucher to be used by workers in securing such housing” before the semicolon;

(2) in the fourth proviso, by inserting “or a voucher for family housing” after “furnish housing” the second place it appears; and

(3) in the fifth proviso—

(A) by inserting “or housing vouchers” after “secure housing”; and

(B) by inserting “or a housing voucher” after “whether the housing”.

SA 3198. Mr. PAUL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle F of title XI, add the following:

SEC. 11618. SECURE AND FAIR BANKING ENFORCEMENT.
(a) SAFE HARBOR FOR DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS.—A Federal banking regulator may not—

(1) terminate or limit the deposit insurance or share insurance of a depository institution under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1811 et seq.) or the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) solely because the depository institution provides or has provided financial services to a hemp-related legitimate business; or

(2) prohibit, penalize, or otherwise discourage a depository institution from providing financial services to a hemp-related legitimate business; or

(3) recommend, incentivize, or encourage a depository institution not to offer financial services to the owner, operator, or an individual that is an account holder of a hemp-related legitimate business; or

(4) take any adverse or corrective supervisory action on a loan to an owner or operator of a hemp-related legitimate business; and

(5) in the matter preceding the first proviso—

(A) by inserting “or a voucher for housing” after “furnish housing”;

(B) by striking “or to secure” and inserting “or to secure”;

(C) by inserting “, or to provide a voucher to be used by workers in securing such housing” before the semicolon;

(2) in the fourth proviso, by inserting “or a voucher for family housing” after “furnish housing” the second place it appears; and

(3) in the fifth proviso—

(A) by inserting “or housing vouchers” after “secure housing”; and

(B) by inserting “or a housing voucher” after “whether the housing”.

SEC. 11619. HEMP-RELATED LEGITIMATE BUSINESS.
(a) SAFE HARBOR FOR DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS.—A Federal banking regulator may not—

(1) terminate or limit the deposit insurance or share insurance of a depository institution under the Federal Deposit Insurance Act (12 U.S.C. 1811 et seq.) or the Federal Credit Union Act (12 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) solely because the depository institution provides or has provided financial services to a hemp-related legitimate business; or

(2) prohibit, penalize, or otherwise discourage a depository institution from providing financial services to a hemp-related legitimate business; or

(3) recommend, incentivize, or encourage a depository institution not to offer financial services to the owner, operator, or an individual that is an account holder of a hemp-related legitimate business; or

(4) take any adverse or corrective supervisory action on a loan to an owner or operator of a hemp-related legitimate business; and

(5) in the matter preceding the first proviso—

(A) by inserting “or a voucher for housing” after “furnish housing”;

(B) by striking “or to secure” and inserting “or to secure”;

(C) by inserting “, or to provide a voucher to be used by workers in securing such housing” before the semicolon;

(2) in the fourth proviso, by inserting “or a voucher for family housing” after “furnish housing” the second place it appears; and

(3) in the fifth proviso—

(A) by inserting “or housing vouchers” after “secure housing”; and

(B) by inserting “or a housing voucher” after “whether the housing”. "..."
(B) real estate or equipment that is leased or sold to a hemp-related legitimate business solely because the owner or operator of the real estate or equipment leased or sold the equipment or real estate to a hemp-related legitimate business.

(b) PROTECTIONS UNDER FEDERAL LAW.—

(1) DEPOSITORY INSTITUTIONS.—A depository institution and the officers, director, and employees of any depository institution that provides financial services to a hemp-related legitimate business may not be held liable pursuant to any Federal law (including regulations) of the State, political subdivision of the State, or Indian tribe that has jurisdiction over the Indian country, as applicable, a depository institution and the officers, director, and employees of the depository institution that provides financial services to a hemp-related legitimate business may not be held liable pursuant to any Federal law (including regulations)—

(A) solely for providing the financial services pursuant to the law (including regulations) of the State, political subdivision of the State, or Indian tribe; or

(B) for further investing any income derived from such financial services.

(2) FORFEITURE.—A depository institution that has a legal interest in the collateral for a loan made to an owner or operator of a hemp-related legitimate business may not be held liable for that owner or operator of real estate or equipment that is leased or sold to a hemp-related legitimate business, shall not be subject to criminal, civil, or administrative forfeiture by or of that interest pursuant to any Federal law for providing the loan or other financial services solely because collateral is owned by a hemp-related business.

(c) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this section shall require a depository institution to provide financial services to a hemp-related legitimate business.

(d) REQUIREMENTS FOR FILING SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY REPORTS.—Section 5318(g) of title 31, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end thereof the following:

“(5) REQUIREMENTS FOR HEMP-RELATED BUSINESS.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph—

“(i) the term ‘financial services’ means a financial product or service, as defined in section 1823(e)(29) of title 12, United States Code, and the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the National Credit Union Administration, the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, the National Credit Union Administration, or any Federal agency or department that regulates banks or bank holding companies as determined by the Secretary of the Treasury;

“(ii) the term ‘hemp’ has the meaning given the term in this section to the dealer and cash seller.

“(B) EFFECT ON PAYMENT TERMS.—A waiver under subparagraph (A) shall indicate whether the written agreement applies to—

“(i) a sale;

“(ii) all sales before a specific date; or

“(iii) all sales until the dealer or cash seller terminates the agreement.

“(C) EFFECT ON PAYMENT TERMS.—A waiver under subparagraph (B) shall not affect the payment terms of the sale.

“(D) EFFECT OF DISHONORED INSTRUMENTS.—For purposes of determining full payment under paragraph (1), a payment to an unpaid cash seller shall not be considered to have been made if the unpaid cash seller receives a payment instrument that is dishonored.

“(E) ENFORCEMENT.—If a dealer fails to perform the duties required by subsection (b), the Secretary shall take such action as is necessary—

“(i) to enforce the trust, including by appointment of an independent trustee; and

“(ii) to preserve the assets of the trust.

“(F) PRESERVATION OF TRUST.—An unpaid cash seller shall lose the benefit of a trust under subsection (b) if the unpaid cash seller has not preserved the trust by—

“(i) providing a written notice to the applicable dealer of the intent of the unpaid cash seller to preserve the benefits of the trust; and

“(ii) filing that notice with the Secretary—

“(A) not later than 30 days after the final date for making a payment under section 409 in the event that a payment instrument has not been received; or

“(B) not later than 15 business days after the date on which the seller receives notice that the payment instrument promptly presented for payment has been dishonored.
“(e) NOTICE TO LIEN HOLDERS.—Not later than 15 business days after the date on which a dealer receives notice under subsection (d)(1) with respect to a trust, the dealer shall give notice of the existence of the unpaid cash seller to preserve the benefits of the trust to all persons who have recorded a security interest in, or lien on, the livestock held in that trust.

“(f) PURCHASE OF LIVESTOCK SUBJECT TO TRUST.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 1326 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1631i), a buyer in the ordinary course that purchases livestock that is held in trust by a dealer under subsection (b), including from a dealer that engages in farming operations, shall receive good title to the livestock free of the dealer trust—

“(A) if the buyer receives the livestock in exchange for payment of new value; and

“(B) without regard to whether—

“(i) the dealer trust has been preserved in accordance with this section; or

“(ii) the buyer knows of the existence of the dealer trust.

“(2) PAYMENT.—Payment shall not be considered to have been made under paragraph (1)(A) in exchange for the livestock is dishonored.

“(g) TRANSFER OF LIVESTOCK SUBJECT TO TRUST.—When a transfer of livestock that is held in trust by a dealer under subsection (b) shall not be considered to be for new value under subsection (1)(A) if the transfer is—

“(1) in satisfaction of an antecedent debt; or

“(2) to a secured party pursuant to a security agreement.

SA 3200. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

On page 250, strike lines 12 through 19 and insert the following:

“(d) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

“In addition to any other amounts provided under this section.

SA 3201. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle A of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 61. ELIGIBILITY FOR COMMERCIAL FISHING.

Section 36(a) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1901(a)) is amended—

“(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “in, fish farming” and inserting the following: “—

“(A) fish farming; and

“(B) in the case of assistance under subtitle B, commercial fishing”; and

“(2) in paragraph (2), by striking “shall” and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting the following: “includes—

“(A) fish farming; and

“(B) in the case of assistance under subtitle B, commercial fishing.”.

SA 3203. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title IV, add the following:

SEC. 43. WAIVER TO PURCHASE FOREIGN COMMODITIES OR PRODUCTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 12(n) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(n)) is amended—

“(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” and inserting “;” and

“(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) when used in the context of a fish or fish product, a fish or fish product that substantially contains—

“(i) fish (including tuna) harvested with—

“(I) a State;

“(II) the District of Columbia; or

“(III) the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States, as described in Presidential Proclamation 5090 (48 Fed. Reg. 10605; March 10, 1983); or

“(ii) tuna harvested by a United States flagged vessel.”.

SA 3204. Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title IV, insert the following:

SEC. 62. DOMESTIC FISH REQUIRED FOR NATIONAL SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM.

Section 12(n)(1) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(n)(1)) is amended—

“(1) in subparagraph (A), by striking “and” at the end;

“(2) in subparagraph (B), by striking the period at the end and inserting “; and”; and

“(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) when used in the context of a fish or fish product, a fish or fish product that substantially contains—

“(i) fish (including tuna) harvested with—

“(I) a State;

“(II) the District of Columbia; or

“(III) the Exclusive Economic Zone of the United States, as described in Presidential Proclamation 5090 (48 Fed. Reg. 10605; March 10, 1983); or

“(ii) tuna harvested by a United States flagged vessel.”.

Mr. SULLIVAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle C of title IV, insert the following:

SEC. 63. WASHINGTON, D.C.—

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 17 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 1965 (7 U.S.C. 1359) is amended—

“(1) in paragraph (1)—

“(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking “subparagraphs (A) and (B) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively, and indenting appropriately;” and

“(B) in the matter preceding clause (i) (as so redesignated), by striking “(1) DEFINITION” and all that follows through “the” and inserting the following:

“(1) definitions.—In this subsection:

“(A) DOMESTIC COMmodity OR PRODUCTS.—

“The;” and

“(C) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) FOREIGN COMMODITY OR PRODUCTS.—

“The term ‘foreign commodity or product’ means an agricultural commodity or food product other than a domestic commodity or product;” and

“(2) in paragraph (2)—

“(A) by casing paragraph (A), by striking “subparagraph (B) and “paragraph (C)” and

“(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(C) Waiver.—

“(i) Waiver Request.—Except as provided in clause (ii), to purchase a foreign commodity or product, a school food authority shall request from the Secretary a waiver of paragraph (A).

“(ii) Exception.—A school food authority may purchase a foreign commodity or product without a waiver under clause (i) if the foreign commodity or product is—

“(I) produced domestically; or

“(II) available domestically.

“(iii) REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary shall not grant a waiver to purchase a foreign commodity or product under clause (i) unless—

“(A) as determined by the Secretary, the commodity or product—
(aa) is not produced domestically in a sufficient quantity or of a satisfactory quality; and

(bb) if purchased domestically, would be significantly higher in price than a foreign commodity or product; and

(II) the school food authority requesting the waiver agrees—

(a) applies for the waiver publicly available on the website of the school food authority; and

(b) to email a notification of the waiver to parents or guardians of students who will be served the foreign commodity or product purchased pursuant to the waiver.”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 12(n) of the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1760(n)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (3), by striking “Paragraph (D)(ii)” and inserting “Subparagraphs (A) and (C) of paragraph (2)”; and

(2) in paragraph (4), by striking “Paragraph (2)(A)” and inserting “Subparagraphs (A) and (C) of paragraph (2)”.

SA 3205. Mr. CORNYN (for himself and Mr. Udall) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title VII, add the following:

SEC. 72. ALGAE RESEARCH INITIATIVE.

Subtitle H of title XVI of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 is amended by inserting after section 1680 (7 U.S.C. 5933) the following:

SEC. 1881. ALGAE RESEARCH INITIATIVE.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT. —The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish an algae research initiative under which the Secretary may make competitive grants to research institutions—

(1) to develop and test new agriculture-related uses of algae, including—

(A) the cultivation, processing, and testing of alternative feeds and feed ingredients; and

(B) the application of algae in animal health and immune stimulants;

(2) to evaluate the economic opportunities from new algae feedstocks or food products—

(A) through production on marginal or unused lands, industrial systems, or coastal or open seawater; and

(B) that significantly increase the yield of food, feed, or other products from existing agricultural land;

(3) to determine the potential of algae protein production, including an analysis of—

(A) current production trends, demand, and technology needs;

(B) the physical and economic feasibility of the United States growing algae for application in animal health and immune stimulants (including microalgae and macroalgae); and

(C) the nutritional profile and benefits of algae as a protein source;

(4) to determine the benefits of the on-field application of algae biomass (including microalgae and macroalgae) or algae-derived products—

(A) to improve water quality and/or nutrient cycling; and

(B) to improve water quality and/or nutrient cycling;

(5) to evaluate ways in which to improve the use of algae in energy programs of the Department of Agriculture.

(b) In general. — Not later than 4 years after the date of enactment of the Agriculture Improvement Act of 2018, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report that describes the research conducted through the initiative established under subsection (a).

(c) AUTHORIZATION OF APROPRIATIONS.—Thereafter, the Secretary authorized to appropriate to the Secretary to carry out this section $10,000,000.

SA 3206. Mr. HELLER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of part II of subtitle F of title VIII, add the following:

SEC. 86. EXPEDITED REVIEW OF PROJECTS ON FEDERAL LAND.

(a) PURPOSES.—The purposes of this section are—

(1) to expedite wildfire prevention projects to reduce the risk of wildfire on certain high-risk Federal land adjacent to communities, private property, and critical infrastructure; (2) to improve forest and wildland health; and

(3) to promote the recovery of threatened or endangered species or other species under consideration to be listed under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.), including the sage-grouse species; the habitat of which is negatively impacted by wildland fire.

(b) EXPEDITED REVIEW.—Section 104 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6514) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) through (h) as subsections (f) through (i), respectively;

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(C)(i), by striking “subsection (f)” and inserting “subsection (g)”;

and

(3) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

(c) CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An authorized hazardous fuel reduction project shall be categorically excluded from consideration under section 106 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), including the sage-grouse species; the habitat of which is negatively impacted by wildland fire.

(2) EXPEDITED REVIEW.—Section 104 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6514) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) through (h) as subsections (f) through (i), respectively;

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(C)(i), by striking “subsection (f)” and inserting “subsection (g)”;

and

(3) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

(d) CATEGORICAL EXCLUSION OF CERTAIN PROJECTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—An authorized hazardous fuel reduction project shall be categorically excluded from consideration under section 106 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.), including the sage-grouse species; the habitat of which is negatively impacted by wildland fire.

(2) EXPEDITED REVIEW.—Section 104 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6514) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (e) through (h) as subsections (f) through (i), respectively;

(2) in subsection (c)(1)(C)(i), by striking “subsection (f)” and inserting “subsection (g)”;

and

(3) by inserting after subsection (d) the following:

(e) ENSURING COMMUNITY AND INDIGENOUS BENEFITS.—

No Member of Congress shall receive direct monetary benefits from a program authorized under this Act or an amendment made by this Act.

SA 3208. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2503, redesignate subsections (c) through (g) as subsections (d) through (g), respectively.

In section 2503, insert after subsection (b) the following:

(f) ENCOURAGEMENT OF POLLINATOR HABITAT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION.—Section 124(h) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3841(h)) is amended—

(1) in paragraph (1), by striking “and” at the end;

(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

(4) by adding at the end the following:

(4)(C) the development of a conservation and recovery plan for protection of pollinators through conservation biological control or practices and strategies to integrate natural predators and parasites of crop pests into agricultural systems for pest control; and

(5) by adding at the end the following:

(5) training for farmers relating to background science, implementation, and promotion of conservation biological control that such producers base conservation activities on practices and techniques that conserve or enhance natural habitat for beneficial insects as a way of reducing pest problems and pesticide applications on farms.”;

(5) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A) as redesignated by striking “in carrying out” and inserting the following:

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In carrying out”; and

(6) by adding at the end the following:

(6) MONARCH MILKWEED.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—In accordance with subparagraph (B), the Secretary shall—
“(i) designate as a ‘Monarch milkweed corridor’ any area in the United States that the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, determines to be an area of prime habitat and forage for Monarch butterflies; and

“(ii) implement pollinator habitat development and protection plans under this subsection for Monarch milkweed corridors for Monarch butterflies.

“(B) APPLICABLE AREAS.—The Secretary may designate a Monarch milkweed corridor under subparagraph (A) in areas determined to be appropriate by the Secretary, including on public lands (as defined in section 203 of the Public Lands Corps Act of 1993 (16 U.S.C. 1722)).

“Notional, National Forest System land and land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, that have high forage and habitat value for Monarch butterflies.”

SA 3209. Ms. CANTWELL (for herself, Mr. CRAPO, Ms. COLLINS, and Mrs. MURRAY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 226(c) of the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 (as added by section 2301(a)), strike paragraph (5) and insert the following:

“(5) PRIORITY TRADE FUND.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In addition to the amounts allocated under paragraphs (1) through (4), and notwithstanding any limitations on the use of funds from paragraphs (1) through (4), the Secretary, for one or more programs under this subtitle for which the amounts requested under applications exceed available funding for the 1 or more programs.

SA 3210. Ms. BALDWIN (for herself and Mr. KING) submitted an amendment proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2319, strike subsection (b) and insert the following:

“(h) FUNDING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the Secretary of the Treasury shall transfer to the Secretary to carry out this section $20,000,000, to remain available until expended.

“(2) RECEIPT.—The Secretary shall be entitled to receive, shall accept, and shall use to carry out this section the funds transferred under paragraph (1), without further appropriation.

“(3) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In addition to the amounts appropriated under paragraph (1), there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section $20,000,000 for each fiscal year.

SA 3211. Mr. BLUMENTHAL (for himself, Mr. MORA, Mr. BOOKER, and Mr. GARDNER) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle D of title XII, add the following:

**SEC. 242. FOOD LOSS AND WASTE REDUCTION LIASON.**

Subtitle D of title II of the Department of Agriculture Reorganization Act of 1994 (7 U.S.C. 6951 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 244. FOOD LOSS AND WASTE REDUCTION LIASON.

“(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary shall establish in the Department the position of Food Loss and Waste Reduction Liaison.

“(b) DUTIES.—The Food Loss and Waste Reduction Liaison shall—

“(1) coordinate with other Federal agencies, including the Environmental Protection Agency and the Food and Drug Administration, to reduce the incidence of food loss and waste and increase food recovery;

“(2) support the establishment of Federal programs to measure and reduce the incidence of food loss and waste and increase food recovery;

“(3) serve as a resource for entities engaged in efforts to reduce food loss and waste and increase food recovery, including by providing information to those entities on the availability of, and eligibility requirements for, participation in Federal programs;

“(4) provide information on the liability protections under the Bill Emerson Good Samaritan Food Donation Act (42 U.S.C. 1791) to entities and organizations engaged in food loss and waste reduction and food recovery; and

“(5) make recommendations on reducing the incidence of food loss and waste and expanding food recovery efforts.

“(c) COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (b), the Food Loss and Waste Reduction Liaison may enter into contracts or cooperative agreements with the research, education, and economics mission area of the Department of Agriculture, higher education (as defined in section 101(a) of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 101(a))), and nonprofit organizations for—

“(1) the development of educational materials;

“(2) the conduct of workshops and courses; and

“(3) the conduct of research on best practices.”.

SA 3212. Mr. DAINES (for Mr. SCHATZ) proposed an amendment to the bill S. 2385, to establish best practices for State, tribal, and local governments participating in the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, and for other purposes; as follows:

Strike section 7(a) and insert the following:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning on the date that is 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the authority to originate an alert warning the public of a missile threat against a State or territory described in paragraph (1), the authority to alert the public of a missile threat against a State or territory described in paragraph (1), or a public alert and warning system shall reside primarily with the Federal Government.

“(2) DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of Homeland Security may delegate to a State, tribal, or local entity the authority described in paragraph (1), if, if not later than 60 days after the end of the 120-day period described in paragraph (1), the Secretary of Homeland Security submits a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives that—

“(A) it is not feasible for the Federal Government to alert the public of a missile threat against a State; or

“(B) it is not in the national security interest of the United States for the Federal Government to alert the public of missile threat against a State.

“SEC. 4. ACTIVATION OF SYSTEM.—Upon verification of a missile threat, the President, utilizing established authorities, protocols and procedures, may activate the public alert and warning system.

SA 3213. Mr. GARDNER (for himself, Mr. DAINES, Mr. CRAPO, and Mr. RISCH) submitted an amendment proposed to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Before section 8401, insert the following:

**SEC. 84. DEFINITIONS**

Section 101 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6511) is amended—

“(1) by redesignating paragraphs (11) through (16) as paragraphs (13) through (18), respectively; and

“(2) by inserting after paragraph (10) the following:

“(11) FIRE REGIME IV.—The term ‘fire regime IV’ means an area—

“(A) in which historically there are stand replacement severity fires with a frequency of 35 through 100 years; and

“(B) that may be located in any vegetation type.

“(12) FIRE REGIME V.—The term ‘fire regime V’ means an area—

“(A) in which historically there are stand replacement severity fires with a frequency of 200 years; and

“(B) that may be located in any vegetation type.

**SEC. 85. AUTHORIZED HAZARDOUS FUEL REDUCTION PROJECTS.**

Section 102(a)(3) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6512(a)(3)) is amended by striking “or fire regime III” and inserting “or fire regime III, fire regime IV, or fire regime V.”.

After section 8401, insert the following:

**SEC. 86. ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW.**

Section 603(c) of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 6519b(c)) is amended by striking paragraph (2) and inserting the following:

“(2) LOCATION.—

“(A) DEFINITIONS.—In this paragraph, the terms ‘condition class 2’, ‘condition class 3’, ‘fire regime I’, ‘fire regime II’, ‘fire regime III’, ‘fire regime IV’, ‘fire regime V’, and ‘wildland-urban interface’ have the meanings given those terms in section 101.

“(B) LOCATION.—A project under this section shall—

“(i) limited to areas in the wildland-urban interface; or

“(ii) for projects located outside the wildland-urban interface, limited to areas within condition class 2 or condition class 3 in fire regime I, fire regime II, fire regime III, fire regime IV, or fire regime V.”.

At the end of subtitle D of title VIII, add the following:
SEC. 54. WILDFIRE RESILIENCE PROJECTS.
Section 605 of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 659l(d)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) in the matter preceding paragraph (1), by striking "危險ous fuels reduction projects, as defined in the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (16 U.S.C. 659l(d)), and inserting "Authorized hazardous fuel re- duction projects (as defined in section 101)"; and

(B) in paragraph (1), by striking "and sections 104 and 105" and

(C) in paragraph (2), by inserting "subject to section 106," before "considered";

(2) in subsection (b)(1)(A), by striking "to the extent" and all that follows through "disease,"; and

(3) in subsection (c)(2)—

(A) in subparagraph (A), by striking "Priority" and inserting "prioritized";

(B) in subparagraph (B), by striking "If located outside the wildland-urban interface, limited to areas within Condition Classes 2 or 3 in Fire Regime Groups I, II, or III," and inserting "If located outside the wildland-urban interface, limited to areas within condition class 2 or condition class 3 in fire re- gime I, fire regime II, fire regime III, fire regime IV, or fire regime V (as those terms are defined in section 101)"; and

(C) in subparagraph (C), by striking "Limited" and inserting "limited.".

SA 3214. Mrs. MURRAY (for herself, Ms. CANTWELL, and Mr. LEAHY) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 6206(3)(A), strike clause (i) and insert the following:

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by striking clause (i) and inserting the following:

"(i) RELATION TO UNIVERSAL SERVICE HIGH-COST SUPPORT.—The Secretary shall coordinate with the Federal Communications Commission to ensure that any grants, loans, or loan guarantees made under this section complement and do not conflict with un- versal service high-cost support (as defined in section 54.5 of title 47, Code of Federal Regulations, or any successor regulation) provided by the Commission."

"(ii) DROUGHT AND WATER CONSERVATION.—The Secretary shall, through the Federal Research Facilities Act is amended by inserting after section 3 (7 U.S.C. 390a) the following:

"SEC. 4. COMPETITIVE GRANT PROGRAM.

"The Secretary shall establish a program under which the Secretary shall provide grants, on a competitive basis, to assist in the construction, alteration, acquisition, modernization, renovation, or remodeling of agricultural research facilities."

"FUNDING.—Section 3 of the Research Facilities Act (7 U.S.C. 390d) is amended—

(1) by striking the section designation and heading and all that follows through "subsection (b)," in subsection (a) and inserting the following:

"SEC. 6. FUNDING.

"AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

Subject to subsections (b), (c), and (d),—

(1) in subsection (a), by striking "2018" and inserting "2023," to remain available until expended;

and

(2) by adding at the end the following:

"(c) project limitation.—An entity eligible to receive funds under this Act may receive funds for only one project at a time."

SA 3217. Ms. HIRONO (for herself, Mr. KING, and Mr. WYDEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by her to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 7003 and insert the following:

SEC. 7.003. RESEARCH FACILITIES ACT.

(a) DEFINITION OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FACILITIES.—In section 7001(c)(3)(E)(ii), the term "agricultural research facilities" is defined in section 7001(c)(3)(E)(ii).

"(b) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—In section 7001(c)(3)(E)(ii), the term "agricultural research facilities" is defined in section 7001(c)(3)(E)(ii)."
"(1) notwithstanding subsection (a)(1), enroll other agricultural land on which the resource concerns identified in the agreement can be addressed if the enrollment of the land is intended to accomplish the purposes of the agreement;

"(2) permit dryland agricultural uses with the adoption of best management practices on enrolled land if the agreement involves the significant long-term reduction of consumptive water use and dryland production is compatible with the agreement; and

"(3) by requiring rental payments consistent with existing administrative practice for similar drought and water conservation agreements and subuses to ensure regional consistency in those rates."

On page 123, line 3, insert "or for addressing the conservation of water to advance drought mitigation" before the semicolon.

In section 2303, strike paragraph (5) and insert the following:

(5) In subsection (b)—

(A) by striking paragraph (1) and inserting the following:

"(1) AVAILABILITY OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary may provide water conservation and system efficiency payments under this subsection to an area described in paragraph (2) or a producer for—

"(A) water conservation, scheduling, water distribution efficiency, soil moisture monitoring, or an appropriate combination thereof;

"(B) irrigation-related structural or other measures that conserve surface water or groundwater, including managed aquifer recovery practices; and

"(C) a transition to water-conserving crops, water-conserving crop rotations, or deficit irrigation."

(B) by redesigning paragraph (2) as paragraph (3);

(C) by inserting after paragraph (1) the following:

"(2) ELIGIBILITY OF CERTAIN ENTITIES.—

"(A) In GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 1001(f)(6), the Secretary may enter into a contract under this subsection with a State, irrigation district, groundwater management district, aquaculture entity, or similar entity under a streamlined contracting process to implement water conservation or irrigation practices on a watershed-wide project that will effectively conserve water, provide fish and wildlife habitat, or provide for drought-related environmental mitigation, as determined by the Secretary.

"(B) IMPLEMENTATION.—Water conservation or irrigation practices that are the subject of a contract entered into under subparagraph (A) shall be implemented on—

"(i) eligible land of a producer; or

"(ii) land that is under the control of an irrigation district, a groundwater management district, an aquaculture entity, or a similar entity.

"(C) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—The Secretary may waive the applicability of the limitations of paragraphs (1) or (2) or section 1214(d) for a payment made under a contract entered into under this paragraph if the Secretary determines that the waiver is necessary to fulfill the purpose of the project."

(D) In paragraph (3) (as so redesignated)—

(i) in the matter preceding subparagraph (A), by striking "to a producer" and inserting "the land on which the practices will be implemented is located, there is a reduction in water use in the operation on that land"; and

(ii) in subparagraph (A), by inserting "except in the case of an application under paragraph (2)," before "the producer agrees; and

(E) by adding at the end the following:

"(4) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section authorizes the Secretary to modify the process for determining the annual allocation of funding to States under the program."

SA 3219. Mr. MERKLEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 2303, redesignate subsections (c) through (f) as paragraphs (d) through (g), respectively.

In section 2304, insert after subsection (b) the following:

"(c) ENCOURAGEMENT OF POLLINATOR HABITAT DEVELOPMENT AND PROTECTION.—Section 124(h) of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 384(h)) is amended—

"(1) in paragraph (1), by striking "and" and inserting "at the end;"

"(2) in paragraph (2), by striking the period at the end and inserting a semicolon;

"(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (a) and (b), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

"(4) by adding at the end the following:

"(C) the development of a conservation and recovery plan for protection of pollinators through conservation biological control or practices and strategies to integrate natural predators and parasites of crop pests into agricultural systems for pest control; and

"(D) training for producers relating to background science, implementation, and promotion of conservation biological control and integrated pest management practices on farms.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In carrying out "(a), the Secretary shall—

"(1) In GENERAL.—In accordance with subparagraph (B), the Secretary may designate a "Monarch corridor" any area in the United States that the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, determines to be an area of prime habitat and forage for Monarch butterflies; and

"(2) determine pollinator habitat development and protection plans under this section in those Monarch corridors for Monarch butterflies.

"(B) APPLICABLE AREAS.—The Secretary may designate a "Monarch corridor under subparagraph (A) in areas determined to be appropriate by the Secretary, including on public lands (as defined in section 209 of the Harmonized Land Indexes (16 U.S.C. 1722)), including National Forest System land and land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, that have high forage and habitat value for Monarch butterflies."

SA 3220. Ms. HEITKAMP (for herself, Mr. HOEVEN, and Mr. DAINES) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, insert the following:

SEC. 11. ELIGIBILITY OF FABA BEANS FOR PLANTING ON BASE ACRES.

Section 1114(e)(1) of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 9014(e)(1)) is amended by inserting "‘faba beans,’ after ‘mung beans’.

SA 3221. Mr. KING (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle E of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 125. REPORT ON FUNDING FOR THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE AND OTHER EXTENSION PROGRAMS.

(a) In GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the census of agriculture required to be conducted in calendar year 2017 under section 2 of the Census of Agriculture Act of 1997 (7 U.S.C. 555) is released, the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report that describes the funding necessary to adequately address the needs of the National Institute of Food and Agriculture, activities carried out under the Federal Credit Reform Act (7 U.S.C. 341 et seq.), and research and extension programs carried out at an 1890 Institution (as defined in section 2 of the Agriculture and Food Research Extension Act of 1998 (7 U.S.C. 7601)) or an institution designated under the Act of July 2, 1862 (commonly known as the "First Morrill Act") (2 Stat. 211, chapter 53, 7 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), to provide adequate services for the growth and development of the economies of rural communities based on the changing demographic in the rural and farming communities in the various States.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In preparing the report under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

"(1) in section 7525 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 5937) is amended—

"(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (a) and (b), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

"(ii) by inserting "in the various States."

"(3) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as paragraphs (a) and (b), respectively, and indenting appropriately;

"(ii) in subparagraph (B), the Secretary determines to be an area of prime habitat and land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, that have high forage and habitat value for Monarch butterflies; and

"(ii) by inserting "in the various States."

"(D) by inserting at the end of paragraph (4) the following:

"(C) the development of a conservation and recovery plan for protection of pollinators through conservation biological control or practices and strategies to integrate natural predators and parasites of crop pests into agricultural systems for pest control; and

"(D) training for producers relating to background science, implementation, and promotion of conservation biological control and integrated pest management practices on farms.

(b) REQUIREMENTS.—In preparing the report under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

"(1) In GENERAL.—In accordance with subparagraph (B), the Secretary may designate a "Monarch corridor" any area in the United States that the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, determines to be an area of prime habitat and forage for Monarch butterflies; and

"(2) MONARCH CORRIDOR.—

"(A) In GENERAL.—In carrying out "(a), the Secretary may designate a "Monarch corridor" any area in the United States that the Secretary, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, determines to be an area of prime habitat and forage for Monarch butterflies; and

"(ii) by inserting "in the various States."

"(B) APPLICABLE AREAS.—The Secretary may designate a "Monarch corridor under subparagraph (A) in areas determined to be appropriate by the Secretary, including on public lands (as defined in section 209 of the Harmonized Land Indexes (16 U.S.C. 1722)), including National Forest System land and land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, that have high forage and habitat value for Monarch butterflies."

SA 3222. Mr. COONS (for himself and Ms. COLLINS) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 7512 (relating to the national products research program) and insert the following:

SEC. 7512. NATURAL PRODUCTS RESEARCH PROGRAM.

Section 7525 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. 5937) is amended—

"(1) in subsection (b)—

"(A) in paragraph (2), by striking "and" at the end;

"(B) by redesigning paragraph (3) as paragraph (4); and

"(C) by inserting after paragraph (2) the following:

"(D) research to improve the development and production of sustainable chemicals derived from natural products that improve 1
or more health or environmental attributes as compared to existing chemicals already in use; and; and:
(2) in subsection (e), by striking “2018” and inserting “2023”.

SA 3223. Mr. BOOKER (for himself and Mr. LEE) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill by R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 2307 (relating to a limitation on exports) and insert the following:

SEC. 2307. LIMITATION ON PAYMENTS.
Section 1220G of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3839aa-7) is amended—
(1) by striking “$650,000” and inserting “$1,150,000”; and
(2) by striking “2014 through 2018” and inserting “2019 through 2023”.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

Mrs. ROBERTS. Mr. President, I have 11 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 Senate, the following committees are authorized to meet during today’s session of the Senate:

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES
The Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 26, 2018, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the nomination of Lieutenant General Stephen R. Lyons, USA, to be Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Department of Education, John Lowry III, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary for Labor for Veterans’ Employment and Training, and other pending nominations.

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 Tuesday, June 26, 2018, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Legislative proposals to increase access to capital.”

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES
The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 26, 2018, at 10 a.m., to conduct a hearing on the following nominations: Teri L. Donaldson, of Colorado, to be Assistant Secretary (Cybersecurity, Energy Security and Emergency Response), and Daniel Simmons, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary (Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy), all of the Department of Energy.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE
The Committee on Finance is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 26, 2018, at 9:30 a.m., to conduct a hearing entitled “Prescription Drug Affordability and Innovation: Addressing Challenges in Today’s Market.”

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
The Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 26, 2018, at 11:15 a.m., to conduct a hearing.

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, EDUCATION, LABOR, AND PENSIONS
The Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 26, 2018, at 2:30 p.m. to conduct a hearing on pending legislation and the following nominations: of Scott Stump, of Colorado, to be Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Department of Education, John Lowry III, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary for Labor for Veterans’ Employment and Training, and other pending nominations.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
The Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 26, 2018, at 9 a.m., to conduct a closed hearing with His Majesty King Abdullah II.

COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
The Select Committee on Intelligence of the Committee on Armed Services is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 26, 2018, at 9 a.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON EUROPE AND REGIONAL SECURITY COOPERATION
The Subcommittee on Europe and Regional Security Cooperation of the Committee on Foreign Relations is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 26, 2018, at 2:30 p.m., to conduct a closed hearing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CRIME AND TERRORISM
The Subcommittee on Crime and Terrorism of the Committee on the Judiciary is authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Tuesday, June 26, 2018, at 2:30 p.m. to conduct a hearing entitled “Protecting our Electors: Examining Shell Companies and Foreign Interference.”

PRIVILEGES OF THE FLOOR
Ms. STABENOW. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Ward Griffin and Jason Smith be designated and fellow with the minority staff on the Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Committee, be granted floor privileges throughout the duration of this Congress.

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

AUTHENTICATING LOCAL EMERGENCIES AND REAL THREATS ACT OF 2018
Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs be discharged from further consideration of S. 2385 and the Senate proceed to its immediate consideration.

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

The clerk will report the bill by title.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2385) to establish best practices for State, tribal, and local governments participating in the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I further ask unanimous consent that the Schatz amendment, which is at the desk, be considered and agreed to; that the bill, as amended, be considered read a third time and passed; and that the motion 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 amendment (No. 3212) was agreed to, as follows:

(Purpose: To improve the bill)

Strike section 7(a) and insert the following:

(a) IN GENERAL.—
(1) AUTHORITY.—Beginning on the date that is 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the authority to originate an alert warning the public of a missile launch directed against a State may delegate to a State, tribal, or local entity the authority described in paragraph (1), if, not later than 30 days after the 120-day period described in paragraph (1), the Secretary of Homeland Security submits a report to the Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Homeland Security of the House of Representatives that—
(A) it is not feasible for the Federal Government to alert the public of a missile threat against a State; or
(B) it is not in the national security interest of the United States for the Federal Government to alert the public of a missile threat against a State.
(2) ACTIVATION OF SYSTEM.—Upon verification of a missile threat, the President, utilizing established authorities, protocols, and procedures, may activate the public alert and warning system.

The bill (S. 2385), as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2385

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
This Act may be cited as the “Authenticating Local Emergencies and Real Threats Act of 2018.”

SEC. 2. DECLARATIONS.
In this Act—
(1) the term “Administrator” means the Administrator of the Agency;—
(2) the term “Agency” means the Federal Emergency Management Agency;—
(3) the term “public alert and warning system” means the integrated public alert and warning system of the United States described in section 526 of the Homeland Security Act of 2002 (6 U.S.C. 321); and
(4) the term “State” means any State of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any possession of the United States.

SEC. 3. INTEGRATED PUBLIC ALERT AND WARNING SYSTEM PARTICIPATORY REQUIREMENTS.
Section 2 of the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System Modernization Act of 2015 (Public Law 114–143; 130 Stat. 327) is amended—
(1) in subsection (b)—
(A) in paragraph (6)(B)—
(i) in clause (i), by striking “and” at the end;—
(ii) in clause (ii)(VII), by striking the period at the end and inserting “,” and “;”; and
(iii) in clause (iii), by striking “shall” and inserting the following—
“(III) recommendations for best practices of State, tribal, and local governments to follow to maintain the integrity of the public alert and warning system, including protocols and technology capabilities for—
“(aa) the initiation, or prohibition on the initiation, of alerts by a single authorized or unauthorized individual; and
“(bb) testing a State, tribal, or local government incident management and warning tool without accidentally initiating an alert through the public alert and warning system;—
“(II) the standardization, functionality, and interoperability of incident management and warning tools used by State, tribal, and local governments to notify the public of an emergency through the public alert and warning system;—
“(III) the training and recertification of emergency management personnel on best practices for originating and transmitting an alert through the public alert and warning system; and
“(IV) the procedures, protocols, and guidance ensuring protective action plans that State, tribal, and local governments should issue to the public following an alert issued under the public alert and warning system;—
(B) in paragraph (7)—
(i) in subparagraph (A)—
(I) by striking “Not later than” and inserting the following—
“(I) INITIAL REPORT.—Not later than;—
(II) in clause (i), as so designated, by striking “paragraph (6)” and inserting “clauses (i) and (ii) of paragraph (6)(B)” ; and
(III) by adding at the end the following—
“(ii) SECOND REPORT.—Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of the Act—
(A) the Subcommittee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs of the Senate; and
(B) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(C) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(D) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(E) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(F) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(G) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(H) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(I) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(J) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(K) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(L) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(M) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(N) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(O) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(P) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(Q) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(R) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(S) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(T) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(U) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(V) the National Watch Center and each Regional Watch Center of the Agency; and
(B) a determination of which State alerts and warnings the Emergency Operations Center and the National and Regional Watch Centers described in paragraph (1) should be aware of; and
(C) recommendations for improving the ability of the National and Regional Watch Centers described in paragraph (1) to receive any State alerts and warnings that the Administrator determines are appropriate.

SEC. 9. TIMELINE FOR COMPLIANCE.
Each State shall be given a reasonable amount of time to comply with any new rules, regulations, or requirements imposed under this Act or the amendments made by this Act.

ENERGY AND WATER, LEGISLATIVE BRANCH, AND MILITARY CONSTRUCTION AND VETERANS AFFAIRS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019
Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding the passage of H.R. 5895 and the adoption of amendment No. 2910 to H.R. 5895, previously agreed to amendments Nos. 2920 and 2999 be considered as having been agreed to following the adoption of amendment No. 3066 and that the instruction line for amendment No. 2920 be modified with the changes at the desk.

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

The amendment (No. 2920) as agreed to is modified, as follows:
At the end of title I of division A, add the following:

SEC. 106. Not later than 120 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Army shall submit to the Committee on Environment and Public Works of the Senate, the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure of the House of Representatives, and the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives a report that—
(1) includes a list of all cost-shared Corps projects that, as of the date of enactment of this Act—
(A) are physically and fiscally complete; and
(B) for which excess non-Federal funds have not been returned to the non-Federal project sponsor; and
(2) with respect to each project listed under paragraph (1), describes the status of—
(A) returning the excess funds to the non-Federal project sponsor; and
(B) providing the non-Federal project sponsor a final accounting of the project.

ORDERS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 2018
Mr. DAINES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it adjourn until 10 a.m., Wednesday, June 27; 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, I ask that following leader remarks, the Senate resume consideration of the motion to proceed to H.R. 2, with all post cloture time being expired.

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

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW
Mr. DAINES. 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 6:12 p.m., adjourned until Wednesday, June 27, 2018, at 10 a.m.
RECOGNIZING MR. FRANK CALZON

HON. MARIO DIAZ-BALART
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Mr. Speaker, in recognition of his long standing contributions to the Cuban community and his strong support for freedom for the Cuban people, I rise today to honor Mr. Frank Calzon.

Born in Cuba in 1947, Mr. Calzon came to the United States in 1960, after which he became a staunch human rights advocate. Since his early days at the University of Georgetown, he has dedicated his life to promoting human rights and essential liberties on behalf of the Cuban people. Soon after graduating, he became Director of 'On Human Rights', a Washington-based organization by which he informed Members of Congress, officials and others on the egregious human rights abuses in totalitarian Cuba. He later joined Freedom House, an independent NGO that supports the expansion and strengthening of freedom in the world. There, as Director of its Cuba Program, he expressed support of policies and strategies to support the Cuban people, and testified before the UN Commission for Human Rights in Geneva.

Since 1997, Mr. Calzon has been the Executive Director of the Center for a Free Cuba, where he has continued his tireless advocacy for the human rights of the Cuban people, assisting political prisoners, their families, and other democracy activists. In partnership with U.S. Government agencies, international NGOs, parliamentarians, and many other notable freedom advocates across the globe, Mr. Calzon has dedicated his life to freedom, human rights, and democracy for the Cuban people.

Mr. Speaker, I am honored to recognize Mr. Calzon for his selfless work on behalf of freedom for the Cuban people. I ask my colleagues to join me in commending his unwavering dedication in furtherance of this most noble cause.

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR LADY OF POLAND CHURCH

HON. LEE M. ZELDIN
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. ZELDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the 100th Anniversary of Our Lady of Poland Church in Southampton, New York.

Since the first Polish immigrants arrived in Southampton in 1895 as farmers, the Polish community has continued to grow and prosper, its culture becoming a hallmark of our community. Our Lady of Poland opened its doors in 1918, and the church became an integral part of Polish immigrants' way of life in their new home.

Over the last 100 years, the parishioners of Our Lady of Poland Church have been served by many devoted pastors and priests cultivating a rich history of community service and outreach.

Today, Our Lady of Poland Church boasts a respected regional school, working with the church and teachers to ensure their school attains the highest levels of educational excellence.

This year, under the leadership of Rev. Jausz Lipski, the parish will celebrate 100 years of service and commitment to the community of Southampton and celebrate the beautiful history of their church and magnificent culture.

I thank the parishioners of Our Lady of Poland for their service to our community and wish them many more anniversaries to come.

HONORING THE LIFE OF JOHN ROBERT BAKER

HON. DEREK KILMER
OF WASHINGTON
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. KILMER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take a moment to commemorate the life of John Robert Baker, who passed away on January 26 at the age of 93.

John's life was adventurous and well lived. Born in the summer of 1924 in Seattle, his early childhood was marked by being pulled to safety by his pet dog from Green Lake. After his graduation from Lincoln High School, he served during World War II in the United States Navy.

John was one of two remaining World War II submariners in the State of Washington. After graduating from high school, John joined the U.S. Navy and trained as a radioman before heading to Portsmouth, New Hampshire to train for submarine duty. Hesitant to apply for submarine duty due to his poor vision, he reportedly memorized the eye chart in advance to pass the exam. John served as a Radioman Third Class on the USS Atule (SS 403), where he is also recognized as a plank holder during its first commission in June of 1944.

The Atule headed to Pearl Harbor and began the first of four war patrols in the South Pacific on October 9, 1944. The submarine was credited with sinking four warships and four merchant ships. The Atule was off the coast of Japan when it received word that Japan had surrendered.

After the War, John studied pharmacy and earned his freshman numeral on the crew team at the University of Washington. His distinguished pharmacy career spanned across Washington State, where he owned a prominent business in Ephrata for 20 years, and continued his career as a pharmacist in Moses Lake, Quincy, Othello, and Walla Walla. John retired to Port Townsend in 1990, where he continued to be active in the community as a volunteer at the City Information Center and served as State Commander and Chaplain of the U.S. Submarine Veterans of World War II.

John Baker's close friends and family will remember the precious time he spent fishing and boating with his sons and grandchildren. They will also remember the joy he found in racing-go-carts, hydroplanes, and even a Formula Vee car. They will remember his love for reading and puzzles, and—above all—his devotion to his family.

We honor John Robert Baker—patriot, submariner, pharmacist, devoted husband and father, and dedicated volunteer. We will never forget his service to our country and community.

IN RECOGNITION OF MICHAEL MANN'S SERVICE TO KENTUCKY'S SECOND DISTRICT

HON. BRETT GUTHRIE
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. GUTHRIE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to give my sincere thanks to Michael Mann who will be moving on from my office at the end of this week to begin law school at the University of Louisville Brandeis School of Law.

Born and raised in Springfield, Kentucky, Michael has always shown great pride in his Washington County roots to anyone who has walked through our office door. On top of everything he has done for Kentucky's Second District, he has balanced his job in Washington, D.C., while serving in the Kentucky National Guard.

We are sorry to see him leave, but I know that he will go on to great things back home in the Commonwealth of Kentucky. I wish him the best of luck in law school.

HONORING COACH JOHN CARTER

HON. JOHN R. CARTER
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. CARTER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor John Carter, head baseball coach of the Round Rock Dragons, who was recently named the National Federation of State High School Associations’ 2016–2017 State Coach of the Year for boys’ baseball. During his decades as coach, he’s helped lead the Dragons to a state championship, fielded a perennial contender, and positively impacted the lives of hundreds of young men.

It’s no coincidence we share the same name; Coach Carter is my first-born son. As an athlete, he’d be the first to admit that he wasn’t blessed with innate physical gifts; others were faster, stronger, more agile. Yet he quickly gained a reputation as a supremely coachable athlete who listened when coaches...
instructed him and, just as important, paid heed when coaches guided teammates. Few were more motivated to do the work necessary to succeed.

These traits serve him well as he strengthens the legacy of a great high school baseball program, one of the most respected both in Texas and nationwide. Coach Carter has excelled not because he's a guru of offense or a deacon of defense. He's not a pitcher's coach or a fielder's coach. He's a baseball coach who knows that the road to victory is paved by mastery of every facet of this complex game.

The fruits of Coach Carter's labors are in every strikeout, double play, and sacrifice bunt. They're in every win celebrated and every loss with lessons to learn from. They're in the eyes of teenagers he's helped mold into young men who learn the value of teamwork and how to reach their fullest potentials, both on and off the field of play.

Most important, Coach Carter has never lost sight of the beauty of our national pastime. A game that has no clock yet demands blazing speed. The rare sport where the offense scores the runs but the defense has the ball. Where all the important things happen at home. A game played in back alleys, open fields, ramshackle parks, and glossy stadiums that transcends social boundaries and unites a great nation. Where one and all are excited by the excitement, the joy, the sight of the beauty of our national pastime. A game that has no clock yet demands blazing speed.

I congratulate Coach John Carter for this richly-deserved honor. I'm proud of him, like I am of all my children, and I wish him nothing but success as he continues leading the Round Rock Dragons boys' baseball team to victory.

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**PERSONAL EXPLANATION**

**HON. YVETTE D. CLARKE**
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Ms. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, on June 25, 2018, I was unavoidably detained and missed recorded votes No. 289 and No. 290. Had I been present,

On Roll Call No. 289, On Motion to Susp- pend the Rules and Pass, as Amended: H.R. 299—Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act of 2018, I would have voted YES.

On Roll Call No. 290, On Motion to Sus- pend the Rules and Pass, as Amended, H.R. 5783—Cooperate with Law Enforcement Agencies and Watch Act of 2018, I would have voted YES.

**BLUE WATER NAVY VIETNAM VETERANS ACT OF 2018**

**SPEECH OF**

**HON. THOMAS MacARTHUR**
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 25, 2018

Mr. MacARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 299, the Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act. I'm proud to be a co-sponsor of this bipartisan legislation that will help Vietnam veterans who served in the terri-
help address this crisis. Not only do we need to reject the Trump Administration’s budget cuts which, according to the report, “would, if enacted, lead to the largest reduction in affordable housing and community development investments in decades” and result in the loss of rental assistance for 200,000 families. Instead, we should increase funding for Housing Choice Vouchers, the national Housing Trust Fund, public housing and project-based rental assistance.

And, of course, we need to replace the $7.25 federal minimum wage with a living wage by passing H.R. 15, the Raise the Wage Act.

I want to congratulate the National Low-Income Housing Coalition for giving us such critical information about how the inadequacy of the federal minimum wage, coupled with the unaffordability of housing, is creating day-to-day crises for millions of Americans. We can solve these crises by investing in housing and providing workers with a better deal and better wages.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. ANTHONY G. BROWN
OF MARYLAND
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. BROWN of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, from May 15, 2018 until May 22, 2018, I was absent from the House of Representatives. Had I been present, I would have voted in the following manner:

H.R. 613, Lieutenant Osvaldo Albarati Correctional Officer Self-Protection Act of 2017 (Rep. McKinley, R-WV)—YES.

H.R. 4854, Justice Served Act of 2018 (Rep. Carter, R-TX)—YES.

H. Res. 289, Expressing the sense of the United States House of Representatives that Congress and the President should empower the creation of police and community alliances designed to enhance and improve communication and collaboration between members of the law enforcement community and the public they serve (Rep. Taylor, R-VA)—YES.

On Question of Consideration of the Resolution (the Rule for H.R. 5690, S. 2372, and H.R. 2)—NO.


S. 35, Black Hills National Cemetery Boundary Expansion Act (Sen. Thune, R-SD)—YES.


S. 2372, VA MISSION Act of 2018 (Sen. Isakson, R-GA)—NO.

Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule providing for further consideration of H.R. 2—NO

H. Res. 900, Rule providing for further consideration of H.R. 2—Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018—NO.

Foxx (R-NC) Amendment No. 1 to H.R. 2—Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018—NO.

McClintock (R-CA) Amendment No. 3 to H.R. 2—Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018—NO.

McClintock (R-CA) Amendment No. 8 to H.R. 2—Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018—NO.

Faso (R-NY) Amendment No. 13 to H.R. 2—Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018—NO.

Biggs (R-AZ) Amendment No. 16 to H.R. 2—Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018—NO.

Westerman (R-AR) Part C Amendment No. 13 to H.R. 2—Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018—NO.

Young (R-AK) Part C Amendment No. 14 to H.R. 2—Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018—NO.

Russell (R-OK) Amendment No. 17 to H.R. 2—Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018—NO.

Massie (R-KY) Amendment No. 25 to H.R. 2—Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018—NO.

Roskam (R-IL) Amendment No. 28 to H.R. 2—Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018—YES.

Banks (R-IN) Amendment No. 31 to H.R. 2—Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018—NO.

Motion to Recommit H.R. 2—Agriculture and Nutrition Act of 2018—with Instructions—YES.


H.R. 4451, Homeless Veterans’ Reintegration Programs Reauthorization Act of 2018, as amended (Rep. Wenstein, R-OH)—YES.

H.R. 3832, Veterans Opioid Abuse Prevention Act, as amended (Rep. Dunn, R-FL)—YES.

Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule providing for further consideration of S. 2155, S. 204, and H.R. 5515—NO.


Engel (D-NY) Amendment No. 43 to H.R. 5515—National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019—YES.


PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. KENNY MARCHANT
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. MARCHANT. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, June 22 and Monday, June 25, 2018, I missed the following votes due to needing to tend to a close family member in the hospital.

For Roll Call Vote 287, on the Motion to Recommit with Instructions, I would have voted "no."

For Roll Call Vote 288, final passage of the Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment for Patients and Communities Act, I would have voted "yes."

For Roll Call Vote 289, final passage of the Blue Water Navy Vietnam Veterans Act, I would have voted "yes."

For Roll Call Vote 290, final passage of the Cooperate with Law Enforcement Agencies and Watch Act of 2018, I would have voted "yes."

A BEAUTIFUL MIND IN MEMORY OF DR. CHARLES KraUTHAMMER

HON. PETE SESSIONS
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. SESSIONS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in memory and in sorrow of the passing of a great Patriot and American Journalist Dr. Charles Krauthammer, with a poetic tribute by Albert Carey Caswell. Charles’ inspirational life is a lesson to us all about CHARACTER, FAITH, COURAGE, HOPE, and GOING FOR IT. He was a genius armed with a brilliant mind, wit, and intellect. Composing works of art on paper and on the screen. Our prayers go out to him and his beloved wife Robin and son Daniel. I include in the RECORD this poem penned in his honor by Albert Carey Caswell.

A BEAUTIFUL MIND IN MEMORY OF DR. CHARLES KraUTHAMMER A GREAT AMERICAN PATRIOT AND JOURNALIST AND A LIFE WELL LIVED

[By: Albert Carey Caswell]

A beautiful mind
So brilliant and fine
A life of mind over matter you will find.
With no mountain to high to climb
Of a life well led in his time
And when our life is over and done.
What have we left behind to all among
To so teach our young
Have we shined like the Sun?
Or left this world in regret at what we should have done
With only a few verses in our lives to be sung
As we curse the brevity of life wishing for more to come.
Will we seize the moment in what we have done?
And live with no regrets when all is said and done
And give the world a nudge
Yea, Charles was The Samson in Journalism
Who gave our world a nudge
If only they could remember what they’ve forgotten what blessings would come
Yea, Charles you went deep in your life leaving nothing on the field my son
Like a Mozart or Picasso,
an artist composing Master pieces with thoughts and words of such a sum
With a beautiful mind and life which reads like nobility in all he has done
Turning tragedy into triumph as from where he’d run
INTRODUCTION OF THE VETERANS LEGAL SUPPORT ACT OF 2018

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON
OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today, I introduce the Veterans Legal Support Act of 2018, which would allow the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to provide certification and support to law school clinical programs that provide pro bono legal and support services to veterans, including, among other things, assistance with disability claims and appeals and foreclosures. There are already at least 22 law schools that have clinics devoted to veterans’ legal needs, including the William & Mary Law School Veterans Benefits Clinic, which serves as a national model for this idea and was the first recipient of a “best practice” certification from the VA. There are many other law schools, such as the University of the District of Columbia’s David A. Clarke School of Law, that are interested in starting their own VA-certified clinics.

More than 600,000 veterans are waiting for their disability claims to be processed by the VA. With the assistance of lawyers and law professors, clinical programs provide free legal resources to assist veterans in processing their claims. My bill would merely build on what some law schools have begun to do for the last several years. More needs to be done to sustain and increase these programs.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, a concrete measure that would assist our veterans, who have repeatedly put their lives on the line for this country.

HONORING 4 CORNERS FARM

HON. PETER WELCH
OF VERMONT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. WELCH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Gray Family and their 4 Corners Farm in South Newbury, Vermont for a remarkable 40 years of growing quality food for America’s troops.

Their story is unique. Both Bob and Kim Gray, one of former members of the U.S. Ski Team. Bob represented the United States in cross country skiing at the 1968 and 1972 Olympics. Kim

As he has taught us what can be achieved with a beautiful, heart, soul, and mind And the beauty of hope so divine With his life well led all in his time.

IN RECOGNITION OF THE OUT-STANDING SERVICE OF DR. LENORA PETERS

HON. ALCIE L. HASTINGS
OF FLORIDA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, it is my great honor to rise today and recognize the achievements of Dr. Lenora Peters Gant, current Senior Executive Academic National Security Fellow at Howard University School of Business through the Office of the Director of National Intelligence (ODNI). Revered for her U.S. security and intelligence expertise, Dr. Gant’s profound leadership speaks to her devotion to public service and the impact she has made throughout the intelligence community.

Dr. Gant holds a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Business Education and Management from Florida A&M University, a Master of Education from the George Peabody College at Vanderbilt University, and a PhD in Education/Technology Learning & Human Resources Management from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. In addition, Dr. Gant furthered her academic pursuits by obtaining certificates in Executive Development and Leadership from the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University, and a certificate in 21st Century Leadership from the Wharton Business School at the University of Pennsylvania. Her tenacious desire to pursue her education is truly inspiring.

Dr. Gant’s phenomenal leadership expands numerous roles that include the U.S. Department of Defense, where she managed a multi-million dollar budget for human resources management, education, and technology-based diversity initiatives. From 2004 to 2012, Dr. Gant served as Director of the ODNI Intelligence Community Center for Academic Excellence, which is comprised of over 30 colleges and universities across the United States. Under her leadership, IC-CAE became a standard bearer for government partnerships with academia. In 2014, she was appointed as the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency (NGA) Senior Executive for Academic Outreach and STEM where she directed, planned, and executed approaches to originate, deliver, and formalize NGA corporate academic outreach for Science and Scientific Technology. In 2016, Dr. Gant led the ODNI Office of Policy and Strategy’s Career Mobility Program Initiative, where she oversaw and directed over fifty senior leaders and managers across five ODNI Directorates.

In addition to Dr. Gant’s professional pursuits, she has received numerous awards in honor of her achievements and contribution to her line of work. In April 2010, Dr. Gant was awarded Harvard University Donald M. Stewart Alumni Achievement Award for leadership and public service. In May 2016, she was awarded the University of Tennessee Peabody College Distinguished Alumna Award. Furthermore, the former Director of Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) George Tenet appointed

Who coined the Reagan Doctrine this one
As he believed in his self with each new jour-
ney he begun
As why Sir Charles stands as American Roy-
aty in Journalism this one
Armed with his fine soul and integrity a cut
above all the other ones
Who masquerade and lose their way in their
other lives truth begun
Who are the fourth pillar in this great
Public which relies and depends upon
For your lessons Charles are of Gold to all
among
About taking life’s hardest falls to rise up
against all odds like the morning sun
And not to dwell in self-pity
but with your light to shine and overcome
To laugh and love all in your short time to
come
And not let the darkness of the world make
you succumb
When, courage comes to crest
It’s there you’ll we find throughout history
came America’s best
As you Charles who our Nation has blessed
As Father, a Husband, a Journalist, and a
citizen of the world who would not rest
Excelling at each one of those to bring your best,
Someone to look up to as we were your
guest,
As a man of character and class the likes of
Edward R Murrow,
for the truth you too would not rest
Giving no ground or bend
So articulate and witty,
and armed with a beautiful mind all
others surpassed
ANALYZE THIS
Sir Charles gave back to Journalism some
much needed nobility and class
The likes of which in a bygone era reigned
such a charmed life.
And yet no kinder or humble man then
Charles ever crossed your path
As he made each moment count,
while he climbed each mountain, the Lord
put in his path
And at a young age when his strong body
failed,
with his mind and soul and faith and family
would hold his course steadfast
With mind over matter always up to the task
With the great love of a magnificent wife
and son Daniel he strode such a great path
Into someone to look up to all in our hearts
which will last.
 Aren’t these ‘The Things Which Matter’ I ask?
While, Baseball and Chess were his hearts
desires,
he always went deep in his life checkmating
heartache to climb higher
Even the Pulitzer Prize he’d acquire
And oh his Nation’s in his heart created
such a warm fire!
As a Renaissance Man our world so inspired
With ‘The Things Which Matter’ his gift to
take us higher
Until, the very end with his beautiful mind
and soul still us inspired
With his one final email to touch our hearts
As he taught us what can be achieved
with a beautiful, heart, soul, and mind
And the beauty of hope so divine
With his life well led all in his time.
was a competitive World Cup downhill ski racer. Both Vermonter's, they met in 1975 while training. Their mutual dream of running a farm took root. Kim studied agriculture at Vermont Technical College. In 1978 they got married and decided to channel their athletic energy and skill into farming the land in Vermont’s Connecticut River Valley.

They started growing produce in Hartland’s Four Corners where they rented a 40-acre plot and sold produce at the farmers’ market in Norwich. By the fall of 1981, they had saved up enough money to make a down payment on an old farmhouse in South Newbury. The following year, they moved the farm there, started a family, and have been farming ever since.

Today, the 4 Corners Farm is a family affair. Bob and Kim’s sons, Peter and Charlie, together with Peter’s partner Marie, all help manage the farm. Peter returned home to Vermont after receiving a degree from Montana State University and Charlie came home after serving in Iraq with the U.S. Marine Corps. Their daughter, Molly, a Vermont-educated lawyer, recently returned home to help with the farm’s administration. Their step-children, Betsy and Travis, have also helped over the years.

As life can sometimes do, Kim was thrown a curve ball about 20 years ago when she was diagnosed with multiple sclerosis. Despite the infinite daily obstacles, she continues to manage and operate the farm with sheer tenacity and an indomitable spirit.

Mr. Speaker, there are no words to adequately describe the beauty of this farm and the great pride the Gray family takes in producing high quality food for Vermonters. They grow fruits and vegetables on roughly 50 acres including a pick your own strawberry operation. For over 20 years, Kim has also managed the farm’s jersey cow operation. Their market overflows with the freshest garden vegetables, fruits, milk, cheese, and meat all grown and raised in their fields. They still maintain a stand at the Norwich Farmers’ Market and deliver to coops and restaurants in the area. Their motto, “All we sell is our own,” says it all.

What perhaps is most remarkable is the Gray family’s 40 years of stewardship of the land and community. They continue to nurture and reinvest in the land and the farm to ensure it can produce food for future generations. Over the years, they have employed and mentored hundreds of employees, sharing their knowledge and promoting a farming way of life.

For Vermont’s farmers, marketing their products can be tough. If not for the state’s commitment to and support for its farms and farming families, 4 Corners Farm, and many others, would not be around today. The 4 Corners Farm is a product of community-supported agriculture and of a loyal and local following equally invested in good stewardship of the land and the production of local food.

THE NEED TO FULLY FUND AND PROTECT THE INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY OF THE SPECIAL COUNSEL’S INVESTIGATION OF RUSSIA’S INTERFERENCE IN 2016 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION AND ATTACK ON AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to address the House on the critical importance of fully funding the investigation by Special Counsel Robert Mueller into Russian interference in the 2016 U.S. presidential election and the extent to which officials of the Trump Campaign may have aided and encouraged this attack on our democracy.

If we are to protect the rule of law and prevent future interference in our elections, it is essential that Special Counsel Mueller’s thorough and nonpartisan investigation continued unimpeded until all the facts are known and laid bare before the American people. There are at least five (5) reasons why the Congress must act to protect the Special Counsel’s Russia investigation from White House interference and obstruction.

First, we need to restore public confidence in our elections and protect against interference in the future.

Our intelligence agencies are unanimous in their conclusions that Russia engaged in an unprecedented campaign to undermine our elections through cyber-attacks, disseminating false information, and other intelligence operations.

It is imperative that we understand fully the nature of the interference and how to harden our electoral processes to prevent future attacks.

Second, there is evidence that Trump campaign operatives conspired with the Russians. As disturbing as the Russian attack on the election is, the growing likelihood that some Americans aided this most hostile foreign adversary in undermining the very foundation of our democracy.

There is much circumstantial evidence to support this conclusion.

Senior Trump Campaign high-command had meetings with Russian officials that were not disclosed in testimony and in security clearance applications.

Senior Trump Campaign officials attempted to establish secret communications with the Russian government that would preclude oversight by U.S. intelligence agencies.

Senior Trump Campaign officials had unusual financial ties to Russia.

Senior Trump Campaign officials advanced knowledge of when Russian operatives would release documents stolen by the Russians from the Clinton campaign.

Senior Trump Campaign officials (including Trump’s son and son-in-law, and Campaign Chairman Paul Manafort) met in Trump Tower on June 9, 2016 with a Kremlin-linked Russian lawyer and a former Soviet counterintelligence officer under the assumption they would provide politically damaging information about Hillary Clinton as part of the Russian government’s efforts to support and win the campaign.

The firing of FBI Director James Comey has increased suspicion of collusion with the Russian government.

The FBI determined that there was sufficient evidence to warrant an investigation into possible collusion with the Russian government. According to Former FBI Director James Comey, President Trump made unusual requests of him; including asking for his loyalty and hoping he would derail the Russian investigation.

Director Comey refused to make such commitments. On May 9, 2017, President Trump fired Director Comey and admitted publicly the next day that he fired Director Comey “because of the Russia investigation.”

The Special Counsel must have the resources needed to perform a fair and credible investigation.

The Department of Justice’s appointment of former FBI Director Robert S. Mueller III to oversee the investigation was met with wide approval in Congress and the general public.

Special Counsel Mueller has a well-earned reputation for fairness, probity, integrity, objectivity, and nonpartisan.

The more evidence of collusion uncovered by Special Counsel Mueller, the more the President threatens to fire the Special Counsel or issue pardons to those implicated in the investigation.

There is strong evidence of collusion.

Republicans may point to the House Intelligence Committee report (written by Republicans) that concluded there was no collusion between the Trump campaign and Russian operatives.

House Intelligence Committee Democrats disagree with that report charging that Republicans did not take its investigation seriously.

House Republicans refused to call key witnesses or request pertinent documents, and refused to compel and enforce witness cooperation and answers to key questions.

Democrats on the House Intelligence Committee concluded the opposite, citing significant evidence pointing to collusion in the 70+ secret meetings and communications between senior Trump campaign officials (including Paul Manafort, Rick Gates, George Papadopoulos, Donald Trump Jr., Michael Flynn, Carter Page, and others with agents or entities allied with Vladimir Putin or the Russian government.

Mr. Speaker, this evening, just like last night and the night before, Paul Manafort, the Chairman of the 2016 Trump Campaign, sleeps in a jail, indicted and accused of money-laundering, criminal fraud, and being an unregistered agent of a foreign government.

Michael Flynn, the President’s first National Security Advisor, has been indicted and pleaded guilty to lying to federal investigators regarding his contacts and communications with agents of Vladimir Putin’s Russia.

Also pleading guilty or indicted in Special Counsel Mueller’s investigation are George Papadopoulos; and Trump Deputy Campaign Manager Rick Gates.

All told, Special Counsel Mueller has won indictments against 19 persons—including 13 Russian nationals—and three Russian companies.

Special Counsel Mueller’s investigation is not a “witch-hunt” but a reasonable and necessary response to an attack on our country and its most fundamental democratic institution: free, fair, and untainted elections.

Without the rule of law and democratic governance, all is lost; and all the efforts by our
Republican friends to cut taxes for millionaires and multinational corporations, explode the deficit, and punish working families will avail us of nothing but ‘the tinkling of cymbals and the sounding of brass.’

RECOGNIZING THE CITY OF STERLING HEIGHTS, MICHIGAN

HON. SANDER M. LEVIN
OF MICHIGAN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. LEVIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the City of Sterling Heights, Michigan, as it celebrates the 50th Anniversary of its founding. It is a privilege to represent the city, and I am honored to be attending the anniversary celebration on June 28th.

During the mid-1950s, the booming auto industry in Michigan led the Big 3 automakers to build new auto plants outside of the City of Detroit. The Ford Motor Company and the Chrysler Corporation settled into what was then Sterling Township. Following this tremendous growth, auto workers relocated with their families to the township.

After an initial effort to create a city charter fell short in 1963, a new charter commission favoring a City Management government was formed in 1968. On May 25, 1968, voters overwhelmingly passed the new city management charter, and the City of Sterling Heights was officially incorporated as a municipality on July 1, 1968.

Today, Sterling Heights is the fourth largest city in Michigan, and has much to offer for both its residents and the surrounding communities. Sterling Heights is home to vibrant parks, including the newly renovated Dodge Park, where the anniversary celebration will be held, strong public schools, and a quality of life which has helped lead to its impressive population growth over the last several decades.

Sterling Heights has long been a leader in celebrating diversity and inclusion. The City was one of the first “Welcoming Cities” in Macomb County, and has welcomed immigrants and refugees since its founding. The city hosts the American Polish Festival, to celebrate Sterling Heights rich Polish-American history. Sterling Heights is also home to rapidly-growing population of Iraqi Christians, known as Chaldeans, leading to the recent opening of a major Chaldean Community Center in the city. Over the years I have had the privilege of attending the Sterling Heights Cultural Exchange dinner and numerous other events throughout the diversity of the City.

Economic opportunity in Sterling Heights has been driven by a wide variety of industries, including auto, manufacturing, and defense. Fiat-Chrysler Sterling Heights Assembly Plant, the Fiat-Chrysler Stamping Plant, the Ford Van Dyke Transmission Plant, and the Ford Axle Plant employ thousands of skilled workers and help to anchor a strong manufacturing sector in the City. The Sterling Heights Regional Chamber of Commerce & Industry has become a leading business organization in Macomb County with more than 1,600 members. I am proud to have been able to assist in appropriating more than 700,000 dollars in federal funding for the Macomb-Oakland University Incubator. The Macomb-OU Incubator in Sterling Heights supports economic development in the city, and more broadly in Southeast Michigan, by accelerating high-tech businesses and by encouraging innovation and research and development.

On June 28, 2018, residents and leaders will gather to celebrate the past, present, and future of this great community, which was founded 50 years ago. As the City of Sterling Heights commemorates this milestone, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating the leaders, residents, churches, businesses, and organizations that make this city so great. And I especially want to thank the residents of Sterling Heights who have provided me with the honor of representing them in Congress.

IN RECOGNITION OF MR. RICHARD HARRISON AND HIS SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES

HON. TED BUDD
OF NORTH CAROLINA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. BUDD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the life of Richard Harrison, the patriarch of the History Channel reality show “Pawn Stars.” Richard grew up in Lexington, North Carolina and joined the U.S. Navy shortly after graduating high school. He married, had four children, and eventually opened a small pawn shop in Las Vegas after 20 years in the Navy. At Gold and Silver Pawn Shop, Richard proudly operated the only family-owned pawn shop in Las Vegas. The store was not just a way to run a business, but also a way for Richard to influence those he worked with. He taught many folks the value of hard work, the importance of family, and the gift of humor.

I admire the contributions Richard made to this great nation of ours and honor this Davidson County native. His knack for hard work has clearly resonated with his son, Rick, and grandson, Corey.

Mr. Speaker, please join me today in honoring the life of Richard Harrison.

MEDAL OF HONOR AWARDED TO FIRST LIEUTENANT GARLIN M. CONNER OF CLINTON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

HON. JAMES COMER
OF KENTUCKY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. COMER. Mr. Speaker, today is a momentous occasion for the family of a beloved Clinton County, Kentucky native and American hero, First Lieutenant Garlin Mur Conner.

First Lieutenant Conner enlisted in the Army on March 1, 1941 and was assigned to the 3rd Battalion, 7th Infantry Regiment. 3rd Infantry Division. He served on the front lines of ten campaigns, was injured seven times, and received a battlefield commission. While recovering from a serious hip wound at a field hospital in France, First Lieutenant Conner voluntarily left the hospital to rejoin his unit as Germany launched the brutal Operation Northwind to challenge the advancing Allied forces in the final months of World War II.

On January 24, 1945, First Lieutenant Conner ran ahead of the defending force—in the face of intense enemy fire—to attain a better position to call in artillery strikes on six hundred advancing enemy soldiers during a three-hour onslaught. At times, he even called in artillery on his own positions. His bravery that day not only distinguished him as an intrepid, selfless patriot, but also saved the lives of his unit.

In acknowledgment of First Lieutenant Conner’s exceptional valor, President Donald J. Trump presented a posthumous Medal of Honor, our nation’s highest military distinction, to his wife, Pauline Conner, in a ceremony at the White House today.

The Medal of Honor commemorates the extraordinary sacrifice and bravery of American heroes like First Lieutenant Conner. Today, I join this Clinton County native’s family and friends in celebrating his legacy and honoring his noble service to our nation.

HONORING LOUIS AND JUDITH COSTA

HON. THOMAS MacARTHUR
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. MACARTHUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Louis and Judith Costa on fifty years of marriage. The Costas were married on July 27, 1968 and built a life together in Providence, Rhode Island. Lou served his country proudly as an original member of U.S. Navy SEAL Team 2. He is a decorated combat veteran who served honorably in Vietnam, as well as serving as a Navy submariner. After his military service, Lou had a career as an electrician.

Judy graduated from the University of Rhode Island, and later earned her Master’s degree at Brown. She went on to become a high school chemistry teacher. Over the years, Judy has remained very active in her church. Her time as a lector, volunteer, and her service to the unborn is a testament to her faith.

Family has been the central, unwavering pillar to Louis and Judith’s marriage. Together, they raised seven children: Louis, Jason, Jennifer, Aaron, Michael, Timothy, and Jessica. They are the proud grandparents of eight grandchildren.

Mr. Speaker, strong families build strong communities. I am proud to rise today and recognize Louis and Judith Costa for their commitment to their faith, country, and family. They have set a wonderful example for our communities across the country, and I extend my most sincere congratulations on their fifty years of marriage.

THE CREDIT ACCESS AND INCLUSION ACT OF 2017

SPEECH OF

HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 25, 2018

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 435, the Credit Access and Inclusion Act of 2017.
This bill expands credit access to millions of Americans by amending the Fair Credit Reporting Act with respect to reporting positive consumer credit information to consumer reporting agencies.

H.R. 435 will help millions more low-income and minority households access credit by changing how Americans’ financial information is reported to credit rating agencies.

This means that millions of Americans who previously could not access a lower-cost loan, cheaper car payments, or better rent for their apartment will be able to do so.

The passage of the Credit Access and Inclusion Act has the potential to bring a substantial number of people into the credit mainstream, particularly low-income families and households of color.

Many families in this country will benefit from the opportunity to build strong credit, a cornerstone of financial security, that this bill makes possible.

The absence of a credit history remains a significant barrier for households seeking safe and affordable credit products, rental housing, and jobs.

This bill begins to level the playing field.

Although the positive payments from non-traditional credit sources do not show up on their credit reports, derogatory data does so through the collections process.

Without the ability to build a credit history with those positive payments, millions of Americans continue to lose opportunities to get and stay ahead in our economy today.

This bill removes a major barrier to credit reporting proven payment data.

When reported to nationwide credit bureaus, this data will ultimately help working Americans, younger and elderly Americans, and immigrants build or restore a good credit history in order to build assets and wealth, as well as enable financial security.

The Credit Access and Inclusion Act, a bipartisan bill, will allow utility and telecom companies and landlords to report on-time payment data to credit reporting agencies, helping those with little to no credit build their credit scores based on a full picture of their payment history.

I urge my colleagues to join me in voting for H.R. 435, the Credit Access and Inclusion Act of 2017, to ensure credit access to millions of new low-income and minority households.

HONORING MERCESD COUNTY ALL DADS MATTER

HON. JIM COSTA
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. COSTA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor All Dads Matter of Merced County. Administered through the Merced County Human Services Agency, All Dads Matter takes a proactive approach to social services by encouraging fathers to be active in the lives of their children through support programs and educational efforts. Since its inception 13 years ago, All Dads Matter has provided resources to new fathers to create healthy and cohesive families.

Research shows that children with engaged fathers or father figures have higher chances of positive developmental, social, and academic outcomes. All Dads Matter partners with stakeholders in education, healthcare, and other social services to create programs to meet specific family needs. Through its boot camp for new dads, men’s support groups, and various workshops, All Dads Matter gives men the tools to act as positive role models for their children. It also helps dads overcome challenges, such as understanding the relational needs and socialization processes of fatherhood, and seeks to give men the confidence to advocate for their families.

All Dads Matter has received accolades for its efforts to support fathers and is an outstanding example of how to serve families in America’s rural communities. It has received awards and recognitions from Harvard University’s School for Human Services, the California Association of Counties, and the California State Department of Child Support. Such honors highlight the vital role that All Dads Matter plays in building stronger family units.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in honoring All Dads Matter by recognizing the positive impact it has had on Merced County fathers. It is both fitting and appropriate that we honor them on the eve of the Fatherhood Summit in Merced. I wish them, as well as the Merced County Human Services Agency, the best as they continue to strengthen our community through building strong families.

HON. GREGORIO KIILI CAMACHO SABLÁN
OF NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. SABLÁN. Mr. Speaker, one of the reasons I have worked to increase the number of young people from the Mariana Islands who can attend the U.S. military academies is because I believe the Marianas offers a wealth of talent that can add to the strength of our military.

A case in point is West Point graduate James G. Pangelinan, who just hit 22 years of active duty service on June 1 and who graduated from the Army War College on June 8 with a master of arts in strategic studies and distinguished graduate honors. At the same time Pangelinan was promoted to the rank of colonel, the first person from the Marianas to achieve that rank in the U.S. Army. In fact, he is also the first person from the Marianas to graduate from West Point and, I understand, the first from our islands to graduate from the Army War College.

I would like to recognize COL Pangelinan’s distinguished career to date. Upon graduation from West Point with a bachelor of science degree in English literature and philosophy, he received his commission and began service. According to information from the U.S. Army, Pangelinan first was assigned as a rifle platoon leader and company executive officer in the 1st Battalion, 23rd Infantry Regiment at Fort Lewis, Washington from 1997 to 99. He next served as an assistant operations officer with the 2nd Battalion, 12th Infantry Regiment at Fort Benning, Georgia from 2000 to 02. While assigned to Schofield Barracks, Hawaii from 2002 to 06, he served as a brigade and battalion assistant operations officer, commanded a rifle company in the 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry Regiment, and deployed to Iraq in support of Operation Iraqi Freedom.

From 2006 to 08, Pangelinan was an Opposition Forces commander with the Battle Command Training Program at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. He deployed to Afghanistan, serving as a strategist in the NATO Training Mission Afghanistan in Kabul. From 2011 to 13, he served as the battalion executive officer of the 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry Regiment, Fort Carson, Colorado and deployed to Afghanistan in support of Operation Enduring Freedom.

From 2013 to 14, Pangelinan served as the Brigade Rear Detachment commander of the 4th Infantry Brigade Combat Team, 4th Infantry Division. He commanded the 2nd Battalion, 58th Infantry Regiment at Fort Benning from 2014 to 16. Following battalion command, COL Pangelinan served on the Army Staff in the G–3/5/7 where he was responsible for the publication and execution of the Army Campaign Plan 2017.

Throughout this time Pangelinan continued his academic pursuits, earning a master of military art and science from the School of Advanced Military Studies and a Master of Arts in Security Studies from Kansas State University both in 2010.

Pangelinan’s awards and decorations include the Bronze Star, Meritorious Service Medal, Army Commendation Medal, Joint Service Achievement Medal, Army Achievement Medal, Ranger Tab, Parachutist Badge, Air Assault Badge, Pathfinder Badge, Combat Infantryman Badge, and Expert Infantryman Badge.

He is the son of Dulce Pangelinan and Edward D.L.G. Pangelinan, who was the lead negotiator of the Covenant to Establish a Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands in Political Union with the United States of America and who was the first person elected to represent the Marianas here in Washington.

COL Pangelinan begins a two-year stint in the Republic of Korea on the staff of US Forces Korea in July to continue a career his family and the Mariana Islands can all be proud of.

I salute COL James G. Pangelinan for his many achievements and thank him for his service.

HONORING GUN VIOLENCE AWARENESS MONTH

HON. TERRI A. SEWELL
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Ms. SEWELL of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in acknowledgement of Gun Violence Awareness Month. The rising tide of gun violence continues to claim far too many lives. On average day in America, 96 people are killed with guns, and over 180 are injured. Too many Americans no longer feel safe in their schools, places of business, and homes. From Santa Fe to Parkland, to Huffman High School in my home district in Birmingham, children are losing their lives due to gun violence. No parent should have to worry about the safety of their child while in school.

I would like to take this time to remember those who lost their lives due to gun violence.
in our communities. While we grieve for those we lost and pray for their families, we must work together to prevent future gun violence atrocities.

While I am a proponent of the Second Amendment, we can no longer accept the status quo. With each mass shooting, a call to action goes until the next shooting occurs. We are beyond the point of waiting. It is time for Congress to act. I urge my colleagues to take up gun safety measures that will protect our families and our communities.

We cannot continue to mourn these tragedies without doing all we can to prevent them.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. wrote, “injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere.” The injustice of gun violence affects each of our constituents and communities. Mr. Speaker, now is the time to set aside party politics and work together in the best interests of our nation to reduce gun violence.

THE LIFE AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF CARMINE SPINELLI

HON. RODNEY P. FRELINGHUYSEN
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate the life and contributions of Mr. Carmine Spinelli, a native of Borough of Raritan, Somerset County, New Jersey who achieved an extraordinary record of leadership during his four decades of service to our great United States Army.

His path to making enduring contributions to our national security was apparently established by his father, an immigrant factory worker with a fifth grade education, who encouraged his son to pursue engineering as a profession. Based on that advice, young Carmine found himself in Indiana pursuing studies at Purdue University.

Armed with a degree in metallurgical engineering, Carmine started an entry-level position at Picatinny Arsenal in Rockaway Township back in his home state in 1958. He never left. He earned promotion after promotion until he reached the top research job at Picatinny. As Technical Director of the Armaments Research and Development Engineering Center (ARDEC), a member of the Senior Executive Service, he managed an annual budget of more than $600 million and a technical staff of over 2000 scientists and engineers and another 2000 support personnel. At ARDEC, his enduring contributions include the areas of armament and systems engineering, innovation, lifecycle engineering, acquisition strategy, and national and international policy.

During his distinguished career at ARDEC, Carmine led teams responsible for all varieties of weaponry, from small bullets shot from pistols and rifles to tank ammunition and artillery systems. He was an early advocate of modeling, simulation, and prototyping, he helped usher in an era of “smart ammunitions” with pinpoint accuracy to help save lives throughout the world.

His was an impressive record of accomplishment. Among his government awards: Army Decoration for Exceptional Civilian Service Award (1988); Air Force Outstanding Civilian Service Award (1987); Army Meritorious Civilian Service Award (1987); Honorable Order of Saint Barbara (1987), Technical Director’s Award—ARRADCOM (1981), Army Research and Development Award (1965) and many Merit Performance Awards.

In recognition of his contribution to Congress in 1994, I have been proud to work side-by-side with Carmine to advance the work conducted at Picatinny Arsenal—the Joint Center of Excellence for Armaments. As noted, he received many awards and honors for his efforts on bombs, bullets and more potent weapons systems. However, I believe he would not dispute that his greatest work was done in the area of human resources. His innovative and creative hiring practices led to the hiring and development of a whole new generation of highly skilled and talented armament engineers—men and women who today are ensuring that our joint warfighters have the tools and systems they need to meet every emerging threat on the battlefield. As Carmine liked to remind us, “every warfighter deploying to Iraq or Afghanistan got to share the other global ‘hot spot’ carried a bit of Picatinny with them.”

After his formal service at Picatinny ended, Carmine Spinelli still labored every day to boost the Arsenal, the Army and veterans across our State in various capacities, including as the unsung Chairman of the New Jersey Council on Armed Forces and Veteran’s Affairs, which advocates for all of the State’s military installations and missions.

Carmine Spinelli leaves behind a loving family. He is survived by his wife, Roseanne, son, David and daughter, Dina. We grieve along with them and hold them close in our thoughts and prayers. While he was my constituent for a few short years, he has always been my friend. Carmine Spinelli will be sorely missed in his hometown of Raritan and in the many communities outside the Cannon Gates at Picatinny Arsenal.

IN RECOGNITION OF COLONEL JOSEPH M. MURRAY

HON. ROBERT J. WITTMAN
OF VIRGINIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. WITTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Colonel Joseph M. Murray for his service as Commander at Marine Corps Base Quantico. Colonel Murray has served as Commander at Marine Corps Base Quantico since the summer of 2015, during which time he has provided extensive support and leadership for the Quantico community.

Colonel Murray was born and raised in Washington, D.C., graduating from Gonzaga College High School in the District. He has long been dedicated to serving our great Nation, as he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps following his graduation from Ohio Wesleyan University. Since commissioning, he has held many operational assignments, including tours with 2nd Marine Division Camp Lejeune, North Carolina with 2nd Assault Amphibious Battalion, 1st BN 2nd Marines and 2nd Light Armored Reconnaissance Battalion. He also served as the Deputy G–3, 2nd Marine Logistics Group, and commanded 2nd Supply Battalion during Operation Iraqi Freedom. Serving as Commander of Marine Corps Base Quantico is the newest adornment to his extensive list of military accomplishments, and I am extremely grateful for Colonel Murray’s service to Marine Corps Base Quantico and our great Nation.

I am fortunate to have had the opportunity to work with Colonel Murray on several different occasions on behalf of our men and women in uniform residing in Virginia’s First Congressional District. I extend my best wishes to Colonel Joseph M. Murray as he takes on a new Command approach and he embarks on his next journey with the Marine Corps. He has proven a phenomenal leader, and I am certain that he will continue to lead with the confidence and commitment he has shown as Commander of Marine Corps Base Quantico as Pitnues his career as a Marine.

Mr. Speaker, I ask you and my colleagues to join me as we congratulate Colonel Joseph M. Murray’s service to Marine Corps Base Quantico.

SECURING PUBLIC AREAS OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ACT OF 2018

SPEECH OF
HON. SHEILA JACKSON LEE
OF TEXAS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, June 25, 2018

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 5766, the Securing Public Areas of Transportation Facilities Act of 2018.

Mr. Speaker, as a member of the House Homeland Security Committee and former chair of the Subcommittee on Transportation Security, I am well aware of the importance of our nation’s transportation system. H.R. 5766, the Securing Public Areas of Transportation Facilities Act of 2018, works to improve the security of public areas of transportation facilities.

Our Nation’s vital transportation facilities must be protected.

A safe, well-functioning transportation system is critical to the Nation’s prosperity. Whether it is by road, transit, aviation, rail, or waterway, we rely on our transportation system to move people and goods safely, facilitate commerce, attract and retain businesses, and support jobs.

Everyday millions of Americans travel through airports, train stations, bus terminals, and ports.

Over 2 million travelers per day passed through U.S. airports in 2017.

In Houston, George Bush International Airport and William P. Hobby Airport served a combined total of over 54 million passengers in 2017.

George Bush International Airport is the 14th busiest airport in the United States. These airports are essential hubs for domestic and international air travel for Houston and the surrounding region.

It is critically important that their safety is assured.

After the September 11, 2001 attacks, the Aviation Transportation Security Act (ATSA, P.L. 107–71) was enacted and established the Transportation Security Administration (TSA).

TSA is responsible for securing the Nation’s transportation systems—both aviation and surface transportation.
HONORING PINI ACE HARDWARE
HON. JARED HUFFMAN
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. HUFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the 100th Anniversary of Pini Ace Hardware, which has served the City of Novato and greater Marin County since 1918, enduring through disasters, including a large fire in 1944, and major world events such as World War I, World War II, and the Great Depression.

Founded by Henri Pini, who immigrated from Switzerland in 1906, Pini Hardware started out as a small grocery store, selling dry goods and produce. Over the years, the store relocated and expanded to respond to the changing demands of the growing community, and was sold by the Pini family after Henri passed away. Currently owned by Tom, Russel, and David Young, not only is Pini Hardware celebrating 100 years of business this year, but also 50 years of Young family ownership.

Well-known for outstanding customer service, Pini Ace Hardware is praised by shoppers for its old-fashioned and community-oriented approach, and for its enduring community service. The store regularly sponsors school sports teams, hosts monthly Kid Club events, and participates in local events such as the Downtown Novato Tree Lighting and Scream on the Green as well as in Novato’s Fourth of July parade with the Pini Plunger Brigade. As a member of the Novato Chamber of Commerce, Pini Hardware is a shining example of the Chamber’s mission of “Building Business, Building Community.”

Mr. Speaker, after a century of outstanding customer and community service, Pini Ace Hardware stands as an example of the changes that have taken place in Novato and Marin County is immeasurable, and I wish them another 100 years of success. It is therefore appropriate to honor Pini Ace Hardware on this momentous occasion.

HONORING THE CAREER OF THOMAS BLANCHARD, JR.
HON. BRIAN HIGGINS
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. HIGGINS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Thomas Blanchard whose knowledge and passion for the water led to a career of accomplishments as an urban and waterfront developer, as well as a tireless advocate promoting the limitless opportunities for preservation, recreation and tourism along the Erie Canal National Heritage Corridor.

Tom’s professional career began in the state of Virginia as Economic Development Planner for the City of Norfolk, Model Cities Program in the early 1970’s. He would go on to become Executive Director of the City of Portsmouth Community Action Organization and Director of the Department of Development for the City of Norfolk.

As City of Norfolk Director of Development, Tom was directly involved in the acquisition and redevelopment of several key parcels of land, mostly along the waterfront, that led to revitalization and reuse from beachfront residential to deep draft channel ship and barge terminals. As Executive Director of the Norfolk Recreational Facilities Authority, he managed the concept development and feasibility for NAUTICUS, The National Maritime Center, a $52 million waterfront themed attraction which opened in 1994.

After serving as Executive Vice President of the Greater Norfolk Corporation from 1985 to 1989, he was recruited to New York State and my hometown of Buffalo as the executive director of Erie County’s Horizons Waterfront Commission. It was said of Tom that his selection represented a quantum leap forward. He moved forward as well when the work of the Commission was merged into Empire State Development Corporation in 1995. His appointment as Director of Research and Planning for the Welland-Cayuga Canal Region continued his leadership role in planning, presenting and pushing for approvals to construct the Erie Canal Harbor project in downtown Buffalo and various projects in downtown Niagara Falls.

His familiarity with the historical significance of the Erie Canal, an engineering marvel that has been in operation since 1825, made Tom Blanchard an inspired appointment to the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor Commission. As has been stated, “the federally-appointed Erie Canalway Commission, created by Congress in 2000, is tasked with managing activities of the National Heritage Corridor with financial support and technical assistance through the National Park Service.

This new kind of national park called for a new kind of private-public partnership to bolster and strengthen the implementation of the Corridor’s award-winning Preservation and Management Plan. And once again, Tom stepped up in 2010 as the first Chair of the Erie Canalway Heritage Fund, a nonprofit that assists in carrying out the work of the Commission by securing additional private and public resources to preserve its historical significance and bolster its $300 million impact on the region.

Tom’s career has been characterized by excellence, as shown through the honors he has received; he is a member of the Omega Delta Epsilon Honorary Economics Society, an Old Dominion University School of Business and Economics Distinguished Alumnus, and received the Edward de Luca Lifetime Achievement Award for Professional Excellence in Economic Development in 2001.

His volunteer service on both land and sea extended beyond the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor Commission to include a stint as chair of the National Council for Urban Economic Development, Norfolk Opportunities Industrialization Center and as Past Commodore of the Buffalo Yacht Club. An avid sailor, Tom also holds a U.S. Coast Guard Master Mariner Credential for 50-ton vessels operating in the Great Lakes and U.S. Inland Waters.

Volunteerism extends to his wife Paula as well as they have teamed up with a dedicated committee to bring the largest concentration of tall ships to visit the Queen City in decades. Seven traditional rigging vessels are expected to highlight July 4, 2019 celebrations along our vibrant waterfront as “Port of Call: Buffalo” will serve as a visible link to Buffalo’s rich maritime past.

For almost fifty years, Tom Blanchard has been a visible link connecting past and present along the water’s edge for the benefit of residents and visitors and we thank him for his expertise, unwavering commitment and service to his community.

Mr. Speaker, as the Erie Canalway National Heritage Corridor Commission and Erie Canalway Heritage Fund Board of Directors meet at One Canalside in Buffalo on June 27, 2018, let me add my appreciation for their ongoing good work and join with them in acknowledging the significant contributions of Thomas Blanchard, Jr.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION
HON. MARK POCAN
OF WISCONSIN
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. POCAN. Mr. Speaker, on June 25, 2018 I was not able to participate in the 6:30 pm vote series. If I were present, I would have voted: “yea” on rolcall No. 289, and “yea” on rolcall No. 290.
HON. TERI A. SEWELL
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018
Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. Speaker, during Roll Call votes held on June 25th and 26th of 2018, I was inescapably detained handling important matters related to my District and the State of Alabama. If I had been present, I would have voted YES on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 299, YES on the Motion to Suspend the Rules and Pass H.R. 5783, NO on the Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on H. Res. 961, NO on H. Res. 961, YES on final passage of H.R. 4294, YES on final passage of H.R. 2083, and YES on final passage of H.R. 5841.

HON. JUVENAL VARGAS
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018
Mr. VARGAS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Dr. Delores Jacobs for her outstanding career spent dedicated to empowering local San Diego LGBT community members, as well as her inspirational drive to impact public policy. These policies encourage the improvement and preservation of the LGBT community and allies.

Dr. Jacobs launched her momentous career in 1998 when she began serving at The San Diego LGBT Community Center, “The Center,” as the Director of Behavioral Health Services. In 2001, she was selected as the Chief Executive Officer of The Center and served this position until June 30, 2018. Thanks to her strong leadership and far-reaching efforts, this facility is now recognized as one of the nation’s oldest and largest LGBT Centers, as it now offers over 60,000 services to 25,000 people annually.

Throughout her career of 20 years spent at The Center, Dr. Jacobs’ efforts led to the development of progressive, one-of-a-kind programs; Dr. Jacobs assisted in creating the Hillcrest Youth Center, the country’s first Latino services department at an LGBT center, as well as the establishment of the 23-unit Sunburst Youth Housing program, which seeks to provide aid for formerly homeless LGBT youth.

Dr. Jacobs’ mission did not stop at community involvement, she also sought to impact public policy through the establishment of The Center’s Get Out The Vote (GOTV) organization, as well as leading the charge towards the defeat of California’s unjust state constitutional amendment, Proposition 8, that banned same-sex marriage.

Dr. Jacobs’ proven dedication and leadership has not gone unnoticed, and she remains an inspiration to us all. Delores was chosen as the inaugural recipient of the, “Local Heroes” Award from KPBS and Union Bank, as well as the LEAD San Diego’s Visionary Award for Diversity and the Equality Leadership Award from Equality California, among many other accolades.

On behalf of California’s 51st Congressional District, I would like to formally extend my sincere congratulations to Dr. Jacobs on her retirement and career of effecting change for a marginalized community. I wish her all the best in her future endeavors.

HON. BONNIE WATSON COLEMAN
OF NEW JERSEY
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018
Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to wish Matthew Korten a happy 60th birthday today.

Matt was born in the Bronx on June 26, 1958. At a very young age he always possessed a passion for sports, politics, and helping others. Matt attended SUNY Brockport in 1976 where he studied Psychology while also participating on the Men’s Track Team. He then graduated with his Masters in Experimental Psychology at Villanova University in 1982.

Since moving to East Brunswick in the late 1980s with his wife Marci, Matt has been an active and all-around member of the community by volunteering as a Transportation & Commuter Advocate, a Trustee of Temple B’hai Shalom, President of the Recreation & Parks Advisory Board, co-founder and President of the Fast Break Basketball Association, and on the community Development Block Grant Coordinator’s Advisory Committee. Matt’s commitment to the East Brunswick has been consistently recognized by his neighbors, who have elected him as Committeeee for East Brunswick’s 36th Voting District since the early 1990s; and in 2009, East Brunswick’s governing board appointed him to serve the remainder of the year on the Township Council. Matt has given 30 years working toward improving the quality of life in the community and has proudly represented East Brunswick in all the work he has done—he truly represents the ideals of a great public servant and community leader. Along with his wife, Matt has three sons, Dan, Brad, and Grant.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that my colleagues will join me in congratulating Matt Korten on his birthday and to thank him for his amazing service to his community and others.

THE RETIREMENT OF MARTIN ‘MATTY’ RENDON
HON. BETTY McCOLLUM
OF MINNESOTA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018
Ms. MCCOLLUM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to offer my thanks and to honor Matt “Marty” Rendon on the occasion of his retirement from UNICEF USA, where he worked for 25 years as Vice President for Public Policy and Advocacy. In this capacity, Marty worked with me and with my staff to advance a wide range of funding and policy measures that have improved the lives of vulnerable children around the world, focusing particularly on global child health and child survival. Marty has also been an invaluable resource to the work my colleagues and I do through the House Global Health Caucus.

While many of us may know him best from his advocacy work, prior to working at UNICEF, Marty had a 25-year career on Capitol Hill working on child survival and human rights issues. Marty worked with four Members of Congress, including 14 years of service to former Congressman Tony P. Hall (D-Ohio), where he helped implement the child health revolution in U.S. foreign policy and was on the ground floor of the 1986 bipartisan Congressional initiative for child survival funding. He capped his career on Capitol Hill as Staff Director of the House Select Committee on Hunger.

A well-known leader on a wide range of global health and human rights initiatives, Marty was invited to attend the Nobel Peace Prize ceremony in 1996 for his work on East Timor (Timor Leste). Marty’s work on the Hill and at UNICEF has literally saved the lives of millions of children.

Members of Congress and the organizations working on global health constitute a close-knit community, of which Marty has been a leading voice and champion for 50 years. We thank him for his service, for the efforts he has made for the least among us, and for his persistent advocacy. We wish him well as he continues with the next chapter of his life.

NAFTA AND THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADE TO ALABAMA’S ECONOMY
HON. TERRI A. SEWELL
OF ALABAMA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018
Ms. SEWELL of Alabama, Mr. Speaker, I stand before you today to address the Trump Administration’s renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), which governs trade between the U.S., Canada, and Mexico, has a substantial impact Alabama farmers, workers, industry, and consumers.

Over 173,000 Alabama jobs are dependent on NAFTA, with the state exporting over $7.7 billion in goods and services to Canada and Mexico. Canada is Alabama’s largest export market and Mexico is the state’s 4th largest. If the Trump administration withdrew from NAFTA, as they have threatened to do, Alabama’s economy would suffer. Americans would lose their jobs and chains would be disrupted, and we would see a severe economic downturn.

Moreover, I am strongly opposed to the many radical proposals being pushed by the Trump Administration, such as the five-year sunset proposal and the auto rules of origin proposal. A five-year sunset clause would deter long-term investment and promote uncertainty, effectively weakening the entire agreement. Also, increasing the auto rules of origin threshold requiring more auto parts to originate in the U.S. would hurt the competitiveness of the largest automotive manufactur- ers in my district. These facilities, including Mercedes and Hyundai, provide Alabamians with quality, high paying jobs that that my district cannot afford to lose.

What we need is a free and fair modernized NAFTA that includes provisions like a digital trade chapter and updated intellectual property rights protections. It is time this administration focused on negotiating with our Canadian and Mexican allies to improve the agreement for all three countries so that we can expand markets and grow America’s economy.

I strongly urge the Trump Administration to stop threatening withdrawal from NAFTA, and
I hope that the United States Trade Representative will focus on modernizing the agreement instead of pushing radical proposals that would hurt Alabamians.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM REED
OF NEW YORK
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Tuesday, June 26, 2018

Mr. REED. Mr. Speaker, on Friday June 22, 2018, I was unable to vote on “Roll Call No. 287: Motion to Reconsider H.R. 6 “SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act.” Had I been present, I would have voted “no”. In addition, I was also unable to vote on Roll Call No. 288: Final Passage of H.R. 6 “SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act.” Had I been present, I would have voted “yes.”
Daily Digest

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages S4379–S4458

Measures Introduced: Twelve bills were introduced, as follows: S. 3132–3143.

Measures Passed:

Authentication Local Emergencies and Real Threats Act: Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs was discharged from further consideration of S. 2385, to establish best practices for State, tribal, and local governments participating in the Integrated Public Alert and Warning System, and the bill was then passed, after agreeing to the following amendment proposed thereto:

Daines (for Schatz) Amendment No. 3212, of a perfecting nature.

Measures Considered:

Agriculture and Nutrition Act—Agreement: Senate continued consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 2, to provide for the reform and continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2023.

A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing for further consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of the bill at approximately 10 a.m., on Wednesday, June 27, 2018; with all post-cloture time being expired.

Energy and Water, Legislative Branch, and Military Construction and Veterans Affairs Appropriations Act—Agreement: A unanimous-consent agreement was reached providing that notwithstanding the passage of H.R. 5895, making appropriations for energy and water development and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and the adoption of Shelby Amendment No. 2910, to the bill, previously agreed to Amendment No. 2920 and Amendment No. 2999, be considered as having been agreed to following the adoption of Amendment No. 3066, and that the instruction line for Amendment No. 2920 be modified with the changes at the desk.

Measures Referred:

Measures Placed on the Calendar:

Executive Communications:

Petitions and Memorials:

Executive Reports of Committees:

Additional Cosponsors:

Statements on Introduced Bills/Resolutions:

Additional Statements:

Amendments Submitted:

Authorities for Committees to Meet:

Privileges of the Floor:

Adjournment: Senate convened at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:12 p.m., until 10 a.m. on Wednesday, June 27, 2018. (For Senate’s program, see the remarks of the Acting Majority Leader in today’s Record on page S4458.)

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Department of Defense approved for full committee consideration an original bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies approved for full committee consideration an original bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Education, and Related Agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019.

NOMINATION

Committee on Armed Services: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nomination of Lieutenant General Stephen R. Lyons, USA, to be general and
Commander, United States Transportation Command, Department of Defense, after the nominee testified and answered questions in his own behalf.

ACCESS TO CAPITAL

Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs: Committee concluded a hearing to examine legislative proposals to increase access to capital, including S. 588, to require the Securities and Exchange Commission to clarify what constitutes a general solicitation under the Federal securities laws, S. 1117, to protect the investment choices of investors in the United States, S. 2126, to amend the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to provide a temporary exemption for low-revenue issuers from certain auditor attestation requirements, S. 2347, to amend the Securities Act of 1933 to expand the ability to use testing the waters and confidential draft registration submissions, S. 2765, to amend the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 to exempt investment advisers who solely advise certain rural business investment companies, and S. 3004, to amend the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 to exclude privately held, non-custody brokers and dealers that are in good standing from certain requirements under title I of that Act, after receiving testimony from Raymond J. Keating, Small Business and Entrepreneurship Council, Virginia; Mercer E. Bullard, University of Mississippi School of Law, Oxford; and Christopher H. Daniel, Government Finance Officers Association, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

NOMINATIONS

Committee on Energy and Natural Resources: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the nominations of Teri L. Donaldson, of Texas, to be Inspector General, who was introduced by Senator Barrasso, Christopher Fall, of Virginia, to be Director of the Office of Science, Karen S. Evans, of West Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary (Cybersecurity, Energy Security and Emergency Response), and Daniel Simmons, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary (Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy), all of the Department of Energy, after the nominees testified and answered questions in their own behalf.

PRESCRIPTION DRUG AFFORDABILITY AND INNOVATION

Committee on Finance: Committee concluded a hearing to examine prescription drug affordability and innovation, focusing on addressing challenges in today’s market, after receiving testimony from Alex M. Azar II, Secretary of Health and Human Services.

U.S. POLICY IN EUROPE

Committee on Foreign Relations: Subcommittee on Europe and Regional Security Cooperation concluded a hearing to examine United States policy in Europe, after receiving testimony from A. Wess Mitchell, Assistant Secretary, Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, Department of State.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:

S. 1158, to help prevent acts of genocide and other atrocity crimes, which threaten national and international security, by enhancing United States Government capacities to prevent, mitigate, and respond to such crises, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2779, to amend the Zimbabwe Democracy and Economic Recovery Act of 2001, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 2463, to establish the United States International Development Finance Corporation, with an amendment;

H.R. 3776, to support United States international cyber diplomacy, with an amendment; and

The nominations of Stephen Akard, of Indiana, to be Director of the Office of Foreign Missions, with the rank of Ambassador, Robin S. Bernstein, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, Kenneth S. George, of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, Harry B. Harris, Jr., of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Korea, Joseph N. Mondello, of New York, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Poland, Tibor Peter Nagy, Jr., of Texas, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, Georgette Mosbacher, of Florida, to be Ambassador to the Republic of the European Union, with the rank and status of Ambassador, Ronald Gidwitz, of Illinois, to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Belgium, Cherith Norman Chalet, of New Jersey, to be Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for U.N. Management and Reform, with the rank of Ambassador, and to be an Alternate Representative of the United States of America to the Sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations, during her tenure of service as Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations for U.N. Management and Reform, and Brian A. Nichols, of Rhode Island, to be Ambassador to the Republic of Zimbabwe, all of the Department of State, and routine lists in the Foreign Service.

BUSINESS MEETING

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: Committee ordered favorably reported the following business items:
S. 3029, to revise and extend the Prematurity Research Expansion and Education for Mothers who deliver Infants Early Act (PREEMIE Act), with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 1112, to support States in their work to save and sustain the health of mothers during pregnancy, childbirth, and in the postpartum period, to eliminate disparities in maternal health outcomes for pregnancy-related and pregnancy-associated deaths, to identify solutions to improve health care quality and health outcomes for mothers, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

S. 808, to provide protections for certain sports medicine professionals who provide certain medical services in a secondary State, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute;

An original bill to reauthorize the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act; and

The nominations of Scott Stump, of Colorado, to be Assistant Secretary for Career, Technical, and Adult Education, Department of Education, and John Lowry III, of Illinois, to be Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans’ Employment and Training.

SURVIVORS' BILL OF RIGHTS
Committee on the Judiciary: Committee concluded a hearing to examine the Survivors' Bill of Rights, focusing on implementation and next steps, after receiving testimony from Howard Spivak, Principal Deputy Director, National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Department of Justice; Amanda Nguyen, Rise, Washington, D.C.; and Terry Crews, Beverly Hills, California.

PROTECTING OUR ELECTIONS
Committee on the Judiciary: Subcommittee on Crime and Terrorism concluded a hearing to examine protecting our elections, focusing on examining shell companies and virtual currencies as avenues for foreign interference, including S. 2939, to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit the establishment of a corporation to conceal election contributions and donations by foreign nationals, and S. 1989, to enhance transparency and accountability for online political advertisements by requiring those who purchase and publish such ads to disclose information about the advertisements to the public, after receiving testimony from David Murray, Financial Integrity Network, Scott Dueweke, The Identity and Payments Association, and Sheila Krumholz, Center for Responsive Politics, all of Washington, D.C.

BUSINESS MEETING
Select Committee on Intelligence: Committee ordered favorably reported an original bill entitled, “Matthew Young Pollard Intelligence Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 2018 and 2019”.

House of Representatives

Chamber Action
Public Bills and Resolutions Introduced: 17 public bills, H.R.6219–6235, and 5 resolutions, H. Res. 963 and H. Res. 966–969, were introduced.

Additional Cosponsors:

Reports Filed: Reports were filed today as follows:

H.R. 5841, to modernize and strengthen the Committee on Foreign Investment in the United States to more effectively guard against the risk to the national security of the United States posed by certain types of foreign investment, and for other purposes, with an amendment (H. Rept. 115–784, Part 1);

H. Res. 964, providing for further consideration of the bill (H.R. 6157) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2019, and for other purposes, and providing for proceedings during the period from June 29, 2018, through July 9, 2018 (H. Rept. 115–785); and

H. Res. 965, providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 200) to amend the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act to provide flexibility for fishery managers and stability for fishermen, and for other purposes (H. Rept. 115–786).

Speaker: Read a letter from the Speaker wherein he appointed Representative Thompson (PA) to act as Speaker pro tempore for today.

Recess: The House recessed at 10:45 a.m. and reconvened at 12 noon.

Guest Chaplain: The prayer was offered by the Guest Chaplain, Reverend Dan Spexarth, St. Catherine of Siena Parish, Wichita, Kansas.

Journal: The House agreed to the Speaker’s approval of the Journal by voice vote.
Unanimous Consent Agreement: Agreed by unanimous consent that the proceedings during the former Members program be printed in the Congressional Record and that all Members and former Members who spoke during the proceedings have the privilege of revising and extending their remarks.

Suspension—Proceedings Resumed: The House agreed to suspend the rules and pass the following measure. Consideration began Monday, June 25th.

Prevention of Private Information Dissemination Act: H.R. 4294, amended, to amend the Financial Stability Act of 2010 to provide a criminal penalty for unauthorized disclosures of certain individually identifiable information by officers or employees of a Federal department or agency, by a 2⁄3 yea-and-nay vote of 392 yeas to 2 nays, Roll No. 293.

Agreed to amend the title so as to read: “To amend the Financial Stability Act of 2010 to provide a criminal penalty for unauthorized disclosures by officers or employees of a Federal agency of certain living will and stress test determinations.”

Committee Election: The House agreed to H. Res. 936, electing a Member to a certain standing committee of the House of Representatives.


Agreed to amend the title so as to read: “To allow for the taking of pinnipeds on the Columbia River and its tributaries to protect endangered and threatened species of salmon and other nonlisted fish species.”

Pursuant to the Rule, it shall be in order to consider as an original bill for the purpose of amendment under the five-minute rule an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 115–77 shall be considered as adopted in the House and in the Committee of the Whole.

Agreed to:

Jackson Lee amendment (No. 1 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that allocates $2 million to provide the Secretary of Defense the flexibility needed for technical assistance for U.S. military women to military women in other countries combating violence targeting women and children as a weapon of war, terrorism, human trafficking, narcotics trafficking;

Lowenthal amendment (No. 2 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that increases the STARBASE fifth grade youth STEM education program found in Operations and Maintenance, Defense-Wide, Civil Military Programs by $5 million, and to reduce Operations and Maintenance, Army, Other Service-wide Activities by the offsetting amount;

Napolitano amendment (No. 4 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that increases funding for the National Guard Youth ChalleNGe Program by $6 million to match the program’s 2018 funding of $180 million;
McGovern amendment (No. 5 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that provides the Department of Defense with $250,000 for administrative expenses for purposes of creating a military service medal to honor retired and former members of the Armed Forces who are radiation-exposed veterans (Atomic Veterans); atomic Veterans are determined in section 1112(c)(3) of title 38, in the United States Code;

Allen amendment (No. 6 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that transfers $10,000,000 to the Defense POW/Missing Persons Office to assist in identifying unclaimed remains missing since the Korean conflict;

McSally amendment (No. 7 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that increases A–10 wing replacement funds to House-passed NDAA level;

Soto amendment (No. 8 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that increases funding for the Quantum Information Sciences program within the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army account by $5 million to further advance quantum computing research;

Lipinski amendment (No. 10 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that provides $30 million for MD5, the National Security Technology Accelerator, to support national security innovation and entrepreneurial education programs at universities; reduces Operations and Maintenance-Defense Wide by the same amount;

Soto amendment (No. 14 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that increases funding for Gulf War illness research under the Defense Health Program by $1 million;

Visclosky amendment (No. 16 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that increases Peer-Reviewed Breast Cancer Research Program funding by $5,000,000;

Visclosky amendment (No. 22 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that bars the use of funds in contravention of existing federal requirements for meaningful consultation and engagement with tribal communities related to activities that will impact them; and

Brown (MD) amendment (No. 24 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that ensures none of the funds made available by this Act may be used to transfer the information technology contracting and acquisition services or the Senior Leader Communications functions of the Defense Information Systems Agency.

Proceedings Postponed:

Langevin amendment (No. 9 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that seeks to provide $10 million for Weapons and Munitions Technology (0602624A), $10 million for Innovative Naval Prototypes (INP) Applied Research (0602792N), and $20 million for Innovative Naval Prototypes Advanced Technology Development (0603801N) to be used for accelerated development and prototyping for the electromagnetic railgun; and

Poe (TX) amendment (No. 20 printed in Part A of H. Rept. 115–783) that seeks to reduce the amount of Coalition Support Fund reimbursements Pakistan is eligible to receive by $200 million.

H. Res. 961, the rule providing for consideration of the bills (H.R. 6157) and (H.R. 2083) was agreed to by a recorded vote of 222 ayes to 172 noes, Roll No. 292, after the previous question was ordered by a yea-and-nay vote of 219 yeas to 172 nays, Roll No. 291. Pursuant to Sec. 5 of H. Res. 961, House Resolution 952 is laid on the table.

Adjournment: The House met at 10 a.m. and adjourned at 6:20 p.m.

Committee Meetings

THE SHIFTING GEOPOLITICS OF OIL AND GAS

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Energy held a hearing entitled “The Shifting Geopolitics of Oil and Gas”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE

Committee on Energy and Commerce: Subcommittee on Communications and Technology held a hearing on legislation on the National Telecommunications and Information Administration Reauthorization Act of 2018. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

OVERSIGHT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT’S APPROACH TO LEAD-BASED PAINT AND MOLD REMEDIATION IN PUBLIC AND SUBSIDIZED HOUSING

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Housing and Insurance held a hearing entitled “Oversight of the Federal Government’s Approach to Lead-Based Paint and Mold Remediation in Public and Subsidized Housing”. Testimony was heard from Jeremy Kirkland, Acting Deputy Inspector General, Office of Inspector General, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Karen McKeown, State Health Officer and Administrator, Division of Public
Health, Wisconsin Department of Health Services; and public witnesses.

INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC IMPLICATIONS OF DE-RISKING

Committee on Financial Services: Subcommittee on Financial Institutions and Consumer Credit held a hearing entitled “International and Domestic Implications of De-Risking”. Testimony was heard from Michael E. Clements, Director, Financial Markets and Community Investment, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

BUSINESS MEETING; UNITED STATES CAPITOL POLICE: OPERATIONS AND WORKFORCE

Committee on House Administration: Full Committee held a business meeting to consider Committee Resolution 115–19; and a hearing entitled “United States Capitol Police: Operations and Workforce”. Committee Resolution 115–19 was adopted. Testimony was heard from Chief Matthew Verderosa, Chief of Police, U.S. Capitol Police; Michael Bolton, Acting Inspector General, U.S. Capitol Police; and a public witness.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Committee on the Judiciary: Full Committee held a markup on H. Res. 938, of inquiry directing the Attorney General to provide certain documents in the Attorney General’s possession to the House of Representatives relating to the ongoing congressional investigation related to certain prosecutorial and investigatory decisions made by the Department of Justice and Federal Bureau of Investigation surrounding the 2016 election; and H. Res. 928, of inquiry requesting the President and directing the Attorney General to transmit, respectively, certain documents to the House of Representatives relating to the President’s use of the pardon power under article II, section 2 of the Constitution. H. Res. 938 and H. Res. 928 were ordered reported, as amended.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Committee on Natural Resources: Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources held a hearing on legislation on the Offshore Renewable Energy for Territories Act; H.R. 5291, the “Offshore Wind Jobs and Opportunity Act”; and legislation on the National OCS Renewable Energy Leasing Program Act. Testimony was heard from James Bennett, Chief of the Office of Renewable Energy Programs, Bureau of Ocean Management, Department of the Interior; and public witnesses.

ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS: THE EFFECTS OF FOREST SERVICE ROAD CLOSURES

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform: Subcommittee on the Interior, Energy, and Environment held a hearing entitled “Access to Public Lands: The Effects of Forest Service Road Closures”. Testimony was heard from Kerry White, Representative, Montana House of Representatives; Bill Harvey, Commission Chair, Baker County, Oregon; and public witnesses.

STRENGTHENING FISHING COMMUNITIES AND INCREASING FLEXIBILITY IN FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ACT; DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2019

Committee on Rules: Full Committee concluded a hearing on H.R. 200, the “Strengthening Fishing Communities and Increasing Flexibility in Fisheries Management Act”; and held a hearing on H.R. 6157, the “Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019” [Amendment Consideration]. The Committee granted, by record vote of 6–2, a rule providing for the consideration of H.R. 200 under a structured rule. The rule provides one hour of general debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Natural Resources. The rule waives all points of order against consideration of the bill. The rule makes in order as original text for the purpose of amendment the amendment in the nature of a substitute recommended by the Committee on Natural Resources now printed in the bill and provides that it shall be considered as read. The rule waives all points of order against that amendment in the nature of a substitute. The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in the Rules Committee report. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in the report. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. The Committee granted, by record vote of 7–2, a rule providing for further consideration of H.R. 6157 under a structured rule. The rule provides for no additional general debate. The rule makes in order only those amendments printed in the Rules Committee report, and available pro forma amendments described in section 3 of House Resolution 961. Each such amendment may be offered only in the order printed.
in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, shall not be subject to amendment except amendments described in section 3 of House Resolution 961, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question. The rule waives all points of order against the amendments printed in the report. The rule provides one motion to recommit with or without instructions. In section 2, the rule provides that on any legislative day during the period from June 29, 2018, through July 9, 2018: the Journal of the proceedings of the previous day shall be considered as approved; and the Chair may at any time declare the House adjourned to meet at a date and time to be announced by the Chair in declaring the adjournment. In section 3, the rule provides that the Speaker may appoint Members to perform the duties of the Chair for the duration of the period addressed by section 2. Finally, in section 4, the rule provides that it shall be in order without intervention of any point of order to consider concurrent resolutions providing for adjournment during the month of July, 2018. Testimony was heard from Representatives Wasserman Shultz, Lee, Hastings, Rohrabacher, Wittman, Jones, Francis Rooney of Florida, Bordallo, Courtney, and Heck.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE—WITH GREAT POWER COMES GREAT RESPONSIBILITY

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology: Subcommittee on Research and Technology; and Subcommittee on Energy held a joint hearing entitled “Artificial Intelligence—With Great Power Comes Great Responsibility”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

COMMERCIAL SPACE TRANSPORTATION REGULATORY REFORM: STAKEHOLDER PERSPECTIVES

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure: Subcommittee on Aviation held a hearing entitled “Commercial Space Transportation Regulatory Reform: Stakeholder Perspectives”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

VA ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORD MODERNIZATION: THE BEGINNING OF THE BEGINNING

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Full Committee held a hearing entitled “VA Electronic Health Record Modernization: The Beginning of the Beginning”. Testimony was heard from Peter O'Rourke, Acting Secretary, Department of Veterans Affairs; Vice Admiral Raquel Bono, Director, Defense Health Agency, Department of Defense; David Powner, Director of IT Management Issues, Government Accountability Office; and public witnesses.

HIRING AND RETAINING VETERANS FOR THE MODERN DAY WORKFORCE

Committee on Veterans’ Affairs: Subcommittee on Economic Opportunity held a hearing entitled “Hiring and Retaining Veterans for the Modern Day Workforce”. Testimony was heard from public witnesses.

Joint Meetings

No joint committee meetings were held.

NEW PUBLIC LAWS

(For last listing of Public Laws, see DAILY DIGEST, p. D727)

S. 1869, to reauthorize and rename the position of Whistleblower Ombudsman to be the Whistleblower Protection Coordinator. Signed on June 25, 2018. (Public Law 115–192)

S. 2246, to designate the health care center of the Department of Veterans Affairs in Tallahassee, Florida, as the Sergeant Ernest I. “Boots” Thomas VA Clinic. Signed on June 25, 2018. (Public Law 115–193)

COMMITTEE MEETINGS FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 2018

(Committee meetings are open unless otherwise indicated)

Senate

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, to hold hearings to examine proposed budget estimates and justification for fiscal year 2019 for the Department of State, 2:30 p.m., SD–192.

Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation: business meeting to consider S. 645, to require the Secretary of Commerce to conduct an assessment and analysis of the effects of broadband deployment and adoption on the economy of the United States, S. 1092, to protect the right of law-abiding citizens to transport knives interstate, notwithstanding a patchwork of local and State prohibitions, S. 1896, to amend section 8331 of title 5, United States Code, and the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to clarify the treatment of availability pay for Federal air marshals and criminal investigators of the Transportation Security Administration, S. 2941, to improve the Cooperative Observer Program of the National Weather Service, S. 3094, to restrict the department in which the Coast Guard is operating from implementing any rule requiring the use of biometric readers for biometric transportation security cards until after submission
to Congress of the results of an assessment of the effectiveness of the transportation security card program, H.R. 4254, to amend the National Science Foundation Authorization Act of 2002 to strengthen the aerospace workforce pipeline by the promotion of Robert Noyce Teacher Scholarship Program and National Aeronautics and Space Administration internship and fellowship opportunities to women, H.R. 4467, to require the Federal Air Marshal Service to utilize risk-based strategies, H.R. 4559, to conduct a global aviation security review, and the nominations of Karen Dunn Kelley, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Secretary of Commerce, Heidi R. King, of California, to be Administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation, Geoffrey Adam Starks, of Kansas, to be a Member of the Federal Communications Commission, and Peter A. Feldman, of the District of Columbia, to be a Commissioner of the Consumer Product Safety Commission, 10 a.m., SD–106.

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions: to hold hearings to examine how to reduce health care costs, focusing on understanding the cost of health care in America, 10 a.m., SD–430.

Committee on Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs: to hold hearings to examine Medicaid fraud and overpayments, focusing on problems and solutions, 10:30 a.m., SD–342.

Full Committee, to hold hearings to examine FAST–41 and the Federal Permitting Improvement Steering Council, focusing on progress to date and next steps, 2:30 p.m., SD–106.

Committee on the Judiciary: to hold hearings to examine the eligibility requirements for the Radiation Exposure Compensation Program to ensure all downwinders receive coverage, 10 a.m., SD–226.

Subcommittee on Antitrust, Competition Policy and Consumer Rights, to hold hearings to examine the competitive impact of the T-Mobile–Sprint transaction, 2:30 p.m., SD–226.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs: to hold hearings to examine the nomination of Robert L. Wilkie, of North Carolina, to be Secretary of Veterans Affairs, 2:30 p.m., SD–G50.

Select Committee on Intelligence: to receive a closed briefing on certain intelligence matters, 2:15 p.m., SH–219.

House

Committee on Energy and Commerce, Subcommittee on Health, markup on legislation on the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Reauthorization Act of 2018; H.R. 959, the "Title VIII Nursing Workforce Reauthorization Act of 2017"; H.R. 1676, the "Palliative Care and Hospice Education and Training Act"; H.R. 3728, the "Educating Medical Professionals and Optimizing Workforce Efficiency Readiness Act of 2017"; and H.R. 5585, the "Children's Hospital GME Support Reauthorization Act of 2018", 9 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Environment, markup on H.R. 2278, the "Responsible Disposal Reauthorization Act of 2017"; and H.R. 2389, to reauthorize the West Valley demonstration project, and for other purposes, 11 a.m., 2123 Rayburn.

Committee on Financial Services, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Oversight of the Department of Housing and Urban Development", 10 a.m., 2128 Rayburn.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on Africa, Global Health, Global Human Rights, and International Organizations, hearing entitled "Crisis in the Republic of the Cameroon", 2:30 p.m., 2172 Rayburn.

Committee on Natural Resources, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 5291, the "Offshore Wind Jobs and Opportunity Act"; H.R. 5859, the "Education and Energy Act of 2018"; H.R. 6087, the "Removing Barriers to Energy Independence Act"; H.R. 6088, the "SPEED Act"; and H.R. 6107, the "Ending Duplicative Permitting Act", 10:15 a.m., 1324 Longworth.

Committee on Oversight and Government Reform, Full Committee, hearing entitled "Examining the Administration’s Government-wide Reorganization Plan", 10 a.m., 2154 Rayburn.

Committee on Science, Space, and Technology, Full Committee, markup on legislation on the National Quantum Initiative Act; legislation on the National Institute of Standards and Technology Reauthorization Act of 2018; and legislation on the American Space SAFE Management Act, 10 a.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Subcommittee on Oversight, hearing entitled "Bolstering Data Privacy and Mobile Security: An Assessment of IMSI Catcher Threats", 2 p.m., 2318 Rayburn.

Committee on Small Business, Full Committee, hearing entitled "ZTE: A Threat to America’s Small Businesses", 11 a.m., 2360 Rayburn.

Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, Full Committee, markup on H.R. 66, the "Route 66 Centennial Commission Act"; legislation on the General Services Administration Capital Investment and Leasing Program Resolutions; H.R. 6194, the "REAL Reform Act of 2018"; H.R. 5846, the "Promoting Flood Risk Mitigation Act"; H.R. 5772, to designate the J. Marvin Jones Federal Building and Courthouse in Amarillo, Texas, as the "J. Marvin Jones Federal Building and Mary Lou Robinson United States Courthouse"; H.R. 3460, to designate the United States courthouse located at 323 East Chapel Hill Street in Durham, North Carolina, as the "John Hervey Wheeler United States Courthouse"; H.R. 6175, the "Maritime Safety Act of 2018"; legislation on the Coast Guard Blue Technology Center of Expertise Act; S. 756, the "Save Our Seas Act of 2017"; and H.R. 3906, the "Innovative Stormwater Infrastructure Act of 2017", 10 a.m., 2167 Rayburn.

Committee on Veterans' Affairs, Subcommittee on Health, markup on H.R. 2787, the "VET MD Act"; H.R. 3696, the "Wounded Warrior Workforce Enhancement Act"; H.R. 5521, the "VA Hiring Enhancement Act"; H.R. 5693, the "Long Term Care Veterans Choice Act"; H.R. 5938, the "Veterans Serving Veterans Act of 2018"; H.R. 6066, to improve the productivity of the management of Department of Veterans Affairs health care; H.R. 5864, the "VA Hospitals Establishing Leadership Performance Act"; and H.R. 5974, the "VA COST SAVINGS Enhancement Act", 3 p.m., 334 Cannon.
Joint Meetings

Joint Economic Committee: to hold hearings to examine the need for United States leadership on digital trade, 10 a.m., 1100 Longworth Building.
Next Meeting of the **SENATE**

10 a.m., Wednesday, June 27

**Senate Chamber**

**Program for Wednesday:** Senate will continue consideration of the motion to proceed to consideration of H.R. 2, Agriculture and Nutrition Act, with all post-cloture time being expired.

Next Meeting of the **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

10 a.m., Wednesday, June 27

**House Chamber**

**Program for Wednesday:** Continue consideration of H.R. 6157—Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2019 (Subject to a Rule). Consideration of measures under suspension of the Rules.

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**Extensions of Remarks, as inserted in this issue**

- Brown, Anthony G., Md., E917
- Budd, Ted, N.C., E920
- Carbajal, Salud O., Calif., E916
- Carter, John R., Tex., E915
- Clarke, Yvette D., N.Y., E916
- Comer, James, Ky., E920
- Costa, Jim, Calif., E921
- Cuellar, Henry, Tex., E916
- Diaz-Balart, Mario, Fla., E915
- Frelinghuysen, Rodney P., N.J., E922
- Guthrie, Brett, Ky., E915
- Gutierrez, Luis V., Ill., E916
- Hastings, Alcee L., Fla., E918
- Higgins, Brian, N.Y., E923
- Huffman, Jared, Calif., E923
- Jackson Lee, Sheila, Tex., E919, E920, E922
- Kilmer, Derek, Wash., E915
- Levin, Sander M., Mich., E920
- MacArthur, Thomas, N.J., E916, E920
- Marchant, Kenny, Tex., E917
- McCollum, Betty, Minn., E924
- Norton, Eleanor Holmes, The District of Columbia, E918
- Pocan, Mark, Wisc., E923
- Reed, Tom, N.Y., E925
- Sablan, Gregorio Kilili Camacho, Northern Mariana Islands, E921
- Schakowsky, Janice D., Ill., E916
- Sessions, Pete, Tex., E917
- Sewell, Terri A., Ala., E921, E924, E924
- Vargas, Juan, Calif., E924
- Watson Coleman, Bonnie, N.J., E924
- Welch, Peter, Vt., E918
- Wittman, Robert J., Va., E922
- Zeldin, Lee M., N.Y., E915

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